

# Popular Science

FOUNDED **MONTHLY** 1872

RADIO SEC  
PAGE 7

*How to build a 1.25  
model 3-tube set - A n. w  
way to drill panels.*

*Super-power; its effect  
on your reception - How  
to make low loss coils.*



## When men face death to make the air safe

JANUARY

Practical ideas for the home, workshop, and automobile





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"OH boy! There's the West Coast! Last night I had the East Coast, and the night before that, Havana. I bet I get London soon. This Crosley sure does bring 'em in. I can tune out local stations any old time and get what I want. There's nothing like a Crosley!"

That's what thousands of men, women and boys are finding out every evening in all parts of the United States. So enthusiastic are they that hundreds of voluntary letters tell us daily of the really remarkable performances of Crosley Radios and the complete satisfaction that they give. Here is what a few of them say:

Parkersburg, W. Va.

September 30, 1924.

"Wish to congratulate you on the one-tube Crosley 50. Have listened to Havana, Cuba, and as far west as Oakland, Los Angeles and San Francisco. This is what I call a wonderful set."

Rockville, Maryland.

October 1, 1924.

"I thought it would interest you to know that on September 15th, I received Oakland, California, on my two-tube Crosley 51. That station is 2,434 miles from here. I had a hard time making my friends believe it until I wrote to California and had them verify what I heard. As soon as I can afford it, I expect to get a Tridyn."

Olney, Illinois.

October 15, 1924.

"I'm getting stations from New York to Seattle, Wash., on my Tridyn. Monday night, October 13th, I received clearly and plainly the announcer and music from Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands 7,000 miles away. My machine is not for sale."

(Name upon request)

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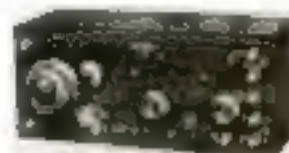
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of Crosley receivers  
and parts.

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Address \_\_\_\_\_



# Popular Science Monthly

Most Wonderfully Illustrated Magazine in the World

JANUARY, 1925; Vol. 106, No. 1

25 cents a Copy; \$2.50 a Year



Published in New York City at

250 Fourth Avenue

## Coming Next Month

**An automatic office staff**—Can you imagine a machine that can answer the telephone, take dictation like a stenographer, or act as the secretary of a meeting? In next month's issue—a story of an amazing device that is literally "almost human."

**Your medicine cabinet**—Do you know how to use it, or what supplies it should contain to answer every emergency in the home? Dr. John F. Anderson, one of America's foremost authorities on household drugs, will give advice on this subject that you will find extremely useful.

**Why does your car skid?**—Would you know how to stop it from sliding into a ditch or crashing into a telephone pole if it should start to slip on the road? Next month an expert will tell what causes skidding, how to avoid it, and what to do if you find your car getting out of control.

**Radio for the phonograph cabinet**—In one of the most valuable radio construction articles ever published, Alfred P. Lane will tell how to build a receiving set that will fit any talking-machine cabinet, no matter what its size or shape may be.



Listening to a message received in the subscriber's absence by the new automatic phone recorder

**And more than 200 other fascinating articles and pictures, giving you all the news of radio and engineering, science and invention, strange and unusual things people are doing, together with practical ideas for the automobile, the home, the home workshop, and the use of tools and machinery.**

### Prize Contest Winners

On page 4 of this issue appear the names of prize-winners and their letters in the contest "How I Use My Copy of POPULARSCIENCEMONTHLY," announced in the October issue.

## POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

Issued monthly. Single copy, 25 cents. Yearly subscription to United States, its possessions, and Canada, \$2.50; foreign countries, \$3. Entered as second-class matter Dec. 28, 1918, at the Post Office at New York under the act of March 3, 1879. Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office Department, Canada. Printed in U. S. A. Copyright, 1924, by the Popular Science Publishing Co., Inc. The contents of this magazine must not be reprinted without permission. In presenting in its editorial columns numerous stories of new products of applied science, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY does not underwrite the business methods of the individuals or concerns producing them. The use of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY articles, or quotations from them for stock-selling schemes is never authorized. J. J. Fisher, President; R. C. Wilson, Vice-President; O. B. Capen, Secretary and Treasurer.

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# If You Want Bigger Pay *Make This* **FREE TEST**

There's a sure way to increase your earning power. And here is such an opportunity. Look into it—you may recognize it as your one chance to earn the biggest money of your life.



**ARE** you ready for a shock?

Then, let me tell you that if you have average intelligence and can read and write, there is a quick and easy way for you to double or triple your present salary—to earn enough money to satisfy any average ambition. And after reading this offer, if you do not quickly make more money, you have no one to blame but yourself.

Don't take my word for it. By a simple free test—one you can make in the privacy of your home—you will know that every word I say is true—or otherwise. The test does not obligate you or cost you one penny. But make it! Then judge for yourself. It has proved to be THE opportunity for thousands. They have found the way to bigger pay—are now earning from five to twenty times as much as formerly. And the beauty of it is they enjoy every minute in the day's work. They are their own bosses.

## A Field of Unlimited Opportunities

The thousands who have made this test before you, and who are now making the money you would like to make, are now salesmen. Ninety-five per cent. once thought they were not "cut out for selling," that salesmen were "born" and not made. They found it was a fallacy that had kept them in the rut. They discovered that any one with proper training can sell, and they are making from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a year because they had the vision to recognize opportunity.

Are trained salesmen in demand? Look at the affidavit on this page.

## Thousands Have Proved It

For instance, A. H. Ward, Chicago, earned \$1,350 last month. Has averaged \$1,000 a month the last year. H. D. Miller, a Chicago boy, was making \$100 a month as a stenographer in July, 1922. In September, 3 months later, he was making \$100 a week as a salesman. W. P. Clenny, of Kansas City, Mo., stepped from a \$150 a month clerkship into a selling job at \$500 a month. One month he made \$850. M. V. Stephens, of Albany, Ky., was making \$25 a week. He took up this training and now makes five times that much. J. H. Cash, of Atlanta, Ga., exchanged his \$75 a month

job for one which pays him \$500 a month. O. H. Malfroot, of Boston, Mass., stepped into a \$10,000 position as a SALES MANAGER—so thorough is this training. All these successes are due to this easy, fascinating and rapid way to master certain invincible secrets of selling.

These men were formerly clerks, bookkeepers, factory workers, farm hands, mechanics, machinists, chauffeurs, firemen, motormen, conductors, etc. Their success proves that previous experience or training has nothing

to do with success in the selling field. It proves that any man who wants to, and who is willing to put in a few hours of spare time each week, can quickly get a selling position and make big money. And they started with this free test.

Why don't you make this free test and prove, to your own satisfaction, that a bigger salary is easy to get? The test is contained in a free book, "Modern Salesmanship," which we will gladly send you without obligation. After reading the book through you will ask yourself the questions it brings up. The

answers will show you whether you can get away from the humdrum, small-pay job for the lucrative and fascinating work of selling.

## Make This Free Test at Once

Don't turn this page until you have clipped the coupon, filled it out, and sent it on its way. It may mean the turning-point in your life. Write now while the impulse to succeed is upon you.



## NATIONAL SALESMEN'S TRAINING ASSOCIATION

Dept. 15-A, N. S. T. A. Building, 1139 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

National Salesmen's Training Association

Dept. 15-A, N. S. T. A. Bldg., 1139 No. Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois

Gentlemen: I will accept a copy of "Modern Salesmanship" with the understanding that it is sent to me entirely free.

Name.....

Address.....

City..... State.....

Age..... Occupation.....



# PRIZE CONTEST WINNERS

## "How I Use My Copy of Popular Science Monthly"



How Franklin M. Dyer of Somerville, Mass., first prize winner, uses his copy of Popular Science Monthly

**P**OPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is used—there is no doubt about that! Readers find this magazine not merely a source of interesting reading, but a treasure house of valuable information that they can get nowhere else—information that saves them money, enables them to earn money; that makes their lives happier, brighter, more interesting in every way.

We know that, because the readers themselves have told us so.

In our October issue we announced a contest. We asked the readers to tell us just how they used their copies of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, and we offered 12 cash prizes for the most interesting letters on the subject.

The response was more than amazing. From practically every state in the Union, from Europe, Asia, Africa and South America, a flood of letters poured into this office. To select the 12 best was a task little short of staggering. The Contest Editors have just completed their work as we go to press, and we announce herewith the results of their findings.—THE EDITOR.

### FIRST PRIZE

"I USE my copy of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY as an aid to keeping abreast of the times in technical and scientific development, for I have found that the technical man who does not progress as Science progresses falls by the wayside.

"I use my copy as a guide to the solution of perplexing problems encountered in the engineering profession.

"I use my copy as a source of enlightenment concerning scientific facts, which I as a technical man should know.

"I use my copy as I would use a budget sheet that I may operate and maintain my automobile in the most economical manner possible.

"I use my copy as a source of information regarding merchandise in which I am interested because I feel that manufacturers who advertise in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

are reliable.

"I use my copy to bring enlightenment and cheer to my friends and neighbors.

"I use my copy to bring keen enjoyment and a wealth of knowledge to my own 'Door of Opportunity.'"—FRANKLIN M. DYER, Somerville, Mass.

### SECOND PRIZE

"I CONSIDER POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY a good business proposition because it always pays a big return on a small investment. The girls in the Home Economics Department of the High School were looking everywhere for material to make a report on a model kitchen and the best methods for lighting a home. I earned their gratitude by referring to Moore's article on 'You Can Save Your Wife 10,000 Steps a Day' and 'Light as an Aid to Happiness,' by Luckiesch. (Continued on page 145)

### FIRST PRIZE, \$10

Franklin M. Dyer, Somerville, Mass.

### SECOND PRIZE, \$5

T. N. Kruger, Meriden, Conn.

### THIRD PRIZE, \$1 EACH

George R. Anger, U.S.S. Texas; T. A. Dickinson, Struthers, Ohio; Fred Even, Dubuque, Ia.; "Subscriber," Carter, Okla.; E. W. Johnson, South Bend, Ind.; C. H. Reberger, Newark, N. J.; George D. Reynolds, Altoona, Pa.; W. F. Sandmann, Indianapolis, Ind.; Maynard Shipley, San Francisco, Calif.; James Stewart, Elm Grove, W. Va.

### HONORABLE MENTION

Cecil Addison, Troy, N. Y.; William Boyle, Mt. Vernon, Ohio; J. W. Bost, Athol, Nova Scotia; Louise Lee Brickhouse, Little Rock, Ark.; Chauncey Burrows, McKees Rocks, Pa.; W. B. Calhoun, Rapid City, S. Dak.; David Culstein, Ansonia, Conn.; Peter Cerutti, Butte, Mont.; K. C. Cheong, New York City, N. Y.; N. W. Choffee, Saginaw, Mich.; Bristol H. Colvin, Olean, N. Y.; Dorothy C. Cowen, Tower City, N. Dak.; A. C. Cox, Perry, N. Y.; Claudius R. Crever, St. Joseph, Minn.; Frank G. Davis, Harrisonburg, Va.; J. E. Dingus, Bardonia, Ky.; N. P. Drevinin, Alexandrovsk, Russia; Harry C. Eakin, Oil City, Pa.; A. Frison, Windau, Latvia; H. M. Gaither, North Nashville, Tenn.; Earl Guther, Renshaw, Pa.; Robert D. Gordon, Dixon, Calif.; Walter Grant, London, England; Leroy Graves, Roselle, N. J.; H. W. Hewitt, Saskatoon, Canada; Minnie C. Hewitt, Lunenburg, Nova Scotia; Robert M. Hilla, Hartford, Conn.; Theodore Hipp, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bertha A. Howfield, Lewiston, Me.; Elizabeth A. Hutchinson, Haddam, Conn.; Alvin M. Jensen, Lyman, Wyo.; Martin L. Johnson, LaGrange, Ill.; William Kaufman, Pottsville, Pa.; Kathleen Kemble, Keansburg, N. J.; Anthony Klossowicz, Flushing, L. I.; Kawabara Watsaba, Oahu, T. H.; Victor LaLonde, Duluth, Minn.; A. J. Lawley, Speer, Ala.; Ray Lehman, Rosburg, Ore.; Albert Loose, West Toronto, Canada; William H. Lush, Eriksen, B. C., Canada; J. B. McClure, Lincoln, Kans.; H. C. McGuern, Kittanning, Pa.; F. T. Monaghan, Glenside, Pa.; Natalie Molska, Winona, Minn.; Margaret Moore, St. Augustine, Fla.; William H. Moore, Traverse City, Mich.; Ira W. Morlan, Beckley, W. Va.; E. J. Morrissey, West Allen, Wis.; Winifred W. Moyer, Boyertown, Pa.; Palley Nichols, San Antonio, Tex.; Virginia Neef, Salem, Ore.; James Pemberton, Tucson, Ariz.; J. V. Pratzner, New Haven, Conn.; William Rakauskas, Cumberland Gap, Tenn.; J. H. Reinhardt, New Orleans, La.; Jerry Roeco, Jersey City, N. J.; N. D. Saporta, Cairo, Egypt; Pauline Schenck, New York City, N. Y.; Christine O. Schultz, Houston, Tex.; Frances G. Sease, Redondo Beach, Calif.; Joaquin Segura, Mexico City, Mexico; E. Milton Seibert, Baltimore, Md.; John Sebak, Chicago, Ill.; E. Shueffer, Boyertown, Pa.; D. C. Shirk, Gettysburg, Pa.; Sidney Simon, New York City, N. Y.; William A. Simon, Jr., Wilmington, N. C.; Albert Small, Washington, D. C.; May Smith, Little Rock, Ark.; Faye Speckmann, Lamar, Colo.; R. V. Stanley, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary H. Strader, Chicago, Ill.; E. D. Sullivan, Stacey, Ala.; Mary E. Taylor, Los Angeles, Calif.; C. J. Tharp, San Jose, Calif.; Charles Tonkin, Oswego, N. Y.; Catlin Tyler, Richmond, Va.; Earl Vestal, Jacksonville, Fla.; John Walsh, Massillon, Ohio; Ralph Walsh, Pittsfield, Mass.; H. L. Weatherby, Montgomery, Ala.; Herbert E. Wenrich, Berwick, Pa.; A. C. White, Winnipeg, Canada; Wilbert Whitfield, Fremont, Neb.; Tobias Wunder, Huron, Ohio.

WATCH NEXT MONTH'S ISSUE FOR THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF A NEW CONTEST





Herbert Dickerson,  
Warrenton, Va.,  
makes \$7,500 a year



Automotive Electricity pays W. E. Pence,  
Albany, Ore., over \$9,000 a year



J. R. Morgan, Columbus, Ohio, makes \$30  
to \$50 a day in business for himself



## Electrical Experts Are in Big Demand I Will Train You at Home To Fill a Big Pay Job

### Electricity— the World's Big Pay Field

Electricity is the field of the greatest opportunities. In all other trades and professions competition is so keen from over-crowding that only the exceptional man can get to the top.

Not so in the Electrical line.

Here is a profession that is fairly bubbling with possibilities—with thousands of chances for wonderful success. We stand today on the very threshold of the real Electrical Age—an Age when everything now operated by steam or gas or horses, will be moved by Electricity. But it is an Age demanding specialists—trained men—Electrical Experts. Such men can easily earn from \$12 to \$30 a day.

Money is being poured into the Electrical Industry at the rate of a billion dollars a year. Think of it—a thousand million dollars a year for electrical expansion. This means—men—jobs—opportunities.

My big book the "Vital Facts" of the electrical industry and the wonderful opportunities that await "Cooke Trained Men" tells you all about this Big Pay Field.

**Mail Coupon  
for the Free  
Vital Facts**

It's a shame for you to earn \$15 or \$20 or \$30 a week, when in the same six days as an Electrical Expert you can make \$70 to \$200 a week—and do it easier—not work half so hard. Why then remain in the small-pay game, in a line of work that offers no chance, no big promotion, no big income? Fit yourself for a real job in the great electrical industry. I'll show you how.

## Be an Electrical Expert Earn \$3,500 to \$10,000 a Year

Today even the ordinary Electrician—the "screw driver" kind—is making money—big money. But it's the trained man—the man who knows the whys and wherefores of Electricity—the "Electrical Expert"—who is picked out to "boss" the ordinary Electricians—to boss the Big Jobs—the jobs that pay \$3,500 to \$10,000 a Year. Get in line for one of these "Big Jobs" by enrolling now for my easily learned, quickly grasped, right-up-to-the-minute, Spare-Time Home-Study Course in Practical Electricity.

### Age or Lack of Experience No Drawback

You don't have to be a College Man; you don't have to be a High School Graduate. As Chief Engineer of the Chicago Engineering Works, I know exactly the kind of training you need, and I will give you that training. My Course in Electricity is the most simple, thorough and successful in existence, and offers every man, regardless of age, education, or previous experience, the chance to become, in a very short time, an "Electrical Expert," able to make from \$70 to \$200 a week.

### FREE Electrical Working Outfit FREE

With me, you do practical work—at home. You start right in after your first few lessons to work at your profession in the regular way. For this you need tools, and I give them to you absolutely free—a whole kit, a complete outfit, one that would cost you \$12 to \$15.

### Your Satisfaction Guaranteed

So sure am I that you can learn Electricity—so sure am I that after studying with me, you, too, can get into the "big money" class in electrical work, that I will guarantee under bond to return every single penny paid me in tuition, if, when you have finished my Course, you are not satisfied it was the best investment you ever made.

### Guarantee Backed by a Million Dollar Institution

Back of me in my guarantee, stands the Chicago Engineering Works, Inc., a million dollar institution, thus assuring to every student enrolled, not only a wonderful training in Electricity, but an unsurpassed Student Service as well.

It's this Service that makes "Cooke" training different from any other training. It's this Service, plus "Cooke" Training, that makes the "Cooke" Trained Man the "Big Pay Man," everywhere.

Be a "Cooke" Trained Man and earn \$12 to \$30 a day—\$70 to \$200 a week—\$3,500 to \$10,000 a year.

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I want to send you my Electrical Book and Proof Lessons both Free. These cost you nothing and you'll enjoy them. Make the start today for a bright future in Electricity. Send in Coupon—NOW.

L. L. Cooke, Chief Engineer

**Chicago Engineering Works**  
2150 Lawrence Ave., Dept. 31 Chicago

### Use this Free Outfit Coupon!

L. L. COOKE, The Man Who Makes  
Dept. 31 "Big Pay" Men  
2150 Lawrence Ave., Chicago

Dear Sir: Send at once, Sample Lessons, your Big Book, and full particulars of your Free Outfit and Home Study Course, also the Free Radio Course—all fully prepaid without obligation on my part.

Name .....

Address .....

Occupation .....

**The "Cooke" Trained Man is the "Big Pay" Man**



# NERVE EXHAUSTION

## How Nerve Abuse Wrecks Health

by PAUL von BOECKMANN

Lecturer and Author of numerous books and treatises on Mental and Physical Energy, Respiration, Psychology and Nerve Culture

**T**HERE is but one malady more terrible than Nerve Exhaustion, and that is its kin, Insanity. Only those who have passed through a siege of Nerve Exhaustion can understand the true meaning of this statement. It is HELL; no other word can express it. At first, the victim is afraid he will die, and as it grips him deeper, he is afraid he will not die; so great is his mental torture. He becomes panic-stricken and irresolute. A sickening sensation of weakness and helplessness overcomes him. He becomes obsessed with the thought of self-destruction.

Nerve Exhaustion is due to nerve strain. There is no other cause for it. In men, nerve exhaustion can generally be traced to excesses and vices, although the strain of intense concentration and the worries of business life are often the chief factors. In women, Nerve Exhaustion is due mainly to over active emotions. Especially in their marital, domestic and kindred relations do women subject their emotions to constant upheavals. Indeed, we are all under severe nerve strain because of the mile-a-minute life we are leading. And no man or woman is so strong as to be immune to this strain.

Nerve Exhaustion is not a malady that comes suddenly, yet its symptoms are unmistakable. It does not manifest itself, as many think, in twitching muscles and trembling hands. The majority of sufferers from nerves seem strong and healthy, and may have not a tremor in their body, yet inwardly their nerves are in a turmoil and are undermining the entire bodily organism.

The symptoms of Nerve Exhaustion vary according to individual characteristics, but the development is usually as follows: First Stage: lack of energy and endurance; that "tired feeling." Second Stage: Nervousness; restlessness; sleeplessness; irritability; decline in sex force; loss of hair; nervous indigestion; sour stomach; gas in bowels; constipation; irregular heart; poor memory; lack of mental endurance; dizziness; headache; backache; neuritis, rheumatism, and other pains. Third Stage: Serious mental disturbances; fear, undue worry; melancholia; dangerous organic disturbances; suicidal tendencies; and in extreme cases, insanity.

If only a few of the symptoms mentioned apply to you, especially those indicating mental turmoil, you may be sure that your nerves are at fault—that you have exhausted your Nerve Force.

Perhaps you have chased from doctor to doctor seeking relief for a mysterious "something the matter with you." Each doctor tells you that there is nothing the matter with you; that every organ is perfect. But you know there is something the matter. You feel it, and you act it. You are tired, dizzy, cannot sleep, cannot digest your food, and you have pains here and there. You are told you are "run down," and need a rest. Your doctor may prescribe a drug—a nerve stimulant or sedative. Leave nerve tonics alone. It is like making a tired horse run by towing him behind an automobile.

And don't be deceived into believing that some magic system of physical exercise can restore the nerves. It may develop your muscle but it does so at the expense of the nerves, as thousands of athletes have learned through bitter experience.

The cure of weak and deranged nerves must



PAUL VON BOECKMANN

Author of *Nerve Force* and various other books on Health, Psychology, Breathing, Hygiene and kindred subjects, many of which have been translated into foreign languages.

have for its basis an understanding of how the nerves are affected by various abuses and strains. It demands an understanding of certain simple laws in mental and physical hygiene, mental control, relaxation, and how to develop immunity to the many strains of everyday life. Through the application of this knowledge, the most advanced case of Nerve Exhaustion can be corrected.

I have made a life study of the mental and physical characteristics of nervous people, having treated more cases of "Nerves" during the past 25 years than any other man in the world (over 100,000 cases).

The result of this vast experience is embodied in a 64-page book, entitled "Nerve Force," a book that is essentially intended to teach how to care for the nerves and how to apply simple methods for their restoration. It includes important information on the application of deep breathing as a remedial agent. The cost of the book is only 25 cents, coin or stamps. Address me—Paul von Boeckmann, Studio 166, 110 West 40 St., New York City.

This book will enable you to diagnose your troubles understandingly. The facts presented will prove a revelation to you and the advice will be of incalculable value whether you have had trouble with your nerves or not. Your nerves are the most precious possession you have. Through them you experience all that makes life worth living, for to be dull-nerved means to be dull-brained, insensible to the higher phases of life—love, moral courage, ambition, and temperament. The finer your brain is, the finer and more delicate is your nervous system, and the more imperative it is that you care for your nerves.

"Nerve Force" is not an advertisement of any treatment I may have to offer. This is proved by the fact that large corporations have bought and are buying this book from me by the hundreds and thousands for circulation among their employees—Efficiency. Physicians recommend the book to their patients—Health. Ministers recommend it from the pulpit—Nerve Control, Happiness. Never before has so great a mass of valuable information been presented in so few words. It will enable you to understand your Nerves, your Mind, your Emotions, and your Body. Over a million copies have been sold during the past fifteen years.



## Popularity Overnight!

**G**OOD times—lots of fun—popularity! If you're a good dancer—know all the latest steps and are at ease wherever you go you're sure to be popular. And now you can learn the latest dances in a few hours—right in your own home—without music or partner by Arthur Murray's famous print-and-picture method! Not half as expensive as a personal teacher! So simple even a child can quickly learn. And, think of it, 250,000 people have already used this simple method to bring them good times!

### Five Dancing Lessons FREE

To prove that Mr. Murray can quickly and easily make you an accomplished dancer, he will send you **Free** in plain cover, a lesson in Fox Trot, Secret of Leading, How to Follow Successfully, The Correct Dancing Position and How to Gain Confidence. To pay the cost of mailing, handling, etc., send 25c. Learn in private—surprise your friends. Act now. Become popular overnight.

**ARTHUR MURRAY, Studio 382**  
290 Broadway, New York



## LEARN BY DOING

Every phase of all branches

## ELECTRICITY

taught by

### Actual Practice

In America's foremost and oldest institution for trade training

### No Books Used

Individual Instruction  
Start Any Day

Write for FREE 64-page catalog

## THE NEW YORK ELECTRICAL SCHOOL

48 West 37th St., New York City

**A Business for All**

A permanent business. Large, quick profits for Men and Women. Work anywhere, full or part time. Everyone a prospective customer. \$25.00 to \$45.00 weekly. Clean, dignified work. Learn in 10 lessons, no experience necessary. A real chance to build a permanent Art business worth while. We furnish outfit. Free literature.

**TANGLEY CO.**  
181 Main, Muscatine, Iowa

## Learn Cartooning

At Home—In Your Spare Time

From the school that has trained so many successful cartoonists of today earning from \$50 to \$200 and more a week. The London Picture Chart Method of teaching makes original drawing easy to learn. Send 6c in stamps for full information and chart to test your ability. Also state age.

**THE LONDON SCHOOL**  
1462 National Bldg., Cleveland, O.





# Learn Electricity

*in Great Shops!*

Not by Correspondence  
All **PRACTICAL** Work at

# COYNE

## IN 12 WEEKS

### Earn \$60 to \$200 a Week

Why work at dull uninteresting work, at low pay, with no future? In 12 weeks I will train you for a big pay job where you can command \$60 to \$200 a week as a COYNE TRAINED MASTER ELECTRICAL EXPERT or you can go in business for yourself with very small capital and make up to \$15,000 a year. Men trained as I train them are in demand everywhere. The great development of the Electrical industry makes the demand for trained men tremendous. Big opportunities and advancement for those who prepare now. The Coyne school was founded 26 years ago and my thousands of SUCCESSFUL GRADUATES are living proofs of what my training can do for ANY AMBITIOUS man. Many of these fellows will tell you in my big free book what Coyne has done for them.

### Complete Electrical Training in 12 Weeks

I train you thoroughly on the greatest outlay of ACTUAL ELECTRICAL machinery ever assembled in any school. You work with your hands on all kinds of Electrical apparatus, door bells, house wiring, armatures, switchboards, dynamos, everything to make you an all around ELECTRICAL EXPERT. This REAL WORK with REAL tools, on REAL machinery trains you many times FASTER, many times MORE THOROUGH than trying to learn in the field or by books or lessons.

### No Books—No Lessons—No Classes —You Do Actual Work!

I do not attempt to teach you by books or lessons. I train you to work with your head and hands on the same kind of Electrical Machinery used in power houses, industrial plants and on the outside, under actual working conditions, with instructors at your side. I have no classes, every student gets individual training.

### Free Radio and Auto Course

For a short time only I am including ABSOLUTELY FREE my big new Radio Course and Auto, Truck and Tractor Electrical Course.

# COYNE

Electrical School

1300-1310 W. Harrison St., Dept. 134-1, CHICAGO, ILL.

### You Don't Need Education or Experience

You don't need a lot of schooling to master my course. You don't have to be a high school graduate or even a grammar school graduate. My method of instruction is clear and plain, and yet thorough, and if you can understand plain English I will make you an electrical expert even though you haven't a lot of education or any previous electrical experience.

### Coyne Trains You For Life

You can get a free life scholarship which enables you to stay longer than the required time if you care to, or you may return at any time to take up new work I'm constantly adding to my school to make it the most modern at all times.

### Earn While You Learn

My employment department will assist you to a part time job where you can make a good part of your living expenses while training, and they will assist you to get a BIG PAY job on graduation.



H. C. LEWIS, President

### Get My Free Book

This big handsome new book just off the press—size 12x15 in.—shows actual photographs of my big shops. Cost me a dollar to print, but it's yours FREE if you mail coupon. You owe it to yourself to get the facts.

H. C. LEWIS

President

COYNE

Electrical School

1300-1310 W. Harrison St.

Dept. 134-1,

Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sir—Please send me absolutely FREE your big new book and full particulars of your special offer and two coupons FREE.

**GET MY BIG FREE BOOK NOW!**

Name.....

Address.....

Town.....

State.....

## MAIL THIS COUPON NOW!



# Money Making Opportunities for "Popular Science" Readers



## Another \$25.00 IN PRIZES

To win one of these cash prizes is easy, and every reader is invited to enter this fascinating competition. Just write a letter of not over seventy words answering this question:—

**What Advertisement of "Money Making Opportunities" in this issue interests you most and why?**

Here are the prizes we will pay for the ten best letters answering the above question:—

First Prize . . . . . \$10.00  
Second Prize . . . . . 5.00  
Third Prize . . . . . 3.00  
And 7 Prizes  
of \$1.00 each . . . . . 7.00

First read every one of the "Money Making Opportunities" advertisements on pages 8 to 24. Check the ones that interest you. Then read over the ones you have checked and decide on the one that interests you most.

Then write a short letter, not more than seventy words, telling us why the advertisement you pick interests you most. Remember that ten prizes will be awarded. You have a good chance of winning one of them. Be sure to mail us your answer before Jan. 1st. The prizes will be awarded, in the order of their merit, for the letters that are most interesting and best expressed.

The names of all the prize winners and the letters that win the first two prizes will be printed in this column in the March issue. Address your prize letter to

Contest Editor

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY  
250 Fourth Ave., New York City

### Last Month's Prize Winners

The first prize of \$10.00 goes to Mr. W. F. Sandmann, 4337 College Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind., for his letter regarding the advertisement of the Century Auto Parts Company. Here is Mr. Sandmann's letter:—

Dear Sir:

The very first ad in "Money Making Opportunities," that of The Century Auto Parts Company, proved interesting to me in a very practical way. I purchased some "superior" automobile parts from them that enabled me to overhaul an old machine that I had regarded as junk. I have just disposed of it and am investing the profits in a radio outfit that has been just beyond my financial reach heretofore.

William F. Sandmann.

The winner of the Second Prize—\$5.00—is Mr. Harrison Hogue, of Riverside, Cal. Mr. Hogue wrote about the advertisement of the Stann Sign System. His letter follows:—

Dear Sir:

I have read the "Money Making Opportunities" in the Popular Science Monthly. The advertisement which interested me most is that of the Stann Sign System. I had been looking for an opportunity to get some money and this came as a life-saver.

I own all of my success in my business to this advertisement in the "Money Making Opportunities" columns of the Popular Science Monthly.

Harrison Hogue.

The Third Prize—\$3.00—goes to Mr. C. E. Volkers for his letter regarding the advertisement of American Photography.

The winners of the other seven prizes are:

H. V. Cullen, Wilmington, Del., Miss T. A. Musser, Altoona, Pa., A. G. Chapin, Jr., Wilbraham, Mass., R. E. Wellings, Rosbury, Mass., Rev. A. DeRoulers, Matapedia, Que., Miss M. Small, Valdosta, Ga., E. B. Ellis, Cobalt, Ont.

Rate 30 Cents a Word. A 10% discount is allowed on all contracts for six consecutive insertions. Advertisements intended for the March issue should be received by January 5th.

### RADIO AND SUPPLIES

ON STATIONS OR CRYSTAL WITHOUT TUBES or batteries. You fellows who haven't tried my hook-up don't know what you are missing. Write, Leon Lambert, 870 Volusia, Wichita, Kansas.

YOUR Radio problems solved 24 or money refunded. National Radio, 1122 East 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

WRITE for a copy of our "Quick-Action Advertising Rate Folder"—It contains information of real value to you. Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Ave., N. Y.

RADIO Generators: 500v 100 watt, \$28.50. Battery Charging Generators, \$8.50. High Speed Motors. Motor Generator Sets all sizes. Motor Specialties Co., Crafton, Penna.

1,650 MILES Distance with one tube. Any Navies understands our Simplified Instructions, including Panel Layout and Photo, Etc. Veevo Radio Co., Box 117, Oakland, Calif.

RADIO sets and supplies at wholesale. Bargain lot box. National Radio, 1122 East 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

REUR Generators new 8 volt maximum output 32 amp. 2000 r. p. m. with cutout suitable charging A battery. Government surplus. \$10.00. Cook County Sales, 2456 Calumet, Chicago.

CASH is on Radio! Build and sell sets for us. No trouble to earn \$5 an hour in spare time at home. Auburn Radio Co., Dept. C, Cincinnati, O.

GENUINE "Radioiron" tubes, \$3.40 postpaid. Mac-Clear, Dept. P. S. 1, Orem, Utah.

LONG Distance Tube sets, \$9.95. National Radio, 1122 East 31, Kansas City, Mo.

### EDUCATIONAL AND INSTRUCTION

DRAFTING, Tool Designing and Mathematics taught by mail, combined course or separate subjects. Harding School, Box H, Highland Park, Michigan.

DOUBLE entry bookkeeping mastered in 60 hours! guaranteed! diploma. International Bookkeeping Institute, Springfield, Missouri, Desk 10.

USED correspondence school courses save over half. Catalogue 1924 courses free. Used courses bought. Students' Exchange, Dept. A, 47 West 42nd street, New York.

DETECTIVE Earn Big Money. Excellent opportunity. Travel. Fascinating work. Experience unnecessary. Write, George Wagner, former Government Detective, 1968 Broadway, N. Y.

HIGH School, Normal, Business, Law and Collegiate courses thoroughly taught by mail. Typewriting course free. Apply Carnegie College, Rogers, Ohio.

MR. ADVERTISER: Ask to-day for a copy of the "Quick-Action Advertising Rate Folder." It contains some really important facts which will prove interesting and valuable to you. It also tells "How You Can Use Popular Science Monthly Profitably." You'd like to know, wouldn't you? Address your inquiry to: Manager, Classified Advertising, Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York.

RAILROAD Postal Clerks start \$133 month, railroad pay. Send stamps for questions. Columbia Institute, N-2, Columbus, Ohio.

DINING and sleeping car conductors (white). Experience unnecessary. We train you. Send for book of Rules and application. Superintendent Railway Exchange, Sta. C, Los Angeles.

CORRESPONDENCE courses of all schools sold complete at one-third usual price. Easy terms; money-back guarantee. Courses bought by cash. Catalog Free. Mention Subject. Economy Educator Service, 442-B, Sansome, San Francisco.

EARN \$25 weekly, spare time, writing for newspapers, magazines. Experience unnecessary. Copyright book free. Press Syndicate, 971, St. Louis, Mo.

MEN 18-35. Become railway mail clerks. Commence \$1600 year. Common education sufficient with our training. Particulars free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. T39, Rochester, N. Y.

USED correspondence courses bought and sold. Handling, 799X Broadway, New York.

STUDY Patent Solicitation. Become Patent Attorney. Full particulars. Patent Law, Jordan, Minn.

USED correspondence courses and books bought, sold and rented. List free. O. W. Yates, 8-lem, Va.

BOOKKEEPING in a week, \$2 complete. Duker, 546 West 15th Street, New York.

### TRADE AND TECHNICAL SCHOOLS

EARN ten to fifteen dollars per day laying brick. Any intelligent man can become a bricklayer with three months' training in our school, and three to six months' practical experience, during which he can earn 80 to 90 cents per hour. No age limit. Tuition reasonable. Send for catalogue. Associated Building Employers, 188 A. B. Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MR. ADVERTISER: Ask to-day for a copy of the "Quick-Action Advertising Rate Folder." It contains some really important facts which will prove interesting and valuable to you. It also tells "How You Can Use Popular Science Monthly Profitably." You'd like to know, wouldn't you? Address your inquiry to: Manager, Classified Advertising, Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Ave., New York.

### AMERICAN MADE TOYS AND NOVELTIES

OPPORTUNITY to start Manufacturing Metal Toys and Novelties. No experience necessary. Enormous demand exceeds supply. We furnish, at cost, casting-forms for production and buy entire output, also place yearly contract orders. Casting forms made to order. Catalog, advice and information free. Metal Cast Products Co., 1898 Boston Road, New York.

More Money Making Opportunities  
on pages 16 to 24

### AUTOMOBILES AND ACCESSORIES

AUTOMOBILE parts—Used parts for most any car of last factory list price. Allen, Benson, Buick, Cadillac, Chrysler, Chevrolet, Dodge, Ford, Grant, Hudson, Hummer, Oakland, Overland, Oldsmobile, Reo, Studebaker, and many others. Send list of parts wanted. Century Auto Parts Co., 4105 Olive Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MONEY!—Silvering autolights, radiators, mirrors. Refinishing tableware, stoves, brass beds, etc. Ostia, Methods free. Write—Sprinkle-Plater, Dept. 98, Marion, Indiana.

MOTOR Owners:—My Kleenall solvent bandages can't trouble forever. Oil leaks, Harmon to motors. Results guaranteed. Formula, \$1.00. Adams Bayers, Box 52, Kulland, Mass.

FORD Owners—Start your car instantly in coldest weather with illuminating gas. Complete instructions for cheaply and easily constructing illuminating gas primer attachment and for removing carbon with water, mailed for one dollar. Primer attachment saves ten to twenty per cent in gasoline after engine warms. Money Back Guarantee. C. J. Monahan, 1425 11th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

### FORD ACCESSORIES

BUILD a Ford Racer. Book with complete plans of World's record holder. Postpaid, \$2. P. W. Corns, 235 N. Capitol Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

CALIFORNIA Tops for Ford Roadster and Touring—Stylish—Noiseless. Cool in Summer. Warm in Winter. Easily installed. High quality. Low price. Write factory today. Knapet Auto Top Company, Belleville, Ill.

FREE neutral zero weather. Stiffest Ford turns easily. Quickly installed. \$3.50. Balaban \$1.50. Newton, Brighton, N. Y.

### MOTORCYCLES, BICYCLES, SUPPLIES

OVERSTOCKED—500 Used Motorcycles. Must be sold at once. We have Harley-Davidsons, Indians, Hendersons, Excelsors, Clements. Prices \$25.00 up. Write for our Bargain List. Myerow Brothers, Dept. C, 15 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass.

DON'T buy a bicycle motor attachment until you get our catalogue and price. Shaw Mfg. Co., Dept. 4, Galenburg, Kansas.

### MODELS AND MODEL SUPPLIES

WRITE for a copy of our "Quick-Action Advertising Rate Folder"—It contains information of real value to you. Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Avenue, N. Y.

We make working models for inventors and experimental work, and carry a complete stock of brass gears and model supplies. Send for catalogue. The Pierce Model Works, Tinley Park, Illinois.

HULTY & Co., 835 Jackson, Chicago, Ill. Experimental Machinery. Model Makers. Dies. Patterns. Complete general machine shop. Ed-Lanum.

### MOTORS, ENGINES AND MACHINERY

GEORGINA—Manufacturer's surplus sale. KHP, \$8.50; LHP, \$12.50; JHP, \$24.50. 4 Volt Charging Generators, \$8.50. Complete Lighting Plants—Generators—Light Machinery. Write for Catalog. Motor Specialties Co., Crafton, Penna.

ENGINES—\$5 per horsepower. Auto engines make excellent Power Plants. We make the Governors, etc. P. R. Smith Governor Co., Springfield, N. Y.

WATER motors, fifty pounds pressure for household use. Power for small machinery, grindstone and emery wheels. Thomas Jones, 117 Greenwood, Buffalo, New York.

### MANUFACTURING

DIES, Tools and General Manufacturing. Models and manufacturing of new inventions our specialty. Logan Machine Co., 126 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.

DEVELOPING ideas and manufacturing our specialty. Absolute satisfaction. 33 years' experience; write us. The K. & B. Die & Specialty Co., 2018 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio, Dept. C.

PATTERNS, wood and metal. Models, tools and drawings, bronze, aluminum and iron castings. Power machine work, production work of all kinds. Write Modern Machine & Pattern Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

### MACHINE TOOLS

1 HP's 8" Leblond Lathe quick change, \$10.00. 12" x 4" Reed engine lathe, \$145.00. Number 50 Hand cylinder grinder \$700.00. 1 1/4" Shaper, \$145.00 complete line machinery. Cincinnati Machinery Supply Co., 217 E. Pearl St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

MR. ADVERTISER: Ask today for a copy of the "Quick-Action Advertising Rate Folder." It contains some really important facts which will prove interesting and valuable to you. It also tells "How You Can Use Popular Science Monthly Profitably." You'd like to know, wouldn't you? Manager, Classified Advertising, Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York.

### AVIATION

THE American School of Aviation announces a new correspondence course in mechanics of aviation. A thorough training in practical aeronautics. American School of Aviation, Dept. 6741, 3801 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

BOYS get a three foot model aeroplane free. Nothing to sell. Write to Aero Shop, 3050 Huribut Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

AIRPLANES, Flying Boats, Motors, Aircraft supplies. Balloon baskets, \$50. Comp. \$15. Unshatterable goggles jumbo, \$3.50, wide-view, \$5; leather helmets, \$4.50. 20x4 wire wheels, \$6.50; used casing, \$2; new tubes \$2. Floyd Logan, 716 W. Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.

WRITE for a copy of our "Quick-Action Advertising Rate Folder"—It contains information of real value to you. Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Ave., N. Y.



# From \$22<sup>00</sup> a Week Clerk to \$85<sup>00</sup> Radio Expert

How a young man discovered his opportunity in a fascinating new field, and quickly prepared himself in his spare time for the position he wanted.  
As related by himself.

**I** WAS interested in radio from the very beginning. I bought a little one-tube set when radio first became popular and I experimented with it, bringing in snatches of song from the air and trying to get distant stations. But my set was very much of a mystery to me. Like most people, I knew how to use it, how to tune in on local stations, but I did not understand how it worked. I often wondered

"At that time I was working as a clerk in a large mail order house. I took the position because I thought it would be a stepping-stone and that I would quickly advance to something bigger. But years went by and I was still a clerk. Somehow I had fallen into a rut, and there I remained. I used to get terribly discouraged at times, and I wondered what my future would be. Would I never be anything more than just a clerk?"

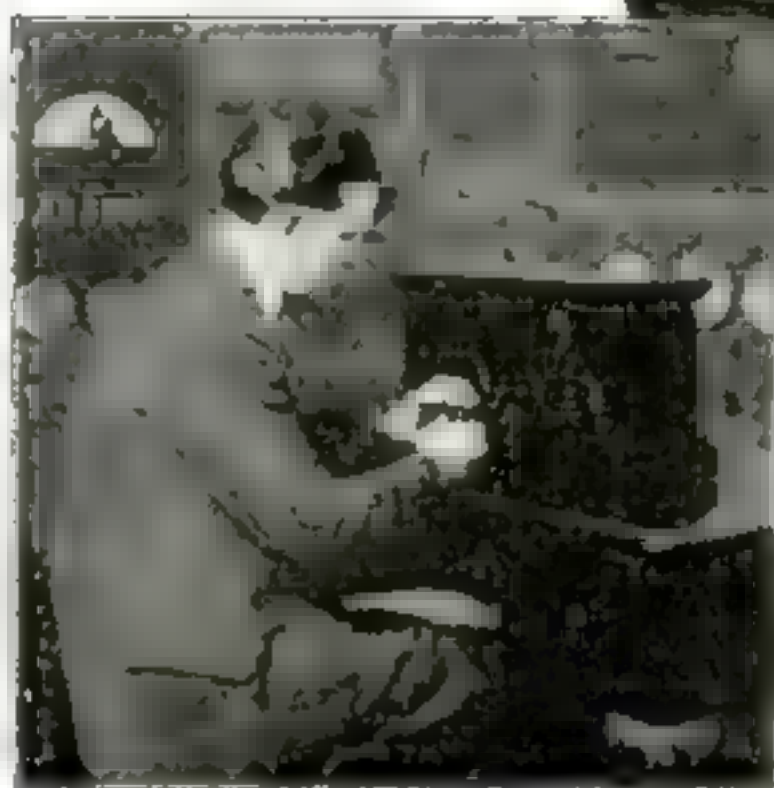
"I drifted on, and nothing ever happened. I got an occasional increase in salary, but that was all. I was becoming resigned, was losing whatever shred of ambition I had left. My salary reached \$22.00 a week, and there it remained. I knew I could never earn more in that kind of work. But what could I do? For what was I suited?"

## A New Industry

"Then came the big radio boom, and everybody began talking about the wonderful new industry. Half the people in our town bought receiving sets. On the trains I heard nothing but radio gossip, and the newspapers were crowded with news on radio development. I had a sudden idea: an inspiration.

"Here was an industry that was still an infant compared to other industries. It was young and fast-growing, and evidently would some day be one of the greatest industries in the world. Surely in so new and important an industry there must be big opportunities for beginners—a rare chance for quick success and rich rewards. I would get into the field at once, start at the bottom and grow up with it! I would get out of the rut into which I had fallen, into a new field ripe with opportunities."

"But how? I had to depend too much upon my \$22.00 a week to give it up. If only I could study radio at home in my spare time, and prepare myself for a



radio job without giving up my regular work. I decided to make inquiries, and discovered that just such a course was offered by the National Radio Institute in Washington. I enrolled, keeping it a secret from everyone at home.

"For several months I studied at home, in the evenings and whenever I could spare a half-hour or so. The time passed quickly because it was so fascinating. In a few months I had mastered what I had believed 'the mysteries' of radio, and was qualified to take a position in charge of a radio department in a large wholesale house.

"How surprised everyone was when I announced calmly—and I'll admit a little proudly!—that I had graduated from the National Radio Institute and that I had my certificate as a radio-trician. They were even more surprised when I told them that the Institute had found a position for me right in my own town at \$50.00 a week! They all wanted to know how I did it and some of the fellows were mighty jealous.

## I Earn Big Money

"Advancement came quickly, and now I am a radio engineer earning \$85.00 a week. Very often I earn extra money in my spare time helping people put up their sets. I expect another promotion



soon and it will not be long before I am earning \$100.00 a week. Radio is constantly progressing, there are new improvements all the time and those who are in the field naturally develop as radio develops. I am glad I got in early.

"I am glad to write this story for publication because the National Radio Institute alone has made my success possible.

It offers the absolutely complete course now being given which qualifies you for the Government first class license and for the big-pay jobs in Radio. I would advise any one who is interested in radio as a profession to use this coupon and send at once for the valuable information that is offered free. Don't hesitate to use it—there is no obligation. I, too, sent off for the free information before enrolling. Why don't you do it now?"

## Special Offer

"A special reduced rate is being offered to those who mail the coupon **AT ONCE**. Get in on the ground floor and save money. Just address the National Radio Institute, Dept. 12-CB, Washington, D. C."

**National Radio Institute**  
Dept. 12-CB, Washington, D. C.

I am interested in radio as a profession. You may send me free and without obligation, your interesting little book "Rich Rewards in Radio," telling about the future of radio, and all information about your part-time home-study plan and your free employment service.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Age \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



14254

Всего введено в эксплуатацию \_\_\_\_\_



# Neglect of Home-Study Training Cost This Man \$47,424!

How much are you paying to stay untrained?

The other day we received a letter which every man working for a living ought to read—whether he's making \$20 a week or \$200. Here it is:

"During the forty years that I have been working, my salary has averaged less than twenty-four dollars per week with the exception of the last two years while I have been acting as foreman of a department. I made good in this position on a small scale and saw, thru the failings of others, what would happen to me unless I found a way to train for larger responsibilities.

"I had read of correspondence courses and began searching for that which I thought would benefit me. I found it in the LaSalle Modern Foremanship course, and benefited by it, my salary being nearly doubled, and I was promoted from foreman to factory superintendent.

"This happened in a period of about ten months, and by devoting only about four or five hours per week to the studies.

"I am now enrolled as a member of the Industrial Management Efficiency course, and find the work very interesting and beneficial. It can be applied every day in the factory, and brings results.

"I regret that I put it off to so late a day in life to reap the benefits I am now enjoying, and can truthfully say to younger men that if they would only profit by the experience of others they can gain more knowledge thru one year's training by LaSalle methods than can be obtained in ten years' practical experience by hard work."

SHERMAN C. WOOD, Maryland.

We quote the above letter not because

Mr. Wood is now making a staggering salary as a result of his training, but because it illustrates so clearly the principle behind LaSalle training.

Here is a man who all his life had accepted the thought that he was compelled to work for little or nothing.

For one thousand, nine hundred and seventy-six weeks the writer of this letter paid at least \$4 a week for the doubtful privilege of staying in the ranks of untrained men.



Can anyone doubt that training would have doubled his salary just as easily when he was thirty-eight years younger—when he could attack his work with the abundant energy of a younger man?

Yet his neglect of this one main avenue of business progress cost him leaving simple and compound interest out of the reckoning—the appalling sum of \$47,424—a fortune in itself.

If You Could Use \$47,424,  
Pause Before You Turn This Page

Perhaps you are now making quite as much as Wood—perhaps more. Perhaps, on that account, you may think that Wood's experience does not apply to YOU.

But if training in Higher Accountancy—or Modern Salesmanship—or Business Management—or Law—or Business Correspondence—or any of a dozen other branches of business could change your forty-eight dollars into \$96 a week—and if you now NEGLECT to advance yourself thru the training you need—will you not find it difficult, thirty-eight years from now, to explain to those who are dear to you why you threw away—not \$47,424, but fully \$95,800?

We're not going to mention. We're not even going to cite you any of the thousands of letters from men who have not merely doubled but tripled and quadrupled their incomes thru home-study training under the LaSalle Problem Method. We have the letters. We will show them to you, if you like. But understand, please, that they would not alter the facts—they would merely emphasize them.

Below this text there is a coupon. It will bring you not only full details of the training that appeals to you, but also a copy of that most inspiring book, "Ten Years' Promotion in One."

If you are sincere in your desire for advancement, you will not turn this page until you have clipped the coupon, filed it in, and by placing it in the nearest mail box placed *yourself* on the road to real success.

## LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

The World's Largest Business Training Institution

—INQUIRY COUPON—

LASALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY

Dept. 183-R

Chicago, Illinois

Please send me catalog and full information regarding the course and service I have marked with an X below. Also a copy of "Ten Years' Promotion in One," all without obligation to me.

☐ Business Management: Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Departmental Executive positions.

☐ Modern Salesmanship: Training for position as Sales Executive, Salesman, Sales Coach or Trainer, Sales Promotion Manager, Manufacturer's Agent, Solicitor, and all positions in retail, wholesale, or specialty selling.

☐ Highest Accountancy: Training for position as Auditor, Comptroller, Certified Public Accountant, Cost Accountant, etc.

☐ Law: Training for Bar, LL. B. Degree.

☐ Commercial Law: Reading, Reference and Consultation Service for Business Men.

☐ Traffic Management: Foreign and Domestic Training for position as Railroad or Industrial Traffic Manager, Rate Expert, Freight Solicitor, etc.

☐ Railway Station Management: Training for position of Box or Accountant, Cashier and Agent, Division Agent, etc.

☐ Banking and Finance: Training for executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions.

☐ Modern Foremanship and Production Methods: Training for positions in Shop Management, such as that of Superintendent, General Foreman, Foreman, Sub-Foreman, etc.

☐ Industrial Management Efficiency: Training for position in Works Management, Production Control, Industrial Engineering, etc.

☐ Personnel and Employment Management: Training in the position of Personnel Manager, Industrial Relations Manager, Employment Manager, and positions relating to Employee Service.

☐ Modern Business Correspondence and Practice: Training for position as Sales or Collection Correspondent, Sales Promotion Manager, Mail Sales Manager, Secretary, etc.

☐ Experts Bookkeeping: Training for position as Head Bookkeeper.

☐ Business Bookkeeping: Training for position as Head Bookkeeper.

☐ Commercial Spanish: Training for position as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-speaking countries.

☐ C. P. A. Coaching for Advanced Accountants.



Name

Present Position

Address







# Be a Cooke-Trained AUTO EXPERT

B.W. COOKE

Directing  
EngineerCHICAGO  
AUTO SHOPS"Pay Raiser  
of Men"I Guarantee to  
Train You

At HOME



EARN  
\$3500 to \$10000  
A YEAR

Start to Make  
Money Quick  
Like Morrison

M. J. Morrison, Director of the Chicago Auto Shops, is a man who has made a fortune in the auto business. He is a man who has been successful in every branch of the auto business, from the repair of engines to the sale of new cars. He is a man who has been successful in every branch of the auto business, from the repair of engines to the sale of new cars.



M. J. Morrison  
Parkersburg, W. Va.



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Big  
2  
Repair  
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## The World's biggest, most fascinating business needs you!

The world's biggest, most fascinating business needs you. You needn't slave away at small wages another minute - quit so soon and I'll tell you how I train you at home in your spare time for positions paying \$75 to \$200 a week. Unlimited opportunities waiting for Cooke-trained Auto Experts. Let me show you how my "JOB WAY" training has prepared hundreds of men just like yourself for a quick, brilliant success in the Auto business.

### Earn \$75 to \$200 a Week!

Don't sell your time for a penny less! You don't need to when you have my wonderful training. As Directing Engineer of the great Chicago Auto Shops I know what training you need to succeed AND I GIVE YOU THAT TRAINING. Right in your own home I make you MASTER of every branch of Auto, Truck and Tractor work. I train you with JOBS - not books. I bring the original "JOB-WAY" training TO YOUR HOME!

#### Read My Guarantee

Yes guarantee to my big free Auto Book. No I do. I guarantee to refund every cent of your money if after receiving my training you are not absolutely satisfied. This and nine other wonderful guarantees make my "JOB WAY" course the training for you. Be sure to get my book and all 10 guarantees in most guarantee protection offered by any school on earth.

#### Experience, Education Not Needed!

I don't care how little schooling you have I will make you a successful Auto Expert or refund your money! Boys and men of all ages have become Garage owners and successful Auto Experts. Foreign, Auto Experts. BIG PAY guaranteed after completing Cooke "JOB WAY" training. I want to see under head that I will prepare you for the ad image of the many wonderful opportunities of the great auto business!

### No Other Training Like Mine!

My training includes ALL Electrical work - Ignition, Starting, Lighting. ALL Mechanical and Welding. Blasting, Vulcanizing, also Business Course, Salesmanship. A verting. Say, how to keep Single Books - also Free Monthly Magazine also 2 Free Outfits. Nameless else I know of, can get you ALL this training.

Yes \$100,000 dollars spent each year to repair 10 Million Autos. Trucks, Tractors. It's the world's biggest business. Amazing money opportunities for every man who is trained with my Free Finish. Great career, help in building jobs, and I will see to get into business for you!

#### Tools and Test Bench Equipment Free

I supply every Cooke "JOB WAY" student with 2 big complete outfit with a absolutely free! More to come see them while to make money shortly after starting your training. And coupon for this remarkable offer!

#### Get My Big Book Quick!

I will send it to you with out charge of cost. Read all the facts find out about the demand for Cooke-trained Auto Experts. Get now all you have easily and quickly job, no more become an Auto Expert. Special offer right now a subscription and Chicago brings complete information. *Send it today!*

Address Me  
Personally

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Engineer

**CHICAGO AUTO SHOPS**

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and Write Standard English, and also the 15 minute  
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# CARPENTRY

## SELF TAUGHT!

**Be A SKILLED Workman and Hold Your Job In Dull Seasons**

[illegible]

## New Ideas - Modern Methods - Short Cuts

Figure 1 consists of two side-by-side line graphs. Both graphs have 'Number of correct responses' on the y-axis (ranging from 0 to 10) and 'Number of trials' on the x-axis (ranging from 1 to 10). The left graph is labeled 'Control' and shows a relatively smooth, upward-sloping curve starting at approximately (1, 2) and ending at (10, 8). The right graph is labeled 'Training' and shows a similar upward trend but with significantly more variability in the data points, starting around (1, 1) and ending around (10, 7).

## Thousands Say Guides Are Carpenter's Best Friend

A black and white photograph showing a man from the side, wearing dark overalls over a light-colored shirt. He is standing next to a large wall or bulletin board. The wall is densely covered with numerous small, rectangular posters, notices, and advertisements. Some of the visible text includes "Reasonable Prices", "Save Money", "Ten Year Hard Goods", "Lowest Price for Cash Sales", and "Good Buy Available". The man appears to be looking at one of the posters. The overall scene suggests a retail environment where customers are encouraged to save money through various offers.



### Condensed Contents of Audel's New Guides

[illegible]

$\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}} \right) = \frac{\partial L}{\partial x}$

[illegible][illegible]

**\$1 PER MONTH-ENTIRE SET \$6**  
*FREE EXAMINATION*  
**POCKET SIZE-FLEXIBLE COVERS**  
**1600 PAGES-3700 ILLUSTRATIONS**

# FREE

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**SEND NO MONEY—NOTHING TO POSTMAN—MAIL COUPON NOW!**

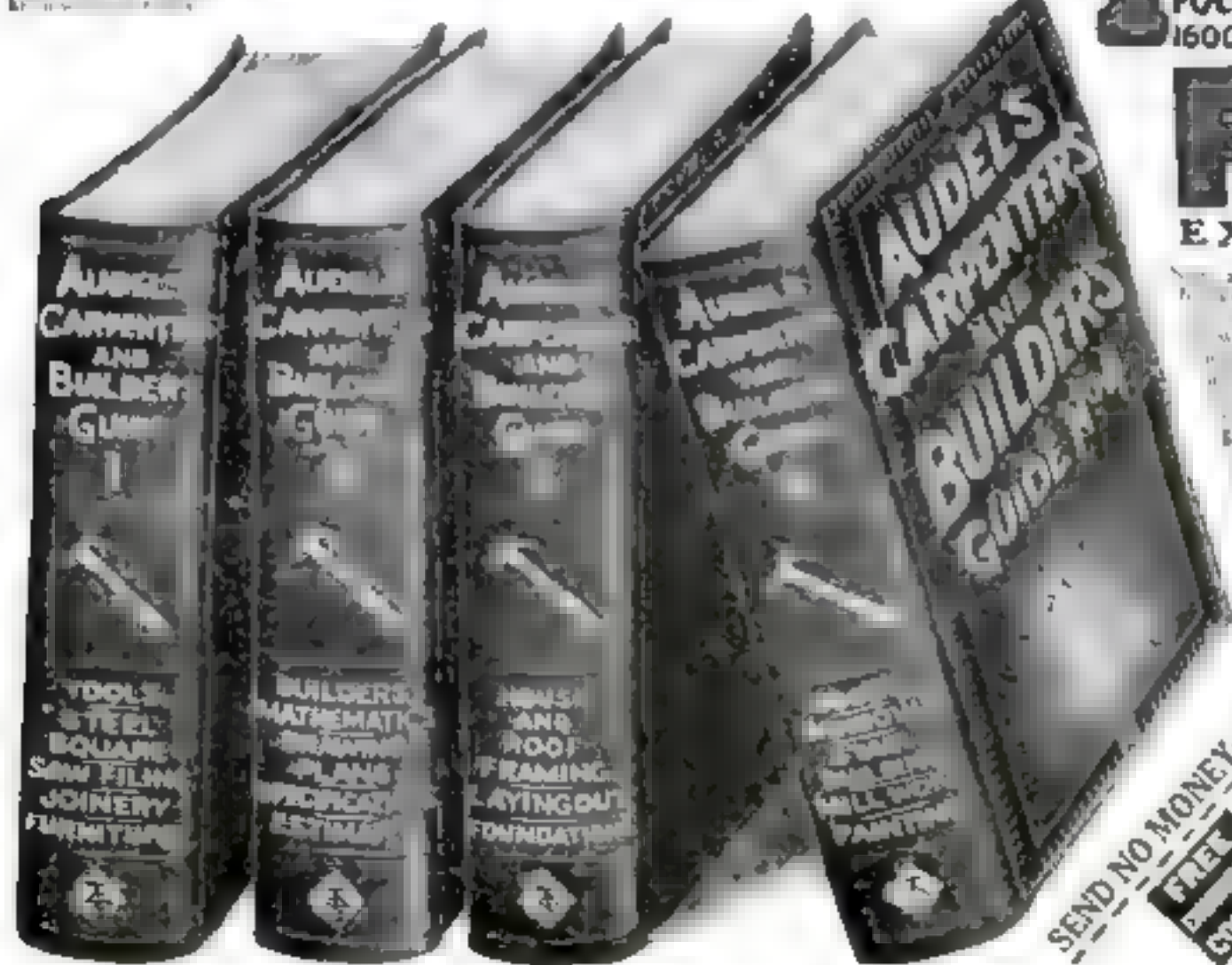
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**THEO. AIDEL & CO., 22 Fifth Avenue, New York City**  
**ARTISTS' CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS' GUIDES**

NEW YORK

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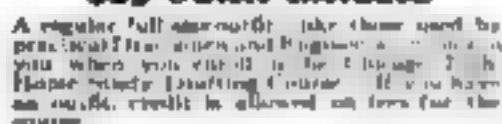






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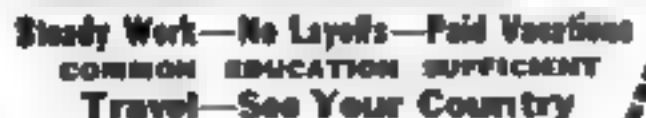
Clip and mail the coupon now. Don't put it off. It takes just a minute, and you will soon receive our big home study catalog, telling all about the course, the **Free Sample Lesson**, Testimonials of Successful Graduates, and also an interesting success story, "Fourteen Words of Magic Power," all sent without cost or expense to you.

Apes while you leave  
 Buy them when they  
 come to Chicago.  
 A splendid opportunity  
 open to get his animal  
 in the Chicago High  
 College (Day of Herpetology)  
 Chicago while you are  
 present. Do not miss  
 this chance. If you need  
 and wish for only \$3.00  
 Blue Blanket 4x6  
 feet.

Carpal tunnel. For the past  
 year, I have been having  
 numbness and tingling in  
 my hands and wrists. I  
 have been told that I have  
 carpal tunnel syndrome.  
 I am a 45-year-old female  
 who works as a nurse. I  
 have been having these  
 symptoms for about a year.  
 I have been to the doctor  
 and he has told me that I  
 have carpal tunnel syndrome.  
 I am wondering if there is  
 anything I can do to prevent  
 this from getting worse.  
 I have been told that I  
 should stop typing and  
 using my hands. I am  
 wondering if there is anything  
 else I can do.

Dept. 131, Chicago Tech. Bldg.,  
110 East 40th Street, Chicago, Ill.

See top page 3 in front  
of book for details



Franklin Institute, Dept. 5202, Philadelphia, PA, U.S.A.

4th - Social and economic change - 1 hour of Railway  
Mast Climb BURNING, 100 ft. long bridge - 2 1/2 hrs  
how do get a 1 1/2 hrs. of 1 hour of 1  
place of 2 1/2 hrs. maintenance will be held 4 work - 1/2  
of (Museum) book. How to Get Government Jobs

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_



## SCIENTS AND SLACKERS WASTED

[illegible]

INSTANT Weld repairs (street pinches) without moment of heat. Less a profit after day 500. First spark. Free sample. Territory going fast. Tourist & Price Mfg. Co. Dept. R. Minneapolis, Minnesota.

STANDARDIZATION OF KEY CHECKS. Sample  
for key check and data recording, key cards, etc. Service  
before installation assembly.

ALL NEW! Large Apartments. Inspection Made every  
day at 10:00 a.m. Best office office big profit demand  
increasing everywhere. Is now territory offered.  
Write to H. M. M. & Company Tribune Building,  
New York.

**ASK ADVERTISER** Ask a-day for a copy of the "Ask Advertiser Advertising Rate Folder." It contains some really important facts which will prove interesting and valuable to you. It also tells how you can see Popular Science Monthly free only. You'd like to know whether you? Address your inquiry to Manager, Classified Advertising, Popular Science Monthly, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York.

ALICE: 4376 MONROE Xmas postal folder tag con-  
taining photo 10th Avenue Bell for Multiple ID  
His initials I saw 121 West 31st New York

21. current selling price estimate. quick sale. Free  
car water pipe. You have 10. Make 11.44 every  
mile. Low profit \$20 daily. No license. No experience  
Memphis free. Middle (P) Monogate Company,  
Harford Conn.

YOUNG N. Y. men who want to make their spare time pay  
from \$1 to \$10 a week can afford an opportunity to sell  
an article which every man buys on the "made to  
order" basis. The dollar watch man wants to sell his product  
and will introduce himself as a man to sell his product  
quick and efficient. He will be a business man. Write today  
about \$10 a week. 4 items. New York 107 New York

61 % Lake Michigan

**WANTED**—Representatives in every factory in the United States. Popular Science Monthly, 124 Fourth Ave., New York.

1. The first two attitude ranges listed at item 10 (positive and negative) have been changed to "prohibition" in Definition 10. (Note: For Louis Stenger)

4-25114 The product Best and cheapest window  
letter made Easily applied. Nine letters five samples.  
Patent free. Blakely Company, 1116 Menoid  
Avenue, New York.

Scientific and Weekly Selling Nucleo Quarantined  
 Every Year my day you write orders, we deliver  
 and select Nucleo suitable for sale. Make us at first  
 Nucleo Henry Mills, Dept 600, Philadelphia.  
 Penna.

State 125 in 1960 was purchased from Federal Philadelphia History direct from still by men working at area. Men paid guaranteed price that was five bank. Then up start in the story (George) (New) Company Bank 21 Philadelphia is available.

"Dear Mr. Tolson: I am glad to hear a copy of the  
 "Cruik & Sons Ltd. Trading State Journal. It contains  
 some very important facts which will prove interesting  
 and valuable to you. It also tells about you and I am  
 proud to be known as such by the public. You will like to know  
 that I am a very good friend to the Negroes.  
 I am, Sir, very truly,  
 Your obedient servant,  
 J. Edgar Hoover, New York

A. FATH made \$10 a week playing advertising cards  
 1000s with 1000 from 1 very dealer with a 1000  
 Average profit \$ 1000 for from 1000 1000  
 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000

920 PM H.T. and y selling needlepoints; cost 2c-5c each.  
with a color of. Three samples 25c Catalogue free.  
Needle work specim y of 66 Broadway New York.

**FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES**

4 4 5 1 1 The view from ground level at the main site  
improved slightly from good to excellent 2 1 1 1 1  
at January 1991

Week 110 weekly in spare time. Tell what the public wants long distance radio serving him. Two take weekly pay \$1.00 profit. No big in interest pay.

Call "Minnie" Mearns at 680-9000 today! She'll tell you about all the ways you can benefit from her services. The plan is simple - she'll help you get your business up and running again.

• **ILL.** The firm is tied to a speculation over Illinois' proposed Highway tolling project near Chicago and has taken low prices fairly demanded by dealers. Employ sub agents to relieve territory. Make over 100% profit. R. Bernhard, 144 Chambers Street, New York.

SLW office specialty. Minute depolarization, sure  
and 100% repeat. Odorne, 117 South Fourth,  
Philadelphia.

41) N/A Three weeks are needed usually for b) 10-  
Re: All 1/2, 10/1 each with quarter answered. 40% correct  
H1 g. H. 1/2 correct 2/3

17641 boy age 11y has white to pinkish normal  
pink lips. Body (dollar size) 4 x 4 cm. 14 & 17.  
It has in. Body age 17 approx. P.

[illegible]

WAS 201 Jan 1961 at New York City is the  
 1st edition. Popular Science Monthly 2nd Fourth  
 New York.

**More Money Making Opportunities**  
on pages 8 to 24



# What Do You Want to Play- Jazz?-Ballads? -Classics?



What makes a party a success?  
What's always in demand?  
What's the centre of attraction?

**Music**

Who's the popular person?  
Who gets all the invitations?  
Who makes things hum?

**The Musician**

**G**ET your share of fun and pleasure. Be popular—the centre of attraction. Learn to play your favorite instrument this new, quick easy way and watch good times come a knockin' at YOUR door.

What's the use of sitting by and listening to others entertain when you yourself can get up and start things going! If you can play any kind of an instrument—piano, banjo, violin, cornet, saxophone—you'll have a good time wherever you go. Your friends will be eager to hear you, anxious to have you join them, and ready to admire and acclaim your talent. Musicians are never neglected—they are always in demand, sure to be included in the fun.

## Learn to Play in a Few Months

**You Can Play!** And you can learn to play anything you want popular and sacred songs, dance music, ballads, jazz, opera. Not only that, but you can play them like an expert, as wonderfully as any accomplished musician.

It doesn't make a bit of difference if you never saw a sheet of music before—if you don't know one note from another—if you never touched the instrument you want to play—you can now overcome all these difficulties and obstacles, and progress with your music in an easy, rapid and sure manner.

This remarkable new method of learning to play completely does away with the need of dull, monotonous finger practice, or playing long, tedious exercises over and over again! Right from the very beginning you learn to read notes and to play simple little tunes—a hymn, a lullaby, a song. And within a very short time—three months at the most—you'll be playing many of the familiar airs you have always loved. You'll

be able to hold your own with musicians who have studied and practiced for a much longer time!

## Play Any Instrument You Want

Suppose you want to play the cornet, or the violin, or the saxophone—and there's no one near to teach you. You have to give up the ideal. Or suppose the teacher's fee is too high. You have to do without the lessons! Yet all the time you're longing to know how to play!

Here's the solution! The U. S. School of Music has solved this very same problem for 350,000 others and brought them joy and happiness by satisfying their desire for music. Their simple Print-and-Picture method of teaching music has positively done away with all need for years of study, long hours of tiresome practice and expensive teachers. You can actually save enough money, through this course, to enable you to learn to play a second instrument!

All you need do is read the list of instruments in the panel, decide which one you want to play, and let the School teach you! No tricks—no stunts! You learn to read notes and play from regular music. All the hard, complicated "mysteries" of music have just been reduced to an amazingly simple system. Every step of this method is as clear as A, B, C. Children as young as 7 years old have taught themselves how to play. If they can do it—surely you can!

## Send for Complete Details Booklet Free

Whether you are a beginner or an advanced student, you'll want to read all about this wonderful method. And you'll find complete description and full details of the courses clearly described in a wonderfully new interesting book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home." Just mail the coupon and the book will be sent by return mail. You place your-

### Choose Your Instrument And Learn to Play It by Note This New, Quick Way

Piano	Flute
Organ	Clarinet
Violin	Piccolo
Cornet	Saxophone
Mandolin	Ukulele
Harp	Guitar
Cello	Banjo
Trumpet	Tenor Banjo
Drums and Traps	
Voice and Speech Culture	
Harmony and Composition	
Automatic Finger Control etc.	
Hawaiian Steel Guitar	

will not be under obligation whatever. The booklet is FREE.

It is so difficult to properly describe a Home-Study method of teaching, that we are starting here with the booklet, an illustrated Print-and-Picture lesson which will give you a clear idea of how thousands of others have learned to play. You are asked to examine it thoroughly, note its careful preparation—how easily it can be understood. After doing this and seeing the method for yourself, turn to the booklet and read what grateful students say of the results they secured in a short time and how delighted they are with the course. If you are really anxious to learn to play your favorite instrument and want to know how you can get ahead (twice as fast as those who study old time methods) if you want to have a good time wherever you go—and if you want to make yourself popular—send for this booklet and sample lesson before the supply is exhausted and this offer withdrawn. They will quickly solve your problem for you, and open up a new interesting world before your eyes. All you have to do is send your name and address to the U. S. School of Music, 81 Brunswick Bldg., New York City.

Be sure to write name and address plainly so book and lesson will reach you.

U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC  
81 Brunswick Bldg. New York City

Please send me your new book, "Music Lessons in Your Own Home" illustrated folder and pamphlets of your special offer. I am interested in the following course:

Have you played instrument

Name

(Please write plainly)

Address

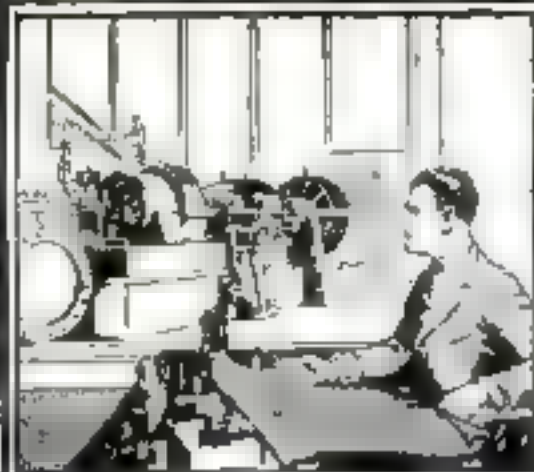
City

State



**More Money Making Opportunities**  
on pages 8 to 24





Be Superintendent of an  
Electrical POWER PLANT



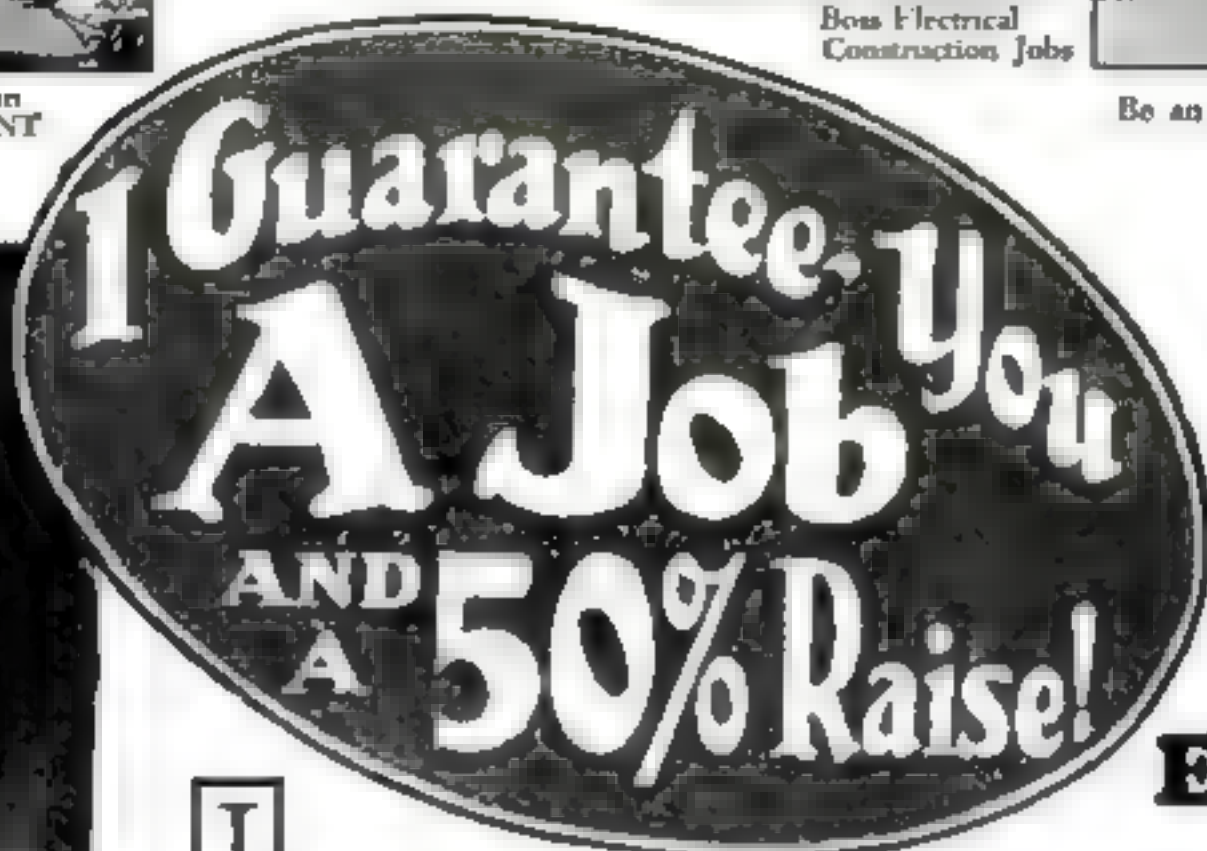
Own Your Own Electrical  
REPAIR SHOP



Boss Electrical  
Construction Jobs



Be an Electrical CONTRACTOR



**Be a  
Dunlap  
trained  
Electrical  
EXPERT!**

**I**F you are now earning less than \$40 a week, I will guarantee you an Electrical job after you finish my training—guarantee you at least 50% more pay UNDER BOND, or refund every cent you pay for this training. You can get this guarantee ONLY from AMERICAN SCHOOL, the 27 year old, million-dollar Educational Institution—because no other Electrical home-study training justifies the guarantee of a job and a 50% raise.

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The world's greatest, fastest growing, most fascinating business needs you. New projects total a thousand million dollars. No other industry offers such a golden future to trained men trained as I train you. Take my training AT HOME in your spare time. Prepare to boss untrained electrical workers, to direct Electrical Construction, to go into business for yourself. Loan me only a part of your spare time and I'll help you climb from low pay and hard work to a salary of \$5,000 a year or more! Here is the chance you've been waiting for to get into easier work and enjoy the better things of life.

## 22 Great Electrical Engineers

helped me make this training the most complete and up-to-date on earth. Dunlap-training brings you instruction from a recognized authority in every branch of electricity. These men know what training you need to earn the largest salaries, and they give it to you. My training built by 22 Engineers and Executives of the following great corporations and Universities.

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  2. Commonwealth Edison Co.
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  5. American Telephone & Telegraph Co.
  6. Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.
  7. Western Electric Co.
  8. Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
  9. Columbia University
  10. Dartmouth College
  11. Massachusetts Institute of Technology
  12. Lehigh University
  13. University of Vermont
  14. Armour Inst. of Technology
  15. University of Kansas
- AND MANY OTHERS.

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American School**

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Dept. E-178  
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TO-DAY**

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AMERICAN SCHOOL organized NOT FOR PROFIT, gives you the benefit of royalties, profits and other savings. Write me at once and save \$63 cash. Get the facts and take advantage of my GUARANTEED JOB and RAISE offer. Get the facts about YOUR chances in the Electrical business. If you're less than 40 years old, even if you have only common schooling, I guarantee your success. Get my big, free catalog—see for yourself how quickly and easily you can get ready for

**Big  
Pay!**

**MAIL  
COUPON  
QUICK!**

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Please rush free book, guarantee of a job and 50% raise, \$63 Free Scholarship offer and complete information.

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City .....

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**DUNLAP GUARANTEES JOB AND RAISE**

## I send you 4 Electrical Outfits!

Dunlap JOB-METHOD training is built around four Electrical Outfits which I send you as a part of this course. You learn by doing actual Electrical jobs with this equipment. Includes house-wiring, bell-wiring, electric light, Radio and motor outfits. I guarantee to supply the most elaborate, costly and complete outfits ever given by any home-study electrical school.

**Only a  
Part  
of  
Outfit**



**Dunlap Guarantees You a Job And a Raise!**

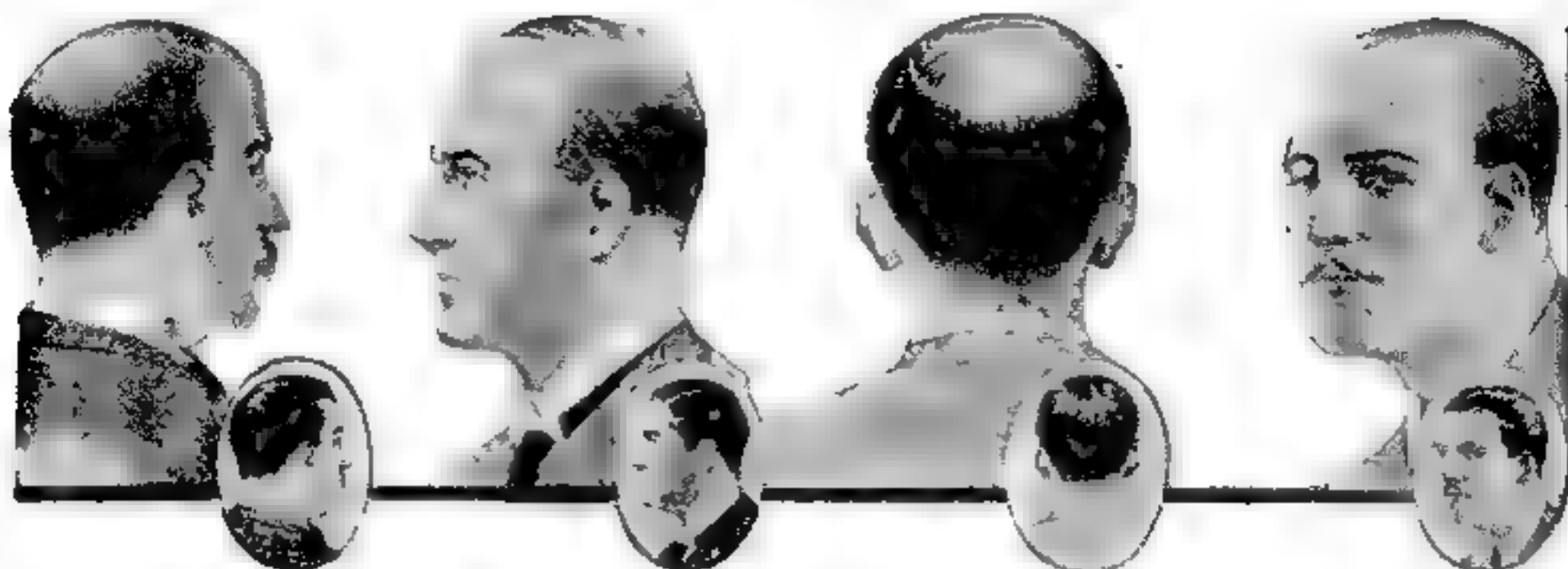
## Earn Money While Learning!

Don't let me keep you from earning money while learning. As early as your eleventh lesson I train you to do business and make money in your spare time—so you can easily make your money in this course as a part of your training. I show you how to start and what to charge for your work. What to charge for your work. What to charge for your work. What to charge for your work.









# Falling Hair Stopped - New Hair Grown In 30 Days - Or No Cost!

By **ALOIS MERKE**  
*Founder of Famous Merke Institute*  
*Fifth Avenue, New York*

**SAVE** yourself from baldness! No matter how fast your hair is falling out—no matter how little of it is now left—no matter how many treatments you have tried without results

I have perfected a new scientific system that I absolutely guarantee will give you a new head of hair in 30 days—or the trial costs you nothing!

I have found during many years research and from experience gained in treating thousands of cases of baldness at the Merke Institute, Fifth Avenue, N. Y., that in most cases of loss of hair the roots are not dead—but merely *dormant*.

It is useless and a waste of time and money to try and get down to these undernourished roots with tonics, massages, crude oil, etc., etc., for such measures only treat the surface of the skin.

But my scientific system involves the application of entirely new principles in stimulating hair growth. It penetrates below the surface of the scalp and gets right to the cause of most hair troubles—the starving dormant roots, and provides not only an efficient way of reviving and invigorating these inactive roots, but of giving them the nourishment they need to grow hair again. And the

fine thing about my system is the fact that it is simple and can be used in any home where there is electricity without the slightest *discomfort* or *inconvenience*.

## Positive Guarantee

Of course there are a few cases of baldness that nothing in the world can cure. Yet so many hundreds of men and women whose hair was coming out almost by "handfuls" have seen their hair grow in again as the shrunken roots acquired new life and vitality that I am willing to let you try my treatment at my risk for 30 days. Then if you are not more than delighted with the new growth of hair produced, write to me immediately. Tell me my system has not done what I said it would. And the 30-day trial won't cost you a cent!

## Free Booklet Tells All

The very fact that you have read this announcement shows that you are anxious about the condition of your hair. So why not investigate? Find out for yourself. That's the only common-sense thing to do. If you will merely fill in and mail the coupon I will gladly send you without cost or obligation a wonderfully interesting booklet which de-

## PROOF!

### Results Gratifying

Ten years ago my hair started falling. I used hair tonic, massage, and four years ago I displayed a perfect oil scalp. I tried everything, but without results. Today, however, thanks to your system I have quite a new crop of hair now such long. P. H. H. New York

### Hair About Gone

My hair had been falling for the last two years and I had hardly an ounce left on the frame of my head. But since I started using your treatment I am raising a new crop of hair. Your treatment is best I ever saw. J. J. New Bedford, Mass.

### Falling Hair Checked

My hair was coming out at an alarming rate and at the last of my treatment I was told it was checked. My hair is coming in thicker and darker and more full of life and vigor. W. C. Kenyon, N. Y. C.

### New Hair Growing

Result a new wonder! My hair has stopped falling out and I am seeing lots of new hair coming in. P. D. R. Washington, D. C.

### New Hair on Bald Spots

I have used Pharmacol for ten years for 8 weeks and although the hair on my head has been falling out for 4 years, the results by the present are amazing. In fact, the entire bald spot is covered with a fine growth of hair. W. C. Kenyon, N. Y. C.

### Can't See Enough For It!

Am glad to say I can see such great change in my hair. It is growing longer and my head is full of young hair that has made its way through since I have been using Merke Pharmacol. I can say enough for it. It will do everything you claim it to do. G. G. Texas

scribes in detail my successful system which is growing new hair for thousands all over the country. Clip and mail the coupon today. Allied Merke Institutes, Inc., Dept. 171, 512 Fifth Avenue, New York City

**ALLIED MERKE INSTITUTES, Inc., Dept. 171  
 512 Fifth Ave., New York City**

Please send me, without cost or obligation, a copy of your book, "The New Way to Grow Hair," describing the Merke System.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 State whether Mr. Mrs. or Miss

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_





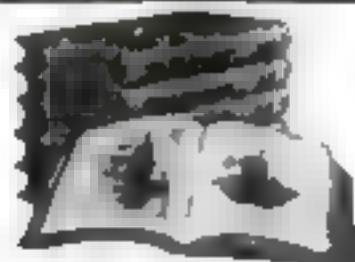


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## I Will Teach You to Earn \$3500 to \$10,000 a Year in the Auto Field

How much are you now making a week? Would you like to earn five times that much? Why not learn at home to boss the Big Pay jobs of the Automotive Industry? Thousands of positions paying from \$75 to \$200 a week are always open to trained men who know how to fill them.



### Free Auto Books

This big five-volume Auto Reference Library is FREE to you when you start. 2200 pages. 2200 pictures, charts, photos, etc. Finest Auto Library in the world. Covers every subject. Most valuable reference books. Alone worth the cost of the course, but ALL FREE!

### Free Tools and Instruments



Complete equipment for repair work. Includes wrench set, special tools, universal joint, a valuable "Sump Pump" for detecting engine irregularities, a wall ammeter and a Willard Hydrometer for Battery work, and a set of high-grade feeler gauges. This kit is worth much more than you can get at retail.

### Free Employment Service

I give you FREE a life-long help in aiding you to get a job. Use it before or after you graduate any time you wish—as long as you wish. Through close touch with Manufacturers and Carriers we seldom fail to successfully place all students who come to us for employment.

### I Train You at Your Home

I can teach you to become an Automotive Expert—can give you at home—in one year or less—what it took me many years to learn in English factories of Daimler and Rolls Royce and in American factories of Packard and Paige.

### I Guarantee Your Success! Satisfaction—or Money Back!

Faith in yourself and ambition to learn is all you need. Are you willing to back yourself to win? All men are much alike from the head down. Invest a few dollars in your head and make it quadruple your pay, as it has done for thousands of my other students.

### You Can Earn Big Money—Wherever You Live

Stay right at home—keep your present job—spend a few hours each week of your spare time—and I guarantee to make you an Auto Expert ready to go right into a Big Pay job. This trade knows no locality.

### Earn as You Learn

### Age and Lack of Education No Drawback

You don't have to be a wonder—just an ordinary, everyday ambitious man. And you don't have to wait until you finish my course before you begin to earn. Earn as you learn. Almost from the start, you can begin to make good money on the side.

### Practical Instruction—Oldest Auto School

Everything about my course is practical—easy to learn—and easy to apply. The lessons are intensely interesting, and I furnish FREE TOOLS so you can begin to apply them at once. This School is the Oldest and Best Home Study Auto School in America, turning out thousands of successful graduates each year.

### Be a Big Paid Auto Expert

Start today to guarantee your future success. Send for my Big Free Book "The Easy Way to Bigger Pay." Artists want more than good ideas. Make the right move NOW! Fill out the Coupon! I'll show you how to make more money than you ever dreamed of earning.

**Tom Plumridge, Chief Engineer**  
Automotive Division, American School  
Dept. A-178 324th St. & Drexel Ave., Chicago, Ill.

### This Free Book Tells the Whole Story

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If you have the ambition, I have the Training that will make you an Auto Expert.

Get busy! Win success! Be a big man in this big pay field.



Tom Plumridge,  
Chief Engineer  
Automotive Division,  
American School

Dept. A-178

324th St. & Drexel Ave., Chicago

Send me your free book and other information on how I can best get into the Big Pay Field. This request is to put me under no obligation.

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A LITTLE over a year ago he was just a hand—an untrained worker doing ordinary work and getting an ordinary salary.

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Without any obligation on my part, please tell me how I can qualify for the position or in the subject before which I have marked an X.

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[illegible]





Read "The Ghost of Death's Gap" on Page 15 of the new book "Finger Prints." Thirteen thrilling detective stories and every one true. Every one showing how it is possible for a small man to capture desperate criminals and earn big rewards as finger print expert.

## Send for this Free Book!

**A FASCINATING BOOK** of Detective Stories that shows how ordinary boys and men have won nationwide fame, thousands of dollars in rewards, and important official positions by solving finger print mysteries!

... shortly before midnight a young couple slipped away from the dance. They sought out a long, low, rickety roadster. With powerful headlights picking out the path, it moved cautiously through the parking space and out onto the high road. Youth joy and love occupied the front seat. Blistering peril, lawlessness, brutality crouched behind.

Early next morning—a farm boy found the girl's dead body crumpled in the wayside ditch. Concealed in the bushes at the side of the road lay the boy's lifeless body, also shot from behind.

Who had committed the murder? Who had killed those gay young lovers? Who were the brutal, mysterious occupants of the back seat?

Read the rest of the story on page 15 of our new Finger Print book. Find out how the murderers were traced, tried and convicted, and how a certain finger print expert solved five murder mysteries and secured \$7 convictions in less than a year!

Find out how you can become a Finger Print Expert.

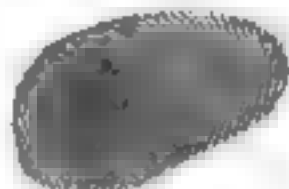
### Thirteen Thrilling Stories of Mystery and Achievement

Thirteen stories of crime, daring robberies, mysterious murders, thrilling escapes. You'll be thrilled and inspired by every one. You'll enjoy "Snowflakes," a great dope story—"The Invisible Finger Print," a blackmail mystery—"The Handwriting on the Wall," a tale of bold robbery. Every one of these stories is true.

In "Felled," a true account of a great political coup, you'll read of the astounding rise of a young country photographer who saved the Mayor of his city and was later appointed to the most important identification position in the state.

You'll read of men under twenty and men over sixty who started the study of finger prints and achieved fame, big rewards and important positions in a short time.

Any man who can read and write can become a finger print expert.



#### PARTIAL LIST

Graduates U. of A. S.  
Recently appointed  
Finger Print Experts  
of these  
States, Cities and  
Institutions.

State of Iowa  
State of Idaho  
State of Colorado  
St. Paul, Minn.  
Columbus, Ohio  
Detroit, Mich.  
Pittsburgh, Pa.  
Great Falls, Mont.  
Idaho Falls, Idaho  
East Lansing, Mich.  
Schroonville, N. Y.  
Lorain County, Ohio  
St. Paul, Texas  
Gardens, Texas  
Houston, Texas  
Lincoln, Neb.  
Evanston, Wash.  
Cedar, Utah  
Bozita, Mont.  
Pueblo, Colo.  
Albany County Penitentiary  
Albany, N. Y. (city)  
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
Livingston, Mont.  
Albuquerque, N.M.  
Tulsa, Okla.  
Hawes, Colo.  
Pecos, N.M.  
Fort Collins, Colo.  
Calgary, Alta., Canada  
Indiana Reformatory  
Jefferson, Ind.  
House of Correction  
New Haven, Conn.  
Birmingham, Ala.  
St. Joseph, Mo.  
Marquette, Mich.  
Washington, Iowa

### Finger Print Experts Needed!

More and more the detection of crime resolves itself into a problem of identification. Trained men are needed every month to fill the new positions that are created and to handle the new bureaus that are established. Records show that University of Applied Science graduates get first choice at the big positions. Listed below are some of the city and state bureaus to which U. of A. S. men have been appointed.

You can learn finger print identification in a few months in your spare time—at home.

### Send the Coupon!

This book cannot be bought at any newsstand or bookstore—but it will be sent to you FREE if you write to us at once. New edition just off the press. Thirty-two pages, illustrated in color with weird crime pictures. This book explains in full your opportunities in the finger print world—shows how you can get your training in a few months—tells how you can get a professional finger print outfit free. Write for this book today.

University of Applied Science  
1920 Sunnyside Ave., Dept. 13-41 Chicago, Ill.

University of Applied Science, Dept. 13-41  
1920 Sunnyside Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me free your 32-page illustrated book "Finger Prints." I understand that there is absolutely no obligation. Also tell me how I can become a finger print expert by studying a few months in spare time—and how I can get a professional finger print outfit free.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_



*This book makes it easy to build a*

# FADA

## 5-tube Neutrodyne

MORE Neutrodyne receivers are being bought and made today than any other type of

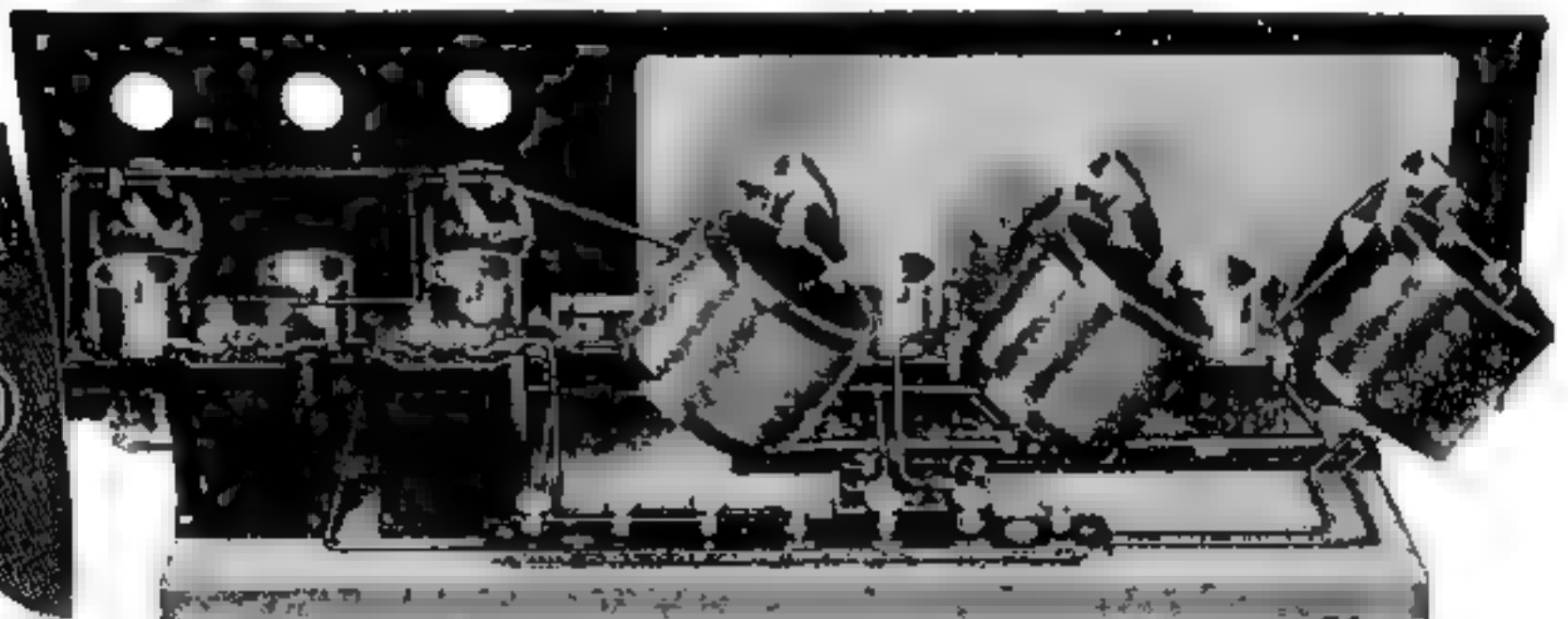
radio receiver. You couldn't build a set that will give you as much real radio enjoyment and results as you can get on a five-tube FADA Neutrodyne. You can assemble one yourself in a few hours that will enable you to tune in stations all over the country with loud speaker volume. Get the new FADA outfit of Neutrodyne parts (No. 169-A), which sells at \$72, and you have the most complete Neutrodyne outfit to be had. Everything needed is included and every part is guaranteed to be of the finest quality, low-loss type. Buy the FADA Neutrodyne outfit and

with it you get the new FADA book:

### *"How to Build a FADA Neutrodyne Radio Receiver"*

This is the fifth edition. Revised completely and enlarged to seventy-six pages. Fifty-three pages with illustrations that make every detail of the assembling and operation of the five-tube FADA set easy and sure. Thirty pages devoted to "trouble shooting"—this alone is worth the whole price of the book to the owner of any receiver. In addition the book has a large picture wiring diagram; also a full-size drilling template. Free with every FADA outfit, or can be purchased separately for 75 cents from your dealer—or you can use the coupon below.

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC., 1581 JEROME AVENUE, NEW YORK



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Send us this coupon with 75c and the new FADA book will be forwarded by return mail.

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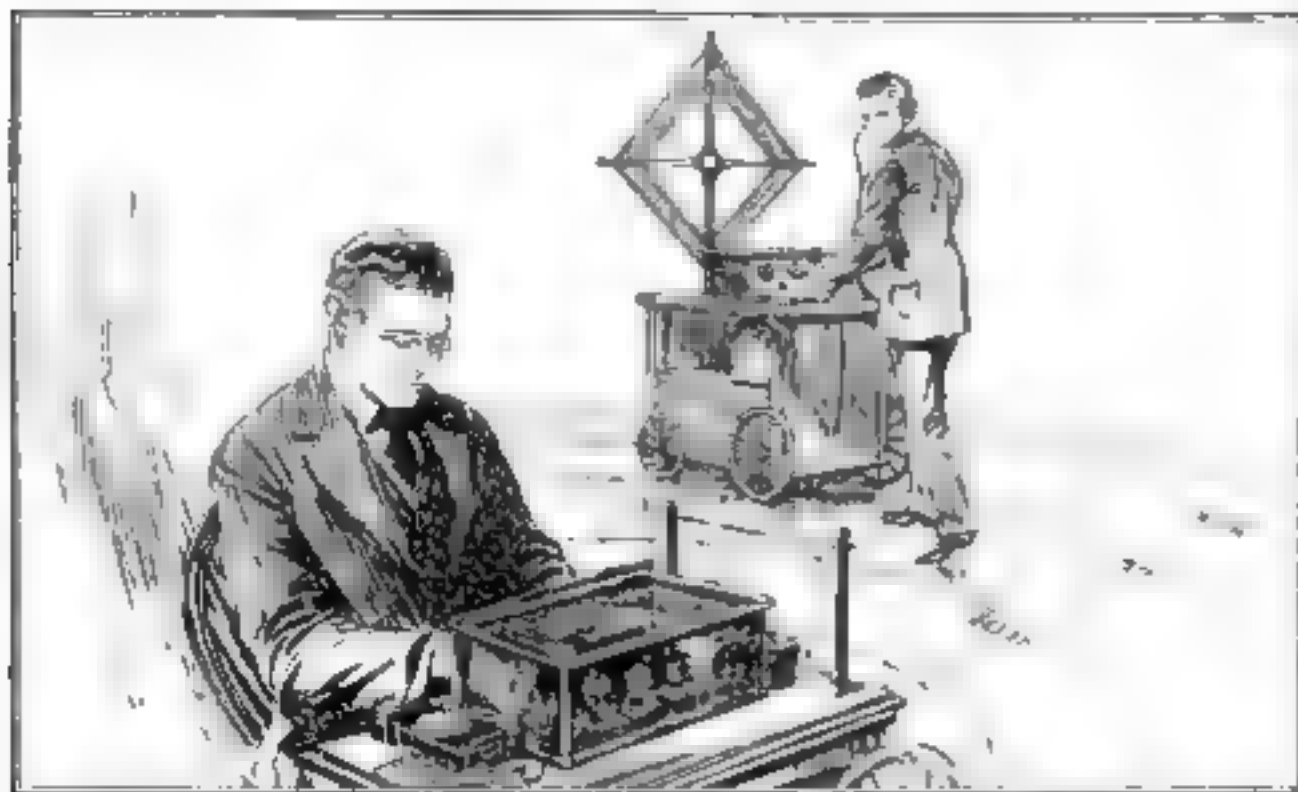




# Why Some Sets Are Disapproved

By Alexander Senauke, M.E.

Radio Engineer of the  
Popular Science Institute of Standards



The movable transmitting station on the left of the illustration, entirely under our own control, is an important factor in testing radio receiving sets. On the right is the movable receiving station, which is perfectly shielded and arranged to take any receiving set. The usual outdoor antenna or loop is here simulated by a specially designed loop of variable characteristics.

**O**NLY receiving sets that pass the laboratory and practical tests of the Popular Science Institute of Standards can be advertised in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

An increasingly large number of sets have been refused approval by the Institute during the last few months. The advancement of the radio art and the innumerable broadcasting stations that are springing up has made necessary even more rigorous tests before a set can be approved.

Receivers that might have been good value a year ago are proved, by comparative tests, to be inferior to the grade of sets being manufactured to sell at a similar price today. Not only an improvement in the design of apparatus is evident, but also the manufacturing cost has been reduced—the latter undoubtedly being due to more efficient and economical methods of manufacture.

**I**T HAS been necessary for us to make our tests for selectivity doubly stringent; for radio receiving sets that were capable of satisfactory performance during the period when broadcasting stations were more widely separated will not operate well in sections that are closely populated with transmitting stations. So selectivity stands out prominently among the following eight points for which radio sets are tested:

1. The external appearance
2. Workmanship
3. Sensitivity
4. Selectivity
5. Amount of amplification
6. Wave-length range
7. Quality of reproduction
8. Operating characteristics

Next to lack of selectivity, probably more sets are rejected because of poor mechanical construction than for any other one reason. Manufacturers who produce an otherwise satisfactory instrument, overdo their efforts to cut manufacturing expenses, with the result that their sets will not stand up under usage. It is here that the man buying his first radio set may go astray most easily.

Inferior mechanical construction is seldom evident to the man who is not familiar with the technical points of radio construction; he does not realize that the set that operates so well in the dealer's store may operate satisfactorily for but a short period in his home with even ordinary usage.

The equipment illustrated above en-

ables us scientifically to determine the sensitivity and selectivity of receivers. The transmitter is adjusted to predetermined standards of radiation and modulation. We then move our separate transmitting and receiving stations until the received signal, as indicated by a special meter, is of standard strength. Sensitivity is measured in terms of the distance between the two stations. This is repeated at a number of wave lengths and the selectivity is obtained at each of these wave lengths by detuning the transmitter station until the meter indicates that the received signal has become just inaudible. The amount of detuning of the transmitter station in kilocycles (frequency) is a measure of the selectivity of the set.

**T**HE fact that all the radio receiving sets approved by the Popular Science Institute of Standards have passed through the above tests, as well as many other equally rigorous tests, is conclusive proof of their worth; and those who elect to use our list as a guide can be certain that they are buying a set that will give satisfactory service in proportion to the amount they spend.

It is obviously impractical for even as completely organized a bureau as the Institute of Standards to test all products listed in tool or radio catalogues advertised in our columns. Only tool and radio products specifically advertised in POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY are tested and approved by the Institute.

Send for List of Approved  
Products

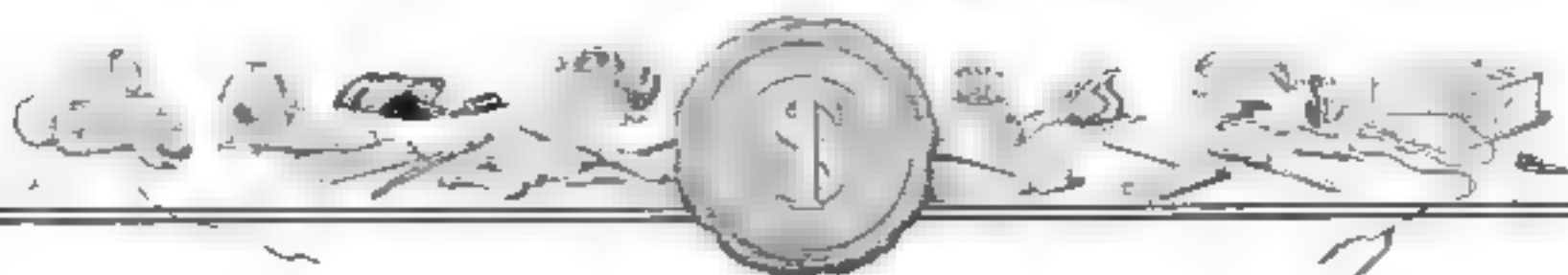
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY will be glad to furnish a list of Radio and Tool Manufacturers whose products have been approved by The Institute.

## POPULAR SCIENCE Monthly Guarantee

The above seal on an advertisement indicates that the products referred to have been approved after test by the Popular Science Institute of Standards.

Popular Science Monthly guarantees every article of merchandise advertised in its columns. Readers who buy products advertised in Popular Science Monthly may expect that these products will give absolute satisfaction under normal and proper use. Our readers in buying these products are guaranteed this satisfaction by Popular Science Monthly.

THE PUBLISHERS.







# GREBE

# SYNCHROPHASE

TRADE MARK

"By many words will be exhausted."

— Lao Tzu

The Synchrophase needs no extravagant claims.

*Editor The*

**A** BROADCAST Receiver that marks a step forward in radio design which will stand as a challenge to the industry for a long time to come. Its surpassing craftsmanship is equalled only by its easy, dependable operation.

Greater sensitivity has been gained through two stages of *Balanced* tuned radio frequency — the result of many months of intensive research by the Grebe engineering staff. Extreme selectivity has been obtained by the use of Binocular coils.

The settings for the various broadcast stations are equally spaced over the dials. This is accomplished by S-L-F (straight line frequency) condensers.

A new type of volume control gives an unbroken range of six variations of audio amplification.

*Write for literature*

**A. H. GREBE & COMPANY, INC.**

Van Wyck Blvd., Richmond Hill, N.Y.

Western Branch 443 So. San Pedro St., Los Angeles, Cal.

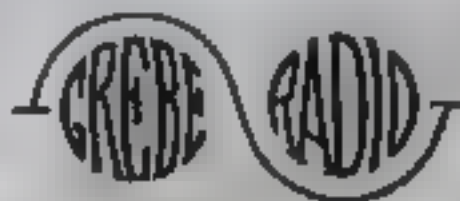
This Company owns and operates Station WAHG.

All Grebe apparatus is covered by patents granted and pending.



**Synchrophase Secrets —  
No. 1 The "Binocular" Coil**

A truly fieldless coil with which the detector and radio stages are tuned. Unaffected by impulses from undesired local stations, its use is a tremendous factor in the success of the Synchrophase.



TRADE MARK  
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.





## George Eastman—Greatest Amateur Photographer

The remarkable story of an idea worth millions—How a young bank clerk took the mystery out of a magic art and put cameras in the hands of every one—What we may expect from photography in the future

*By Raymond J. Brown*

**A**BOUT 47 years ago, a young man of 24 became seized with an idea regarding a hobby to which he had been devoting all his spare time. By day this young man was book-keeper in a savings-bank in Rochester, N. Y. By night and on his holidays he was a scientific experimenter, although he would scarcely have applied that name to himself. His hobby was photography, which at that time, in 1878, offered fewer inducements by far to a young amateur investigator than aviation, say, does now.

In fact, it may be said there were almost no amateur photographers in those days. Photography was a deep mystery to the ordinary person, a sort of black magic. Taking a single picture was very often a day's work, and required such fine skill and expert knowledge and such elaborate, costly and cumbersome equipment, that the few who had mastered the art were glad to capitalize their knowledge by utilizing it professionally.

The photographer, for example, had to be a practical chemist, capable of taking a sheet of glass and several bottles of chemicals and manufacturing a "plate" on the spot by the complicated wet-collodion process each time he wished to take a picture. Since this work and the subsequent

loading of the camera had to be performed in darkness, it was necessary that he carry a lightproof tent or shelter whenever he ventured to take landscapes or other outdoor photographs.

A heavy view camera, an awkward

tripod, quantities of chemicals and a bucket of water were added details that made the luggage of the photographer of 1878 about equal in weight and bulk to the camping gear of the well-equipped automobile tourist of today.

Now, the idea that the young man in Rochester conceived about all this was that the photographic process was needlessly complicated. He knew the pleasure that he had derived from pursuit of his hobby; he assumed that others would find equal pleasure in it if only the tedious, almost overwhelming difficulties of its practice could be eliminated. And since no one else appeared eager to simplify photography, he decided to attempt the thing himself. So he hired a little room over a shop and began to experiment.

The results of those early experiments you see everywhere about

you. They supply one of the most thrilling romances of modern business, one of the most inspiring chronicles of scientific achievement of all time. For within two years the young man in Rochester was manufacturing one of the best of the early dry plates that eliminated much of the unwieldy equipment of the photographer.

Within five years he had paved the way for the motion picture and for



**Taking a Picture in the Olden Days—A Silhouette**

One of the first attempts to make a photograph, in the early eighteenth century. The subject to be "photographed" sat between the source of light and a sheet of sensitized paper fastened

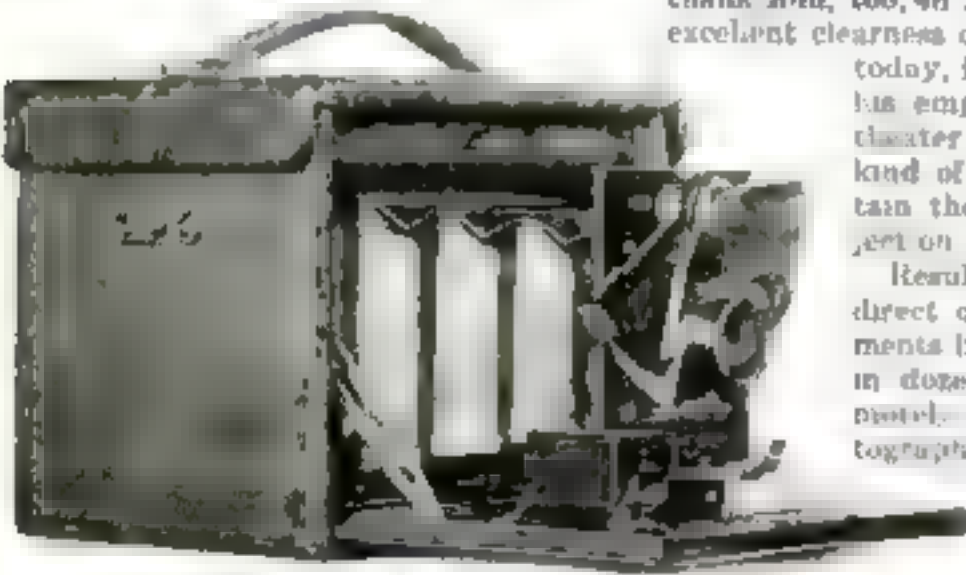
on a board. His shadow blocked off a certain proportion of the light rays, and as a result his profile in silhouette was left on the paper. This image, however, faded in a few minutes.

### How I Use My Copy of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY

**A** LIST of the names of the prize-winners in the contest announced in our October issue will be found on page 4 of this issue.



the enormous present-day popularity of amateur photography by the substitution for the glass plate of a roll film of paper. Within 10 years he had produced a camera with which the novice, on his first attempt, could take good pictures simply by pointing the camera at his subject and pressing a button. Moreover, he had added a new word to the language—"kodak," which he coined himself and



First Folding Kodak

Produced in 1891 it made a four by five picture, and was heavy and cumbersome compared with the trim kodaks of today

which you'll now find defined in any dictionary as "a portable camera for taking instantaneous photographs"—an honor which rarely if ever has been accorded to the copyrighted trade name for a commercial article. Within 11 years he had made commercially practicable the present cellulose film. Within 18 years he offered a camera that could be loaded in daylight. Within 20 years it is safe to say that there was scarcely a person in the civilized world who had not made "snapshots" or been the subject for "snapshooting." Today it is virtually impossible for anybody anywhere to pursue his daily activities without encountering in one form or another some of the far-reaching developments that can be traced directly to the experiments that the young man in Rochester instituted in his laboratory almost a half century ago. You can't walk through the streets of the smallest village or the greatest city, go on a railroad journey, automobile tour, or boat trip, take a Sunday afternoon walk or a summer vacation without encountering kodaks. If you don't see them in use, you see them displayed in an amazing variety of stores, or you see kodak pictures in your home, or in your office or shop. There are upward of 200 illustrations in this magazine, and a goodly portion of them are reproductions of kodak pictures made by amateur photographers. Probably you own a kodak yourself; if not, it is likely that some member of your family does; certainly you would find it difficult to name three families of your acquaintance in which there is not at least one. When you go to the movies, the pictures you see are direct results of that

young man's experiments of 47 years ago, for he made possible the photographic film, and now makes practically all the motion-picture film used in America. That you can see your way to your seat in a motion-picture theater now, instead of stumbling around in the dark as you used to do, is due to the fact that methods of showing pictures in lighted theaters were devised in his laboratories. You can thank him, too, in large measure for the excellent clearness of the movies you see today, for it was scientists in his employ who taught the theater owners the proper kind of screen to use to obtain the best values in projection. Results both direct and indirect of those early experiments likewise are felt today in dozens of fields only remotely connected with photography—in industry, medicine, and diverse branches of scientific research. De-

whom I write. Probably I might refrain from doing so entirely without fear of any one's failing to know exactly whom I mean, for the development of no other art, science, or industry probably is so inseparably linked with the name of one man as is the development of photography, particularly as it affects the amateur, with the name of George Eastman. And yet it is surprising to what a limited degree any knowledge of this man, beyond the fact, of course, that he is at the head of one of the world's great commercial enterprises, has traveled beyond his home city of Rochester.

OTHER great inventors, other great industrial leaders, other great philanthropists—and George Eastman is all of these—are known widely, quoted widely, pictured widely. But the personality of George Eastman has remained screened behind the results of his labors—a fact that becomes the more astonishing when you meet him, for he is an affable, colorful, buoyant, amazingly youthful man whose enthusiasm for the accomplishments of the enormous plants and the vast army of workers that are now the Eastman Kodak Company is as lively as was his interest in his own experiments when he was just a young bank clerk trying to make the practice of his hobby easier for himself and others.

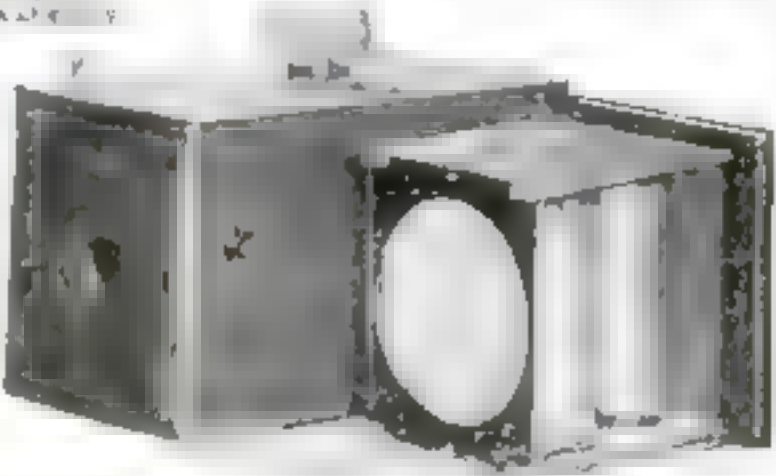
There was a vibrant ring in his voice and a glitter of pride in his keen eyes as he showed me, in his office in Rochester the other day, the latest triumph of his great factories—the cine-kodak, a compact, entirely foolproof motion-picture camera for amateurs, the operation of which is so simple that it makes tuning a one-tube radio receiver seem like a scientific achievement by comparison. Nor do I make that assertion by hearsay. Though I would not call myself even an amateur photographer, I went out and made pictures with the camera—good pictures—and projected them on the screen a few hours later with the projecting machine that is part of the outfit. There is a reason why Mr. Eastman should be especially interested in this machine. For him it links the



The First Real Portrait Ever Taken

Above is a reproduction of the earliest sunlight picture of a human face. It is a daguerreotype of Miss Catherine Draper and was taken by her brother Prof. John William Draper M.D. LL.D. of the University of the City of New York, early in 1840. The subject had to sit motionless in bright sunlight for about six minutes, in striking contrast with the instantaneous photography that is possible today

developments springing from those experiments were of signal use, too, in the late war—in the perfection of naval camouflage, in aerial photography, in the training of airplane gunners. In fact, the ramifications and by-products of those attempts 47 years ago to simplify the making of photographs are so amazingly complex and extend in so many different directions that merely to catalogue them probably would take as much space as this entire article. You may have noticed that I have not yet mentioned the name of the man of



The Father of the "Brownie"

The original Eastman kodak of 1888—father of the present-day "Brownie" which it resembles. Compared with the pocket folding kodaks of today, it is somewhat crude and clumsy; yet compared with the cumbersome equipment that confronted the amateur prior to its appearance it was a marvelous achievement of invention





Eastman at His Hobby—Taking a Picture with His New Amateur Movie Camera

This is one of the few photographs for which George Eastman has posed. It was taken especially for *Popular Science Monthly* in the garden of his home in Rochester, N. Y., and shows him operating the latest triumph of his great factories—a compact foolproof motion picture camera for amateurs. This little machine, representing five years of research, he says, has at last fulfilled the dream of "movies in the home." In the 47 years since the time when, as a young bank clerk, he began experimenting with cameras, Mr. Eastman has revolutionized photography and has estab-

lished one of the most remarkable industrial enterprises in the world; yet he still classes himself as "an amateur photographer." Today at the age of 70 he retains the enthusiasm of the amateur and the keen interest in scientific progress that have marked his achievements, and that have built up his wonderful organization. "I often buy *Popular Science Monthly*," Mr. Eastman told the author of this article. "I want to keep informed on new developments in science and mechanics and *Popular Science Monthly* enables me to do so in an easy and interesting way."

present with the past; it does for motion pictures exactly what he did for still pictures when he produced the first kodak in 1888—so simplifies their making that the veriest novice can take good pictures from the start.

"This little machine," said Mr. Eastman, "represents five solid years of research. People have been talking for several years about 'movies in the home' as an interesting possibility of the future. Now that the cine-kodak is here, the future has arrived in that respect. Anybody who can read a set of simple instructions can make perfect motion

pictures with this machine; can make them, too, at one-fifth what it costs for the mere developing and printing of an equivalent length of standard film.

"WHEN we first made kodaks, we had a slogan, 'You press the button, we do the rest.' We might well revive that for these machines, for we are equipping some of them with electric motors to turn the film, which makes pressing a button all the operator need do. We develop the film without cost. We don't print it, for that has been made unnecessary by an ingenious process re-

cently developed in our research laboratory whereby a negative film can be reversed and turned into a positive ready for projection.

"It is this that has made possible the cine-kodak for home use. Without this process, the cost of making motion pictures undoubtedly would be prohibitive for the ordinary amateur. Now, though, any one can chronicle the development of his children, record his vacations, picturize any event he may wish in motion pictures that he can see in his own living-room whenever he

(Continued on page 141)



# When Men Race with Death to Make the Air Safe

The story of a hazardous sport that has joined hands with science in amazing tests of speed and skill. How a plane is launched from an airship—Amateur flights point the way to a new day of safe, practical, and cheap air flivvers

*By Peter Vischer*

A TINY speck grows in the sky. In an instant, a dot high up against the heavens becomes a glistening pair of wings, shooting down at the ground, almost straight, at incredible speed. No one knows how fast; some say 300 miles an hour; some say 450. No one knows.

Just before the ground is reached, when it seems as though this whirling streak must be crashed to earth before your eyes, it straightens out and with a thrilling and awe-inspiring grace speeds off into the distance, far and away.

That's airplane racing.

A hazardous sport, you say. Hazardous, yes; no man is so fearless of death, so utterly contemptible of death, as is the airplane racer. A sport? Yes and no.

THE men who race in airplanes don't consider racing a sport. They look upon it as scientific research. Speed, speed, and more speed. It is absolutely necessary, they believe, for the proper development of aeronautics, not half so much for the hanging up of new records as for the study of strains and stresses.

Through the apparently reckless stunts of racing, pilots and designers learn how airplanes may be expected to act under all circumstances. Consider again the swishing dive of the air racers. The spectators at the recent International Air Races at Wilbur Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, were thrilled when a small messenger plane,

hooked under the car of an army dirigible, was released and took the air. The same dive, the same straightening out and the same soaring away into the distance marked this feat, so graphically shown on the cover of this magazine.

promise for the success of commercial aviation. They can visualize "feeder" lines for cross-country dirigible liners. A dirigible going from New York to Chicago, for instance, could take passengers for intermediate points and could set

them aground without delaying the straightaway flight of the mother ship. In the same manner new passengers could be taken aboard.

Maneuvering messenger planes to and from dirigibles, however, takes more than ordinary skill. Here again racing proves its value. It teaches pilots how to handle their machines under the most trying circumstances.

SO THE people who go to airplane races—and some 50,000 went to the recent meet in Dayton—may look upon racing as a sport, but racers don't. They look upon racing as a serious occupation, so necessary that life is not too much to risk for it.

And once in a while a life has to be given. At the Dayton meet, Capt. Burt E. Skeel, as fine a pilot as the U. S. Army had in its ranks, gave his life to racing.

Captain Skeel was diving for the starting line in the Pulitzer Race, the world's premier event for airplane races, when he met death. His plane, a Curtiss R-6 racer,

one of the fastest machines in the world, was dropping out of a leaden west, diving for the starting pylon, going at a speed greater than any that ever had been recorded. Suddenly, as his plane was



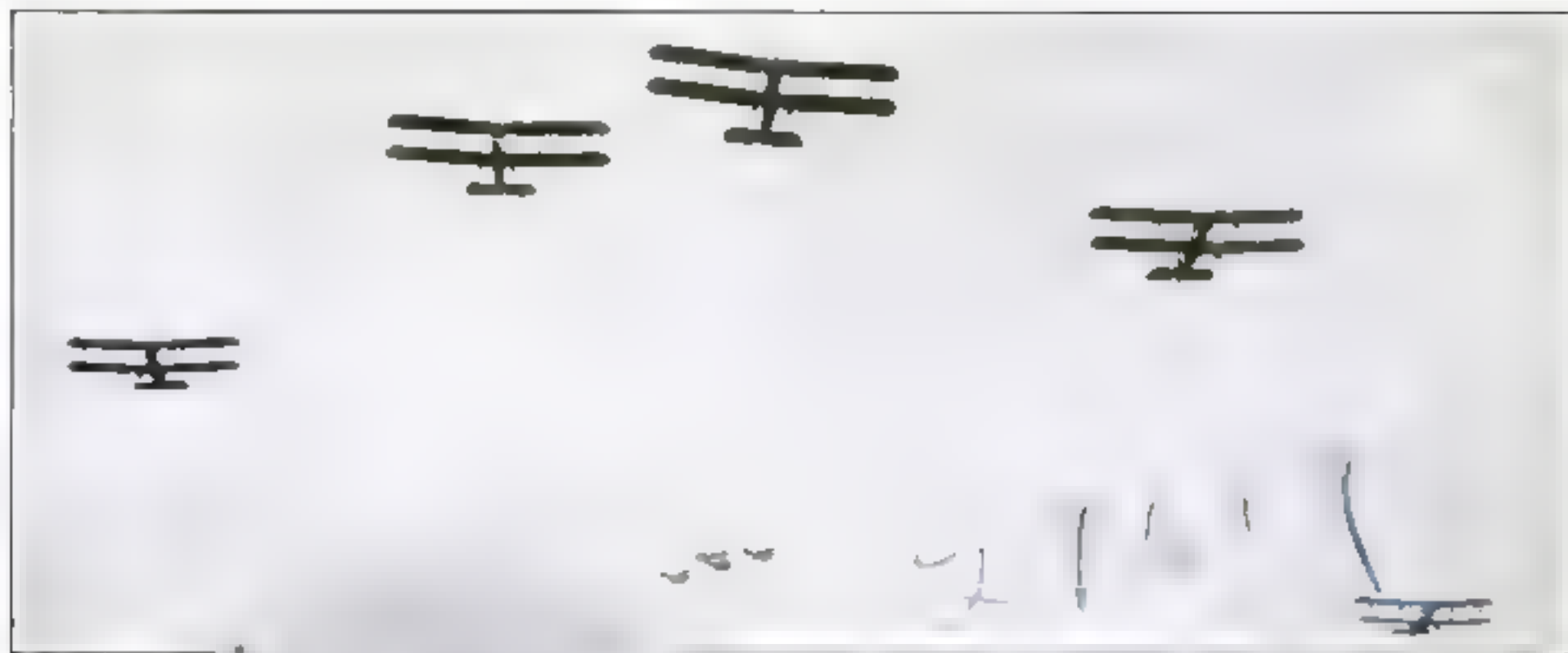
City of Skyscrapers Attacked from the Air

The destruction of a model City of New York in 30 minutes by air raiders was the startling spectacle that closed the recent International Air Races at Dayton, Ohio. This illustration shows the aerial bombs bursting among the

city's skyscrapers, and in the air the exploding shells from anti-aircraft guns. The spectacle was staged as a demonstration of the deadly effectiveness of aircraft as weapons of modern warfare, and imagination supplies its horrors.

Not only can an airplane be started from a dirigible, but it can return to its perch by means of an automatic attaching device. Future-looking aeronautical engineers see in this new development great





### A Parachute Jump

Above: One of the really thrilling sights of the Day in Air Races—a parachute jump from one of a number of planes in flying formation. The parachute can be seen in the distance. At the lower corner of the photograph with two planes hovering in either side of it

dashing toward the ground, it was seen literally to fall apart. A wing dropped off, and it fell to the ground like a piece of paper. The motor of one of his plane burst into fragments. The engine, and with it the courageous Skeel, plunged toward earth, landed in a swamp, and buried itself feet—~~and~~ throwing huge clouds of earth for hundreds of feet.

Curiously enough, despite the tremendous hazards of speed racing in airplanes, Skeel's death was the first fatality in a Pulitzer Race. The results, on the other hand, have been most gratifying. Americans hold the world's speed record as a result of the Pulitzer Races, a record established in 1923 by Lieut. A. J. Williams of the U. S. Navy, known to thousands as "Al" ever since he pitched baseball for the New York Giants. Williams went at the rate of 243.67 miles an hour, a mark no European machine has been able to approach.

**T**HERE wasn't a chance of beating Williams' mark in the 1924 race, because there was no new machine in the race. Lieutenant H. H. Mills of the army won in a Verville-Sperry racer, a monoplane that looks like a darned-needle, but he couldn't make it go any faster than 216.55 miles an hour, which is almost

30 miles slower than the record of Lieutenant Williams.

Airplane designers are satisfied that the speed limit by no means has been reached. Captain Skeel before his death said he was certain that 300 miles an hour on the straightaway would be done within a very few years. He said that a machine able to go 265 miles an hour already had been designed.

A speed of 300 miles an hour on turns is a courageous thing even for a flier to predict. When a plane takes a corner at terrific speed, the centrifugal force draws the blood from the pilot's head and into his feet. For a moment things go completely black and a pilot is to all intents and purposes unconscious.

Yet the pilots can do it if the planes can, aviators say. We are building our planes so well now that the pilots are well

### Plane Launched from Airship

At left: A small army biplane hooked under the end of the U. S. Army dirigible TC 5, ready to take the air. This was one of the amazing feats performed at the Dayton races. Not only was a plane launched from an airship, but it was launched in a perfectly automatic attachment

protected and do not suffer at high speeds. There is a limit beyond which no man will be able to go, of course; but just what that limit is, nobody knows.

One of the most daring of all the speed pilots is Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, a one-time Pulitzer Race winner. He takes corners within 20 feet of the ground, often within six feet, with his plane virtually vertical.

He makes spectators gasp for breath. Yet he, too, believes that the speed limit by no means has been reached.

**T**HOSE who witnessed the recent international air races may well appreciate what 265 miles an hour means. They saw Lieut. John A. Macready, crack American flyer, who participated in the non-stop transcontinental flight, go up in a Wright machine 20 years old, the second built by the famous brothers.

It looked as though Macready was taking his life in his hands, the Wright machine was so frail. It seemed nothing but a bundle of bamboo sticks tied together with a bed-sheet. It went up so wobbly, faltering and wavering, until it looked as though any moment it would come down in a heap. But it didn't.

(Continued on page 144)





# An Air Hero—Holding the Break

How a Mechanic, Dangling from Wing, Saved His Plane

**I**N MOMENTS of extreme danger at sea or over land when women and children are at stake, a hero is often found. In the case of the young airplane mechanic who saved his pilot and passengers from possible disaster, clambered out on the wing of a

great flying machine, and then held fast to the wing when the engine broke down, he was a hero.

The great machine was of the kind on which a regular passenger could be carried. It was flying high over the English Channel when without warning the control arm of the engine carburetor broke, cutting off the gasoline.

Instantly the mechanic crawled out on the over wing of the plane in an attempt

to repair the engine. For a moment he was hanging from the wing, but he was too brave to let go.

Thus with the wing broken about a third of the way, the plane was hanging over the edge of the wing in hanging on, grimly, minute after minute while the pilot sped forward to the airport.

In the illustration above our artist has thoroughly portrayed the reckless courage of this hero of the air.



# A Thrilling Search for Wealth in the Wilds of Alaska

## Geologists Survey Resources of Oil and Metals in Far North

By Norman C. McLoud

A FEW weeks ago there emerged from the wilderness of northernmost Alaska a little band of government scientists after seven months of thrilling adventure and hopeless isolation in the heart of the frozen North. They had penetrated into the terrifying bleakness and desolation of the last remaining frontier of the American continent to measure its potential wealth—to survey the region for oil and precious and useful metals and to seek possible routes for transporting these valuable deposits to the doorway of civilization.

The party was composed of geologists and topographers of the United States Geological Survey, four scientists and four assistants. Throughout their journey the treacherous hand of danger constantly reached out to snatch them, and the least mischance might easily have brought serious consequences. Breaking ice blocked the river channels through which they traveled, and imperiled the frail sides of their canoes. The dogs that drew their supplies ate more than they could haul in the sledges. Bitter cold—the kind that “runs out of the bottom of the thermometer”—sapped their energies and gnawed at their morale.

THEY set up their instruments and made their sketches with fingers that were stiffened and all but useless from the awful cold, with eyes blinded from the dazzling snows. For a period that most of us would have deemed interminable, they were marooned, with scant rations and no avenue of escape, on a bleak island in the Arctic Ocean. For weeks their only fresh food was won by skilful marksmanship that brought down an occasional bighorn sheep.

Their return to civilization was accomplished only through a chance encounter with a government vessel cruising the Alaskan shores in search of shipwrecked sailors, after they had completed a 160-mile canoe trip through the icy, turbulent waters of the Arctic Ocean.

In his steam-heated office in Washington—a retreat that offered a startling contrast with the barren region he had just left—Dr. Philip S. Smith, leader of the expedition, sketched for me, a few days ago, a thrilling chronicle of the adventures of his party. Doctor Smith is a geologist, a stalwart giant, with a record of a dozen years or more in the Alaskan wilds. Second in command to him was Dr. J. B. Mertie, another six-footer of long experience in pursuing scientific investigation under the most hazardous conditions. The other members of the party, too, were vigorous, outdoor men,

chosen for this dangerous work because they possess the unusual combination of scientific knowledge and skill, with ability to cope with the ravages of Nature in her cruellest moods.

The goal of the

Rhode Island, and Connecticut. Within the 35,000 square miles of this region previous perfunctory surveys had shown unmistakable evidence of oil and mineral wealth that invited American development, so the area was created a Naval Reserve last year and the Geological Survey was directed to establish its possibilities.

The region explored by Doctor Smith and his comrades stretches for 300 miles or more along the shores of the Arctic Ocean and extends southward into the lofty and rugged peaks of the Arctic Mountains.

THE expedition attacked its objective from the south, following a plan and an itinerary that Doctor Smith worked out a dozen years ago. Once they moved from Tanana, Alaska, from whence the start was made late last February, they were entirely “on their own.” They could hope for no help from those they had left behind; on their own careful preparations, their own vigilance, their own hardihood—often their own luck—the success of the expedition rested.

“Our basic supplies had to be carried from the starting-point,” Doctor Smith told me. “It was essential that we should figure on complete independence. We hoped, of course, that we should find it possible to supplement our food supply by fishing and hunting, but we could not count upon it. We knew that we should see no human being from Tanana to Point Barrow, the northernmost tip of Alaska—a distance scarcely to be measured in miles, but gaged by the time between March and September.

“One item that will emphasize the required attention to detail was the carrying of strips of wood for use in repairing our canoes in case of damage. We knew that much of the country we should traverse was practically woodless, and that if repair strips were wanted, they would be wanted mighty badly. Experience showed that we were right, and the strips saved the expedition more than once.

“The supply train was a formidable procession, consisting of six teams of 15 dogs apiece, under the guidance of several whites and Indians. This train preceded the surveying party, which traveled with four additional dog teams of similar size.

“The supply train carried three or four tons of supplies. In the selection of the outfit we were compelled to give careful consideration to what should be taken and what should be omitted. An outfit may easily become unwieldy. Take, for example, the item of food for the dogs. Each animal will eat two pounds a day. For 150 dogs this means a daily consumption of 300 pounds. A team of 15 dogs



The Leader of the Expedition

Dr. Philip S. Smith, geologist and stalwart giant, who led the government expedition into northernmost Alaska. He has spent a dozen years tramping Alaska's wildernesses and exploring uncharted rivers. He is in field togs.

explorers was the area known as Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, an area as large as the combined states of New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts,



will haul from 1000 to 1500 pounds. This shows that the team will eat the equivalent of its load in from 33 to 50 days.

"YOU ask me why we did not take more men, so that it would be unnecessary for us to work like stevedores. The answer is simple. Each man involves a burden of approximately 100 pounds in the items of clothing, bedding, cooking apparatus, and general outfit, to say nothing of three pounds of food for daily ration. Each additional man easily may become a factor of weakness."

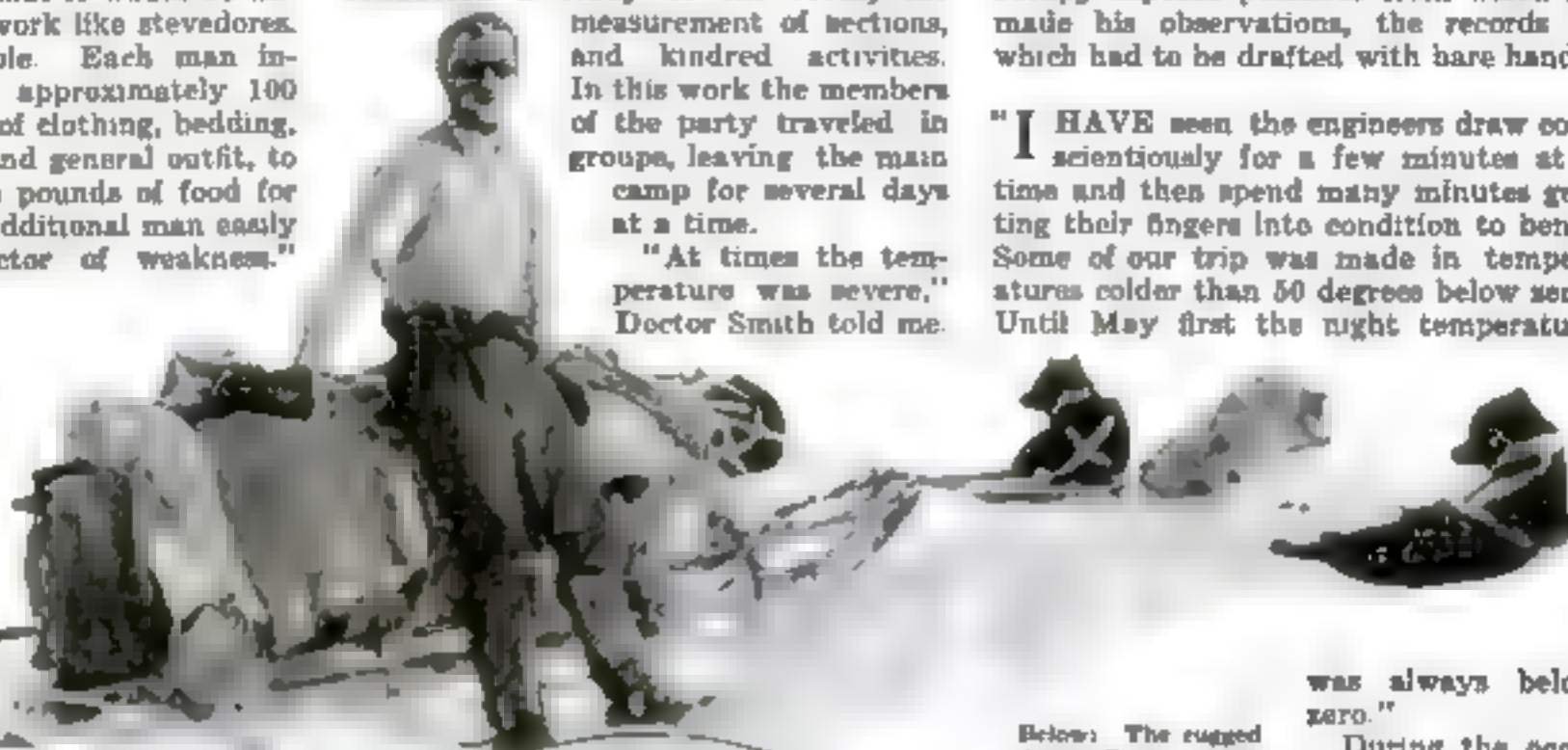
The supply train started from Tanana about the middle of February, followed a few days later by the outfit that a gentle sense of irony prompted the voyagers to designate

its first base camp and began actual surveying. Old lines were picked up and the work was pushed into the Naval Reserve. The technical men carried on topographical surveying. The geologists conducted a study of the rocks, the measurement of sections, and kindred activities. In this work the members of the party traveled in groups, leaving the main camp for several days at a time.

"At times the temperature was severe," Doctor Smith told me.

"To the geologists this was of little moment, for they could keep moving. To the topographers, however, it was another story. These men had to work in the open and each of them was compelled to occupy exposed positions from which he made his observations, the records of which had to be drafted with bare hands.

"I HAVE seen the engineers draw conscientiously for a few minutes at a time and then spend many minutes getting their fingers into condition to bend. Some of our trip was made in temperatures colder than 50 degrees below zero. Until May first the night temperature



One of the government explorers standing beside a dog sled that carried supplies for the expedition into Alaskan wilds. Smoked glasses shield his eyes from the brilliant glare of the summer sun on the arctic snow.

as their arctic "passenger train."

The freight crew had been carefully instructed in the matter of the route to be followed and the system of leaving supplies along the journey for the passenger outfit. Under this well laid plan the advance party dropped a week's supply of food at every six-day interval.

The cache system worked with clocklike regularity. Whenever it was necessary for the freighters to double on their trail, leaving part of their burden for a second trip, cut branches of trees or shrubs furnished the basis and the covering for outdoor "warehouses" which protected the supplies from predatory creatures.

For the six-day intervals, however, it was deemed desirable to provide greater measure of precaution. The supplies for the passenger outfit were left suspended in trees after they had been packed in small cloth sacks inclosed in water-proofed canvas bags.

SOON after the surveying party overtook the freighters, it was found possible to make the passage toward the north by proceeding up one of the tributaries of the Alaina River. This important discovery of a pass opened new possibilities for penetrating northern Alaska, and will doubtless play its part in future development of the isolated district. The pass penetrates the mountains at an elevation of more than 3000 feet, in the midst of peaks extending as high as from 6000 to 8000 feet.

When it was determined that the freighting could be handled by the permanent organization, the freight crew was dismissed and permitted to return to Tanana.

At this point the expedition established



Below: The rugged Arctic Range across the southern border of the Naval Petroleum Reserve. The explorers found a pass through these grim mountains

was always below zero."

During the occupancy of the first base camp, active operations were conducted for moving forward into the oil reserve before the melting of the snow

should make it impossible to use the dog sleds for transportation. The men not actively engaged in surveys devoted themselves to transferring supplies across the snowfields into the Colville River region, north of the mountains, where a second base camp was established somewhat later.

Late in May the snow rapidly disappeared, and by May 28 a small amount of water was running by the camp. On the last day of the month, the expedition abandoned its winter camp and

started downstream in boats.

As canoes the voyagers found their problems those of ice instead of snow. When the ice breaks in arctic streams, there is something appalling in the method of dissolution. The break comes with a mighty roar and rush. No sentry is needed to detect the opening of navigation, for the roar, Doctor Smith told me, is loud as summer thunder.

RIVER navigation at the point of embarkation offered problems of its own. For some distances the stream was extremely shallow and the men of the expedition worked their passage even more vigorously than with the passenger train of the snows. There were many places at which the boats could not be floated, and the work of dragging the craft over obstructive bars required that the voyagers wade constantly in icy waters. The experience was one to make a lasting impression.

"We were successful in keeping our heads out of the water," Doctor Smith told me: "but at times that was about all."

Fifteen miles below the winter camp the voyagers reached open water. For the purpose of covering a greater survey-

(Continued on page 145)



The shaded portion of this map shows the location of United States Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4—35,000 square miles of wilderness charted and explored for minerals and oil.

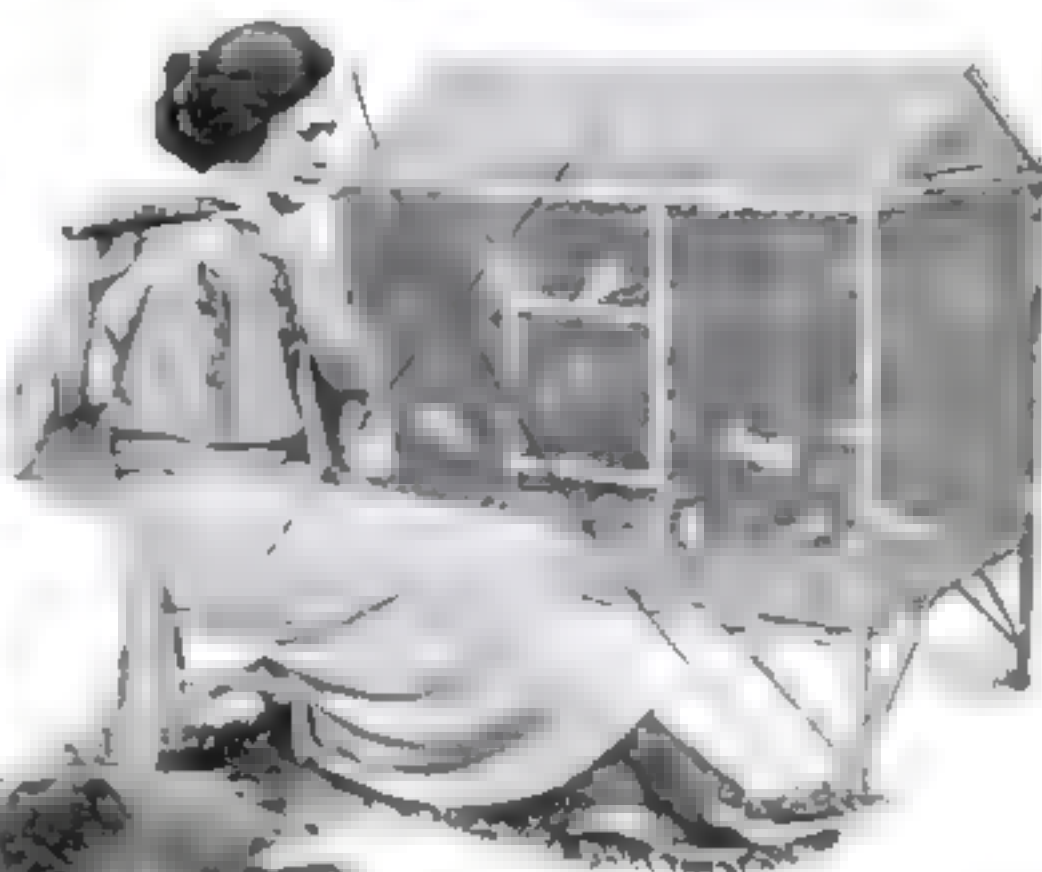


# Strange Jobs of Unusual People

Here are six folks who never find their work monotonous



Jay Bruce, official mountain lion hunter for the State of California. So far, he has bagged 206 lions, thereby saving thousands of deer and other game.



Teaching canary birds to sing by playing to them on a flute is one of the occupations of Mrs. Edward Smering, of Atlanta, Ga., who conducts a bird hospital. Hundreds of birds are sent to her for treatment and training. She declares that the voices of the songsters are improved by their trying to imitate the high flute notes.



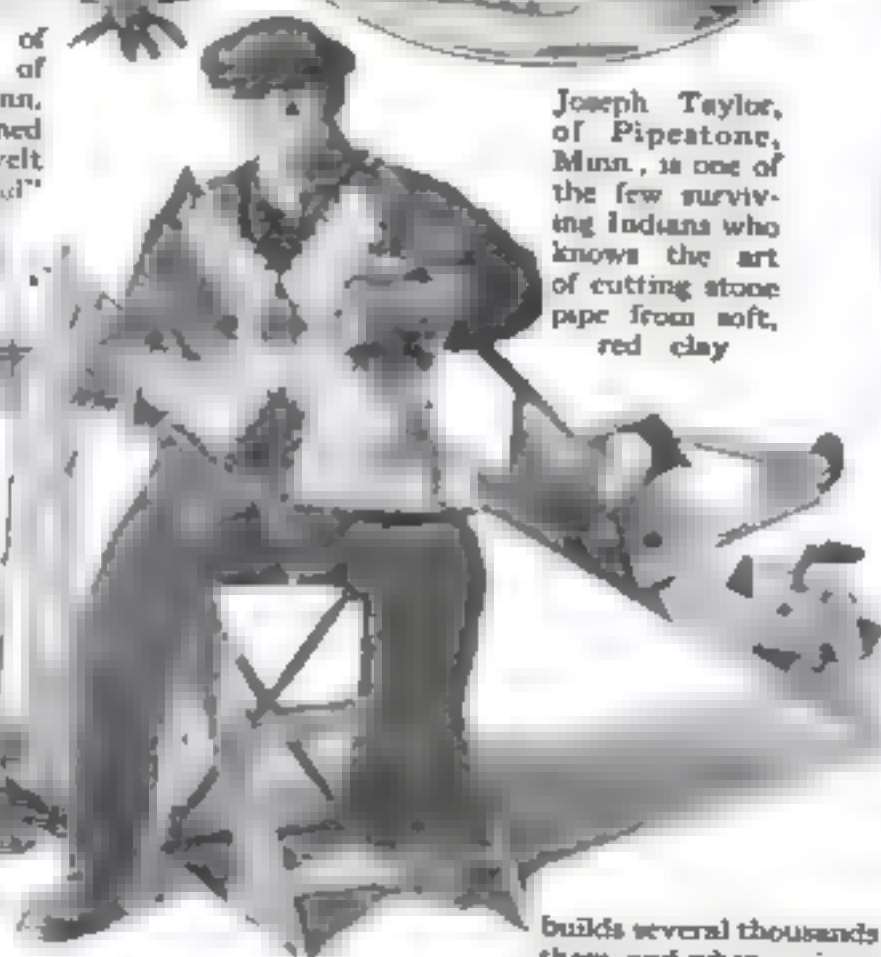
Straightening rifle barrels is the business of William H. Ains, of Whitneyville, Conn. He has straightened barrels for Roosevelt and "Buffalo Bill".



Joseph Taylor, of Pipestone, Minn., is one of the few surviving Indians who knows the art of cutting stone pipe from soft, red clay.



All through the winter, while storms are lashing Cape Cod, Thurston Crowell sits in his little shop at Dennisport, Mass., and whittles out toy windmills. Every winter he



Mr. Crowell is shown above with a number of his unusual windmill models that sell readily.



A veritable Saint Patrick is James Morris Beck of Fredericksburg, Va., who makes his living by catching snakes for circuses and museums. He has been in the business 28 years, and claims to have caught more snakes than any other man in America. While he says he fears no living reptile, he has concocted a special remedy for snake bites.



# What Your Dreams Mean

A noted authority explains the mystery of sleep—Why folks dream of falling from dizzy heights, of flying through the air, or wandering unclothed. How sleep fancies can be made to order—Unusual stories of the eight most familiar dreams

*By James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D.*

A TRAVELING salesman recently consulted me after dreaming that he had fallen 15 stories from the roof of a high office building. He had awakened just before he struck the ground. The man frequently dreamed of falling. It seemed, and he had heard it said that if ever one hit bottom in a falling dream, the shock would mean instant death. Was it true?

Of course such an idea is ridiculous, but then, thousands of people believe that fairy tale. I should like to have reassured my patient with indisputable facts, but his question could be answered only with direct testimony. If any man has died from the shock of landing at the bottom of a dream precipice, he has not had the chance to tell us about it.

My traveling man's dream was easily explained. It was nature's alarm clock to let him know that his legs were getting an insufficient supply of blood. He had eaten a heavy meal just before retiring, and the weight was pressing on the big artery over the spine, interfering slightly with the blood going to the limbs. This produced the same sensation experienced in descending in a fast elevator. Gravity being interfered with, he was catching up with the blood being pumped into his legs. The result was a feeling of being without foundation.

I ASKED him, too, about the condition of his bedsprings, for probably more than half of all falling dreams are incited by the dreamer turning over and sliding into a depression in the bed. Further, I learned that about a week previously, my patient had been watching a daredevil perform hair-raising stunts on the edge of the roof of a high office building. He had been deeply impressed by the danger of these spectacular feats. Then when he experienced the falling sensation, the thoughts recently associated with it came readily in the form of a dream.

Many persons are afraid of their dreams. Superstition has more power in this field than in almost any other. It is because human knowledge of dreams has come so slowly. For thousands of years scientists have been attempting to pry beneath the darkened glass that has obscured this mysterious function of the human mind, and even yet, they sometimes have to answer, "I do not know."

In the last 20 years we have made more progress in understanding dreams than in many centuries before. We are at last seeing possible answers to the recurring questions of mankind: "What are dreams? What causes them? What do they mean?"

Our most recent and significant experiments all point toward external causes for dreams. Thought processes, it is assumed, are going on all the time in our brains, at night, as well as during the day. The more complex functions, such as judgment and reasoning, ordinarily do not take place in sleep, allowing thinking to take the form of loose associations.

Recently science has taken dreams into the laboratory in an attempt to analyze them and determine their causes. Experiments with drugs show a definite relationship between external causes and dreams. They show definitely that dreams can be made to order.

ONE physician gave a woman patient a grain a day of extract of the pituitary body to build up her blood pressure. After 10 days she began having very pleasant and satisfying dreams. Before, her dreams had been trivial, but now she began traveling to foreign lands, as she had always wanted to do. Everywhere she went, she saw beautiful landscapes in colors.

When the treatment was altered and adrenalin, another gland extract, was substituted, at once a change came over the nature of her dreams. They lost their colors and became terrifying, filled with violent quarrels.

Chemists and physicians know that in normal anger or fear the human body secretes adrenalin from the suprarenal glands. This secretion makes our hair stand on end, a cold sweat appear, and the skin look like goose flesh. The experiment I have just mentioned showed that adrenalin treatments produced the same effect in the patient's dreams. An overdose of insulin, the newly discovered gland secretion, was found to produce the same feeling of fear.

Maurey, a noted French psychologist, first suggested that a physical cause was responsible for dreams. He told of one of his own dreams as an example.

Just before going to bed he had been reading about the horrors of the French Revolution. When he fell asleep, he dreamed that he, too, was taken to the guillotine. His head was fitted on the block. Down came the gleaming, keen-edged knife, swiftly and more swiftly. Then, to his intense agony, it hit him and he woke in a cold sweat, to

find that a light curtain rod had fallen and struck him squarely across the neck.

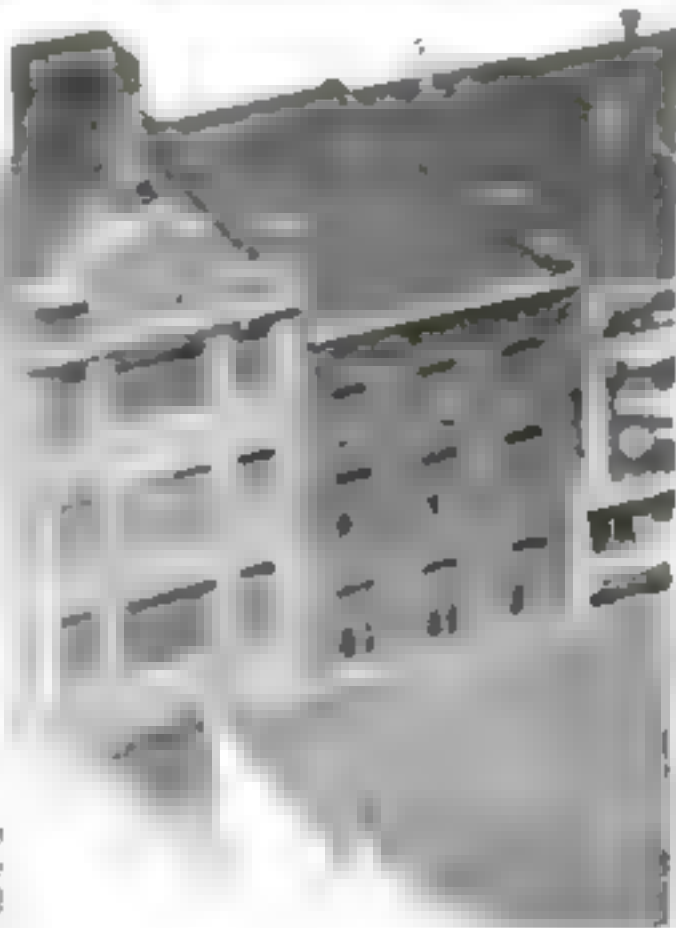
The falling rod did not just happen to hit him at the dramatic moment. The rod hit him first, he reasoned, and as this sensation penetrated his consciousness, the events about which he had been reading recently flashed into his mind. Thus it is that most, if not all, of our dreams can be traced to an external physical cause coupled with an association of ideas born of our waking experience.

EXAMINATION of thousands of dreams experienced by thousands of dreamers, has enabled us to learn that the most common dreams are eight in number. And every one of these can be traced to some physical cause.

The most common dream of all is said to be that of wandering about with insufficient clothing. In this, almost always the dreamer wakes to find that the bed-clothing has fallen from him, leaving some part of his body uncovered.

Most of us have dreamed of running after something, a trolley-car, for example.

After watching a daredevil perform hair-raising stunts high up on the cornice of a city skyscraper, a salesman acquaintance of Doctor Walsh dreamed he was falling 15 stories. In this remarkable article Doctor Walsh explains the association of ideas and the external physical causes that produced this terrifying dream that most of us have experienced either in one form or another.





It is terrible, for in the dream your feet are fastened to the ground. Exerting every muscle and breathing as hard as you can, you make no progress. The car disappears in the distance. Then you wake, to find that your nose is stuffed up with cold and you are out of breath—again an actual physical sensation.

**A**NOTHER common dream is that of flying. Its cause is similar to that of falling. When you sleep, your diaphragm is less active and more breathing is done by the chest. Some slight interference with normal respiration causes consciousness of the chest moving up and down in quick, rhythmic movements.

You have been lying in one position so long that the skin has become numb and no contact is felt with the bed. Feeling light and without contact with the earth, you dream of flying.

Since the invention of airplanes, dreams of flying have increased. Our dreams may use any material stored up in our brains. All of us have many images of airplanes and other aircraft at call. With dirigibles now soaring over our heads, dreamers will add rides in airships to their list of interesting experiences.

The dream of food, another common experience, usually can be traced to the sensation of hunger. I attach so much importance to this stimulus that when a

man asks, "Why do I dream?" I often reply with the question "When, or what did you eat?"  
Ernest Shackleton, the British ex-

plorer, has told me about many of his dreams in the South Polar regions—most of them about food, all of them due to acute hunger. Once, with two companions, he was separated from the rest of his party. Each of the half-starved men had three large crackers a day. They ate these slowly, reaching out after every crumb. One night, then, Shackleton dreamed that he was at the Lord Mayor's Banquet in London. All the viands for the entire meal were on the table at once, quite contrary to the usual custom. Shackleton was just ready to take the first mouthful, when he woke to find himself with a painfully empty stomach, on an iceberg in a frozen land.

**A**N OLD Persian legend tells of a man called Barmecide who used to torture victims, kept three days without food or water, by setting before them empty dishes and asking them to partake of the appetizing delicacies that he described. Most of those who "feast with the Barmecide" in their dreams could avoid this unpleasant experience by drinking a glass of warm milk before retiring.

Dreams of murder and death usually are traceable to indigestion. A piece of cheese has been responsible for many a nightmare. In such a dream one feels something seriously wrong and in attempting to find an explanation for it, memory brings out from the storage house, the brain, the most terrifying images laid up there. So, too, any alteration of the blood supply to the teeth, or dental decay, may bring a dream that you are in the dentist's chair.

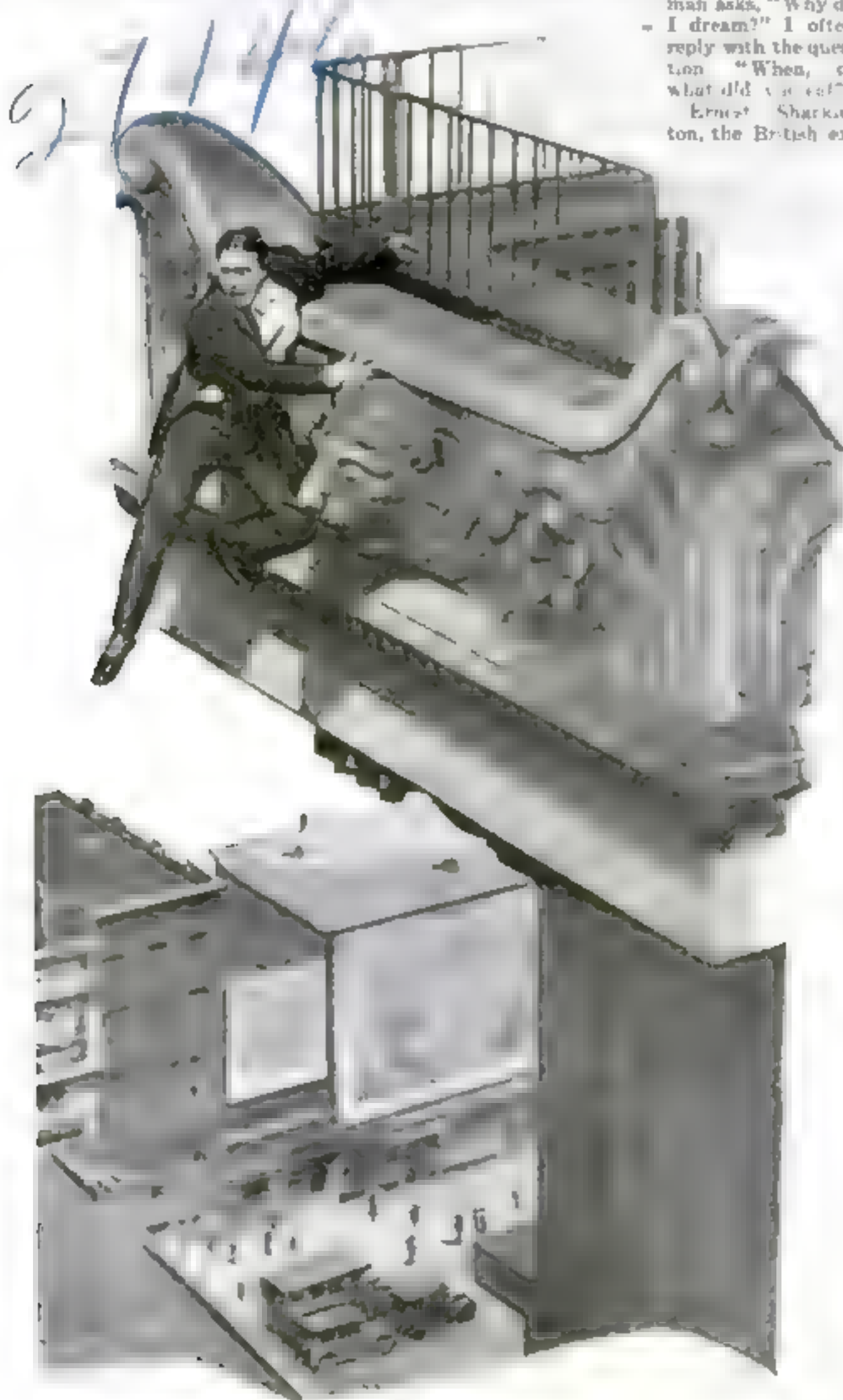
If, in early life, you have taken your school work seriously, you probably dream often of taking examinations. Men have told me that as much as 50 years after graduation, they have dreamed of examinations, and of being asked questions they cannot answer. This often is caused by anxiety over the next day's tasks. There is a sensation of unrest, and the dreamer, seeking some reason for it, associates it with an occasion when such uneasiness was felt—examination day at school. This type of dream is frequently experienced by doctors, lawyers, and other professional people who often are asked many questions.

**T**HE amazing ability of the memory to produce long forgotten thoughts and images was vividly demonstrated in an experience of a friend of Samuel Butler, English novelist. This occurred in his waking hours, but it has particular bearing on dreams.

The young man, 25 years old, tore the quick of his finger on a splinter. As he felt the pain, he remembered that he had had the same sensation at another time. It was when he was seven years old. He had poked his finger in a hole in the bed, in which a bolt had once fitted, and in doing this he had hurt his finger. He remembered that at the time he had picked up a piece of paper and had stuffed it in the hole.

Then his thoughts started on a different channel. About that time a five-pound note had been lost in the house and never found. Suddenly now, 18 years later, there came the thought, "Perhaps that bit of paper I stuffed into the hole was the

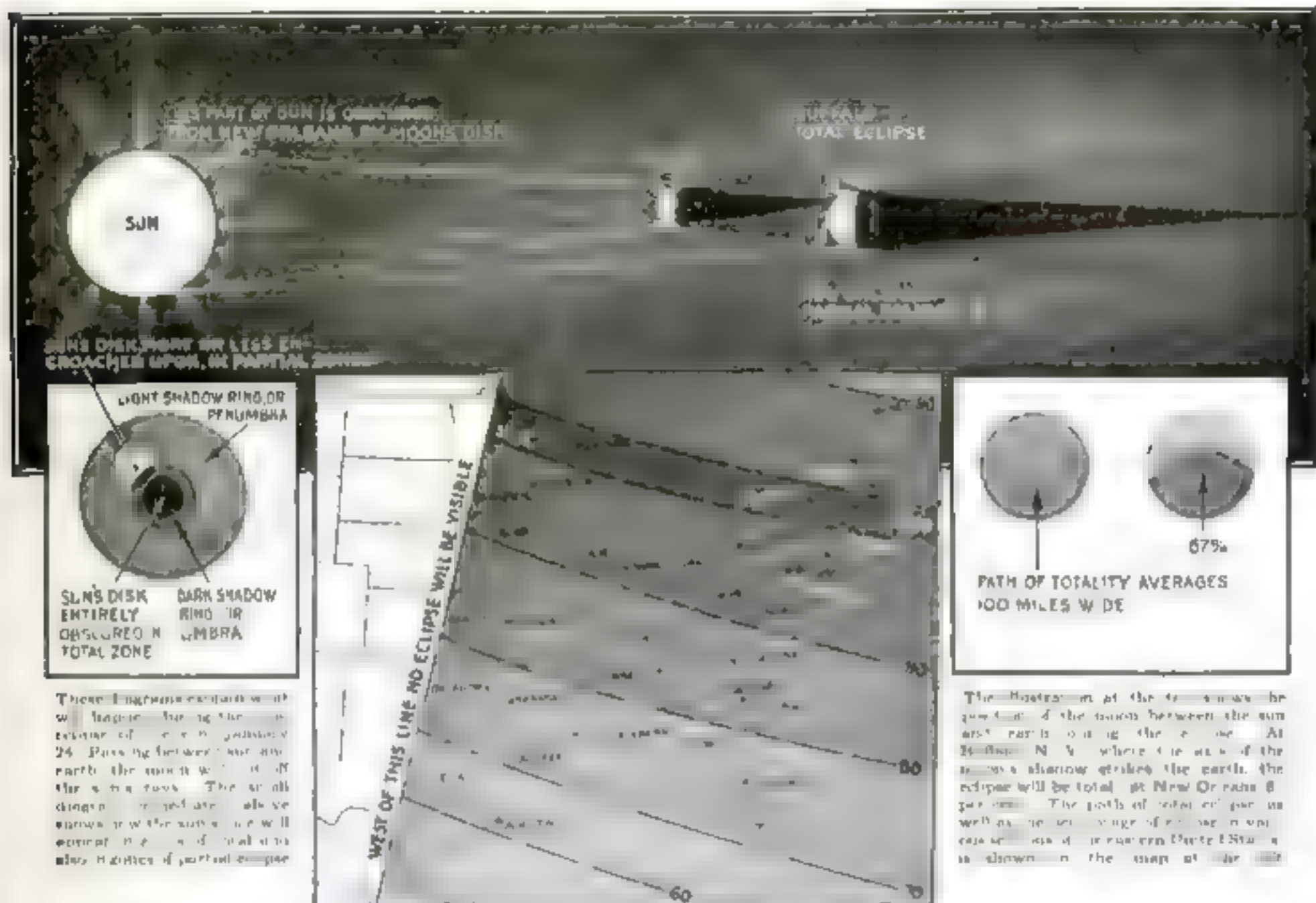
(Continued on page 154)





# The Show of Your Lifetime

To Be Seen during Total Eclipse of the Sun January 24



By Henry M. Hall

**I**F AT nine o'clock in the morning on Saturday, January 24, you are sitting at the breakfast table, and the light is just dawning, you are reading your newspaper or going to work, or whatever it may be that you are doing, don't be hurried or annoyed. Rather, consider yourself fortunate. Get out of doors as fast as you can, and enjoy yourself with unobscured eyes. If you have them, and look up at the eastern sky. There, awaiting you, will be the greatest free show you probably ever will see—a total eclipse of the sun, a celestial phenomenon so infrequent that not one person in a thousand the world over sees one during a lifetime.

Indeed, total eclipses of the sun are so very limited in geographical distribution over the earth that the coming one will be the first to be visible in the parts of the United States from which it may be observed since long before the days of electric lights and automobiles.

**W**HAT astronomers call the "path of totality"—the places in which the sun will be entirely obscured—begins, for the coming eclipse, at sunrise in northern Minnesota, near the Canadian boundary, northwest of Duluth, with a width of about 84 miles. Sweeping south-eastward, with the staggering speed of

about 30 miles a minute, this great celestial pencil mark will pass over Eganaba, Mich.; Buffalo, Watkins, Binghamton and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and New

Haven, Conn. The path gradually widens, reaching a breadth of about 115 miles at Long Beach, Calif.

## Eclipse Time-Table

**I**F YOU live in or near one of the representative cities listed below cut out this time-table for reference on January 24. It will tell you the percentage of totality where you live, and the local time at which the mid-point of the eclipse occurs. The figures are from the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Place	Percentage of Magnitude	Local Time
New Haven, Conn.	100	9.20
Ithaca, N. Y.	100	9.04
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	100	9.16
New York, N. Y.	100	9.15
Buffalo, N. Y.	100	8.51
Syracuse, N. Y.	99	9.07
Albany, N. Y.	99	9.18
Cambridge, Mass.	99	9.32
Philadelphia, Pa.	98	9.07
Cleveland, Ohio	97	8.37
Urbana, Ill.	91	8.02
Des Moines, Iowa	90	7.38
Topeka, Kan.	83	7.26
Atlanta, Ga.	80	8.12
Oklahoma City, Okla.	74	7.14
Jackson, Miss.	72	7.43
Austin, Tex.	61	7.07

**T**HESSE cities are all close to the center line of the shadowy ribbon. So, if you live within, say, from 30 to 40 miles north or south of a line drawn through them on the map, you can see the eclipse if you wish, and if the weather is clear.

Sweeping across Connecticut, the path will pass over the Atlantic, maintaining the same general direction until it reaches about latitude 40° N., longitude 55° W., where it will attain its greatest width, and change to a northeasterly direction, sweeping up over the North Atlantic until it loses itself at sunset about halfway between Iceland and the Scandinavian peninsula.

A word about eclipses in general; then let us picture what you will see if you are fortunate enough to be in the path of the coming eclipse.

An eclipse is simply a more or less complete darkening of the face of the sun or of the moon. The first is caused by the passage of the moon between the sun and the earth; the second by the passing of the earth between the sun and the moon. Because the ever-changing relative positions of the sun, moon, and earth recur in a strictly periodic or cyclical manner, the

(Continued on page 140.)



# These Boys Are Expert Mechanics

## Amazing Products Prove Youthful Skill in the Workshop

**N**EVER before have children received such thorough training in mechanics as they do in the schools today. Almost by the time they are out of kindergarten they are learning how to use simple tools such as the fretsaw, and this education progresses through the higher grades.

Yet the boys of today, not content with school training, are establishing their own workshops at home. Here they are doing amazing things in mechanical construction and invention as shown by the pictures on this page.

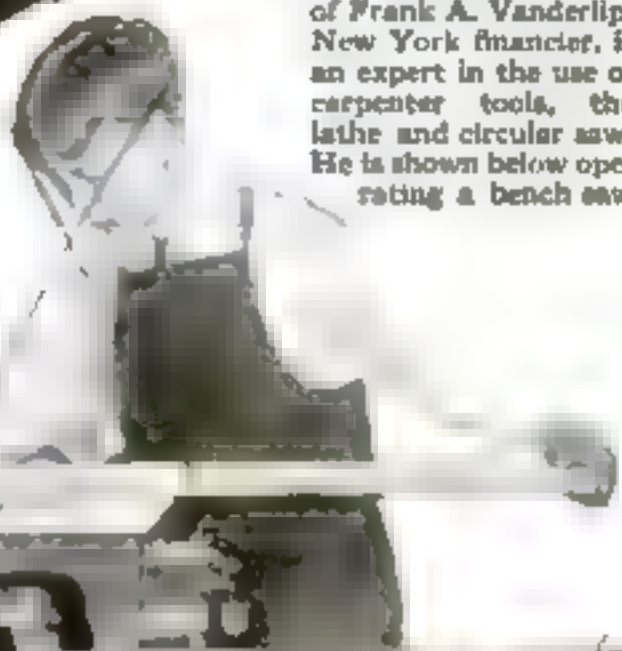
For example, there is Stanley Eutracht, a 17 year-old inventor of east London, England, who employs eight men in his own workshop. He is shown at the right with one of his latest inventions—a radio set contained in a model of "Felix the Cat." Another of his inventions is an ingenious "mother's alarm" that will ring whenever the baby cries.



96478



At the left is a model town, complete even to telephone lines, built by Glenn MacElroy, age 13, in his back yard at Cincinnati, Ohio. He made the buildings all of cardboard.



At the age of 11, Kelvin Vanderlip 2d, son of Frank A. Vanderlip, New York financier, is an expert in the use of carpenter tools, the lathe and circular saw. He is shown below operating a bench saw.

The Good brothers of Los Angeles, Calif. Roscoe, age 19, (right) and Wallace, age 17, have established a profitable business and national fame as builders of model ships.

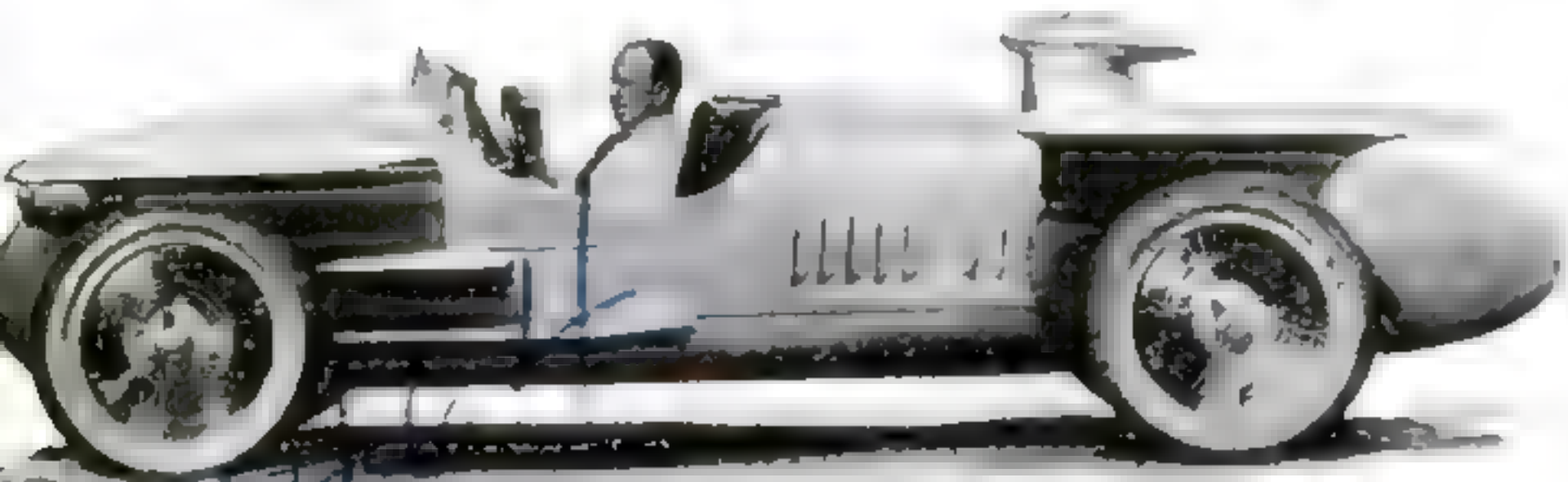


Louis Cantenot of Dijon, France, is an expert astronomer at the age of 14. He has made many remarkable instruments, including his telescope.

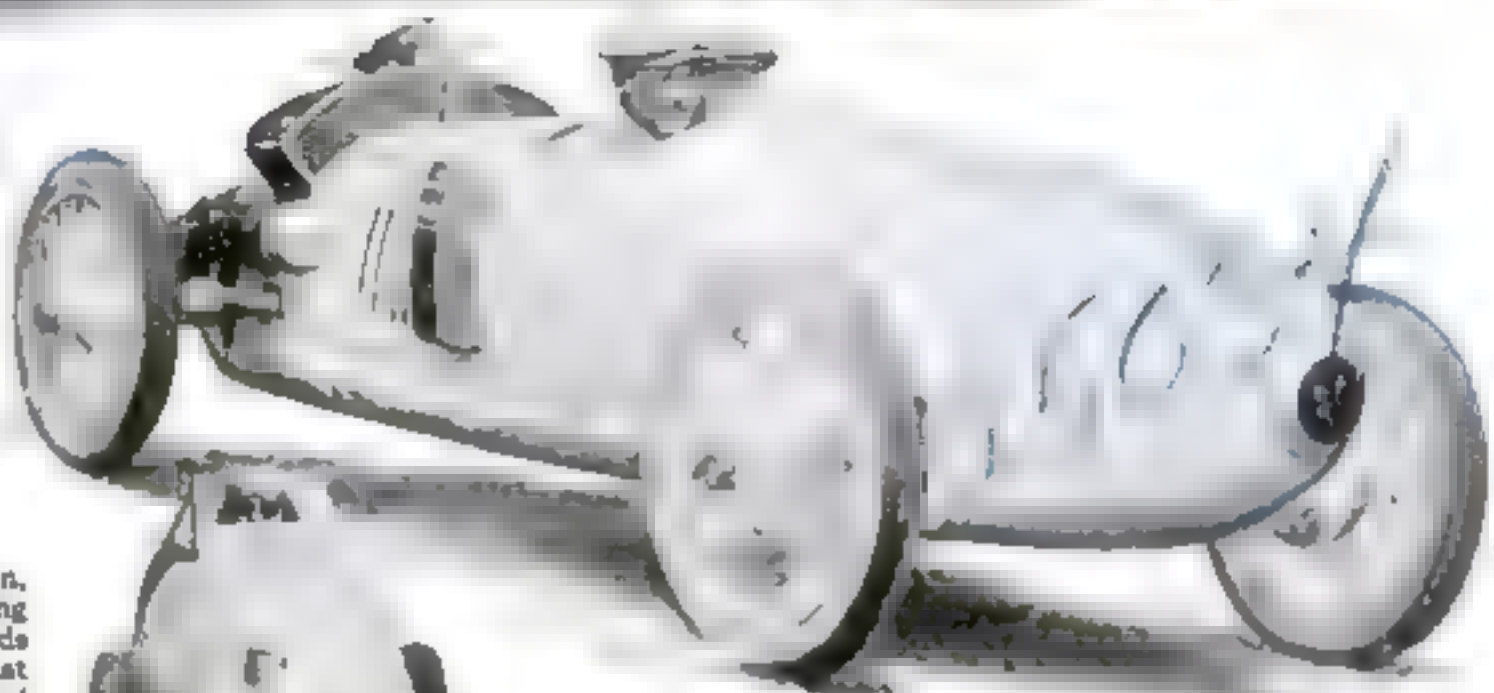


# Newest Marvels of the Speedway.

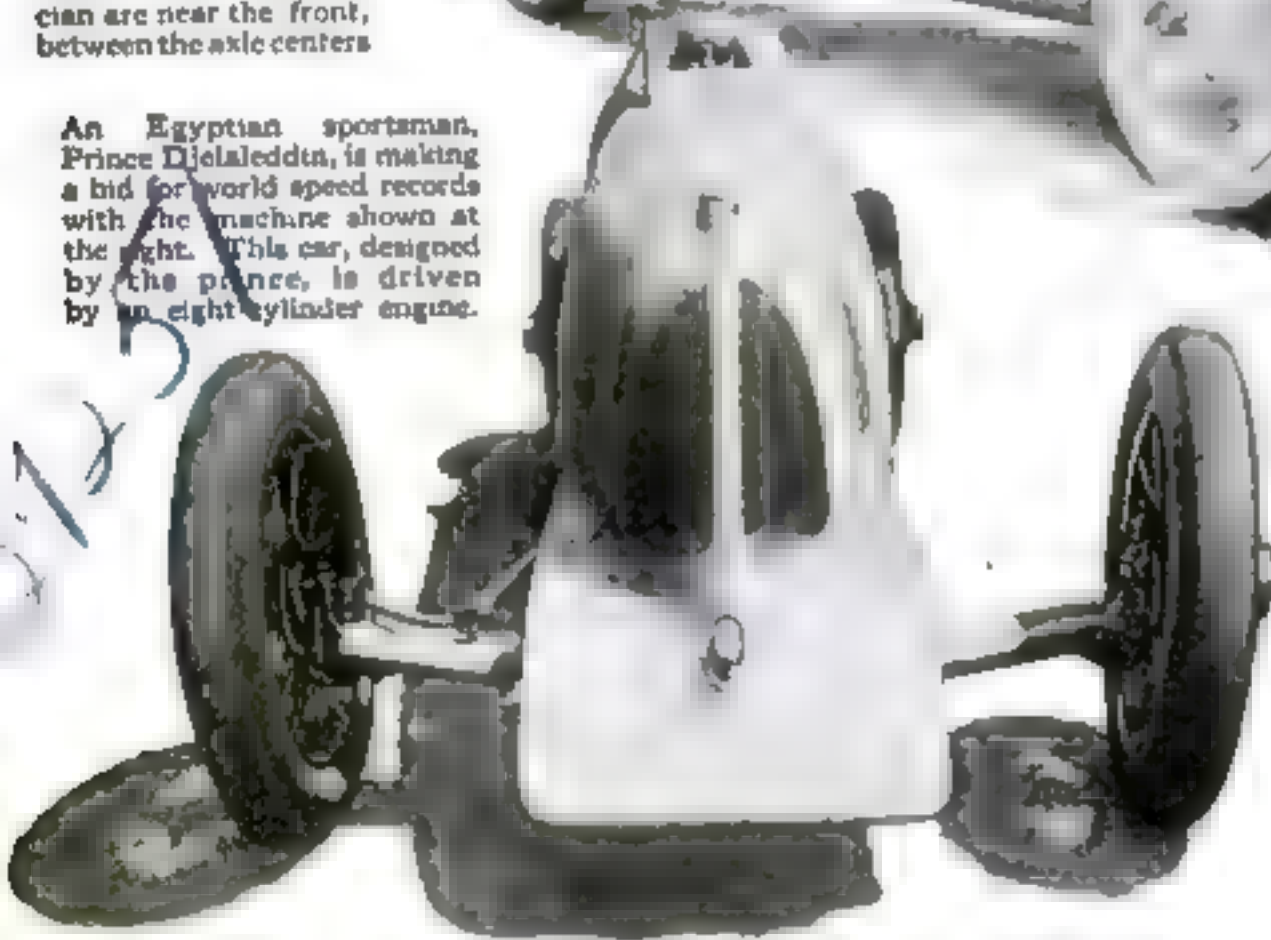
## Rear Motor Machines Designed to Split the Air



"The cart before the horse" well describes one of the most recent of European speed creations (above). For in this car the power unit, including engine, clutch, gearbox, differential and radiator is located at the rear, while the seats for driver and mechanic are near the front, between the axle centers.

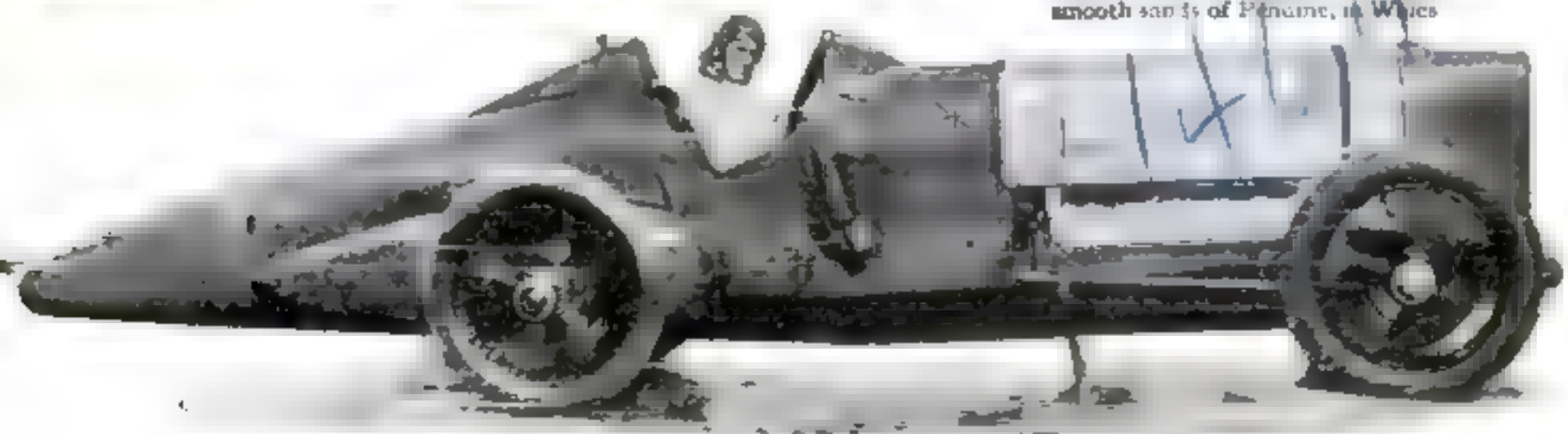


An Egyptian sportsman, Prince Dielaleddin, is making a bid for world speed records with the machine shown at the right. This car, designed by the prince, is driven by an eight-cylinder engine.



Another new European racing model with power plant and radiator at the rear. This small, bullet shaped car, of German make, is said to attain a speed of 116 miles an hour, although the cylinder volume of its six-cylinder engine is less than a Ford's. The maximum engine speed is more than 5000 revolutions a minute.

A speed of 168 miles an hour—close to three miles a minute—was made by Malcolm Campbell when he broke the British "Flying kilometer" record recently in the powerful car shown below. This record, which equals airplane speed, was established on the smooth sands of Pénance, in Wales.





# The Atom's Amazing Secret of Power near Solution?

Efforts under Way to Unloose Limitless Stores of Energy

By G. B. Seybold

**I**N A laboratory in Sheffield, England, a scientist is working on what may be the most dangerous experiment in the world—in an effort to release the tremendous power locked in the atom.

Apprehension is felt by the country folk about; there is an attitude of tense watchfulness and hidden dread. The experimenter stands by an electrical apparatus, reaches out, and turns a switch.

For many months Dr. T. F. Wall, noted engineer of Sheffield University, has been doing this. He is attempting to disrupt the atom and release its energy by means of an extremely powerful magnetic field.

Some day, possibly at a terrible moment, the great current of electricity which he is loosing through that simple motion, may accomplish the end toward which he is working. The result no man can prophesy.

Will there be a gigantic shock, a blinding flash, swallowing everything? The destruction of the world? Will the terrific energy of a single atom be communicated to adjoining atoms until the world, the stars, the whole universe are reduced to electricity? One instantaneous whiff of energy released with a terrifying detonation, and after that—nothing?

Or will that moment be a quiet one, with a man standing there motionless, awed by the realization that he has discovered the greatest secret of all ages—a method for releasing and controlling the gigantic forces believed to be imprisoned in the atom.

**M**OST of those working with the atom today offer reassurances. There will be no cataclysm, they say. As man learns how to release the atom's energy for his own use, he will learn, also, how to control it. But the mere fact that no one knows is enough to explain in some degree the fears some people express.

Consider a body so minute that 6,000,000 like it could rest on the point of a needle. This is the atom—the atom that scientists are tearing to pieces and hope to find alive with power beyond human conception.

In a pint of water there is enough of this mysterious power to drive the *Leviathan* across the Atlantic and back!

## World's Greatest Riddle

**T**HE United States Bureau of Standards recently asserted that the most outstanding scientific accomplishment of the decade is the exploration of the atom.

Atoms are at once the smallest and most wonderful things in the world. Everything in the universe is made of them. They are so small that 6,000,000 of them could sit on the point of a needle.

Yet many scientists believe that each tiny atom is literally alive with power beyond human conception. There is energy enough in atoms, they say, to run the wheels of the world. Other investigators are less credulous, believing that atomic energy is found only in radioactive substances and will be forever out of the reach of man.

In nearly every part of the world men are exploring the atom, seeking to capture and harness its tremendous power.

But this force, so tremendously destructive, could also be the greatest benefactor of mankind. Enough of it to run the machinery of the world indefinitely. Enough in a chunk of mud to run an automobile for weeks! A vast untapped force to make coal, oil, and all other existing sources of energy obsolete! Enough to do the work of the world, to change civilization on this earth!

The modern view is that everything in our universe, including ourselves, is made up of atoms, each comprising a nucleus with a number of electrons whirling about it in fixed orbits, just as planets revolve about the sun, at a tremendous rate of speed, as great as 93,000 miles a second.

No one ever has seen an atom, and no one ever will, for we see only by means of light, and the atom is so small that it escapes detection by the vibration of light waves. No microscope, no matter how powerful, ever can help us. If a drop of water were magnified to the size of the earth, an atom in the liquid would appear the size of a baseball. Consider the Yale Bowl an atom, and an electron speeding in it would be the size of a gnat.

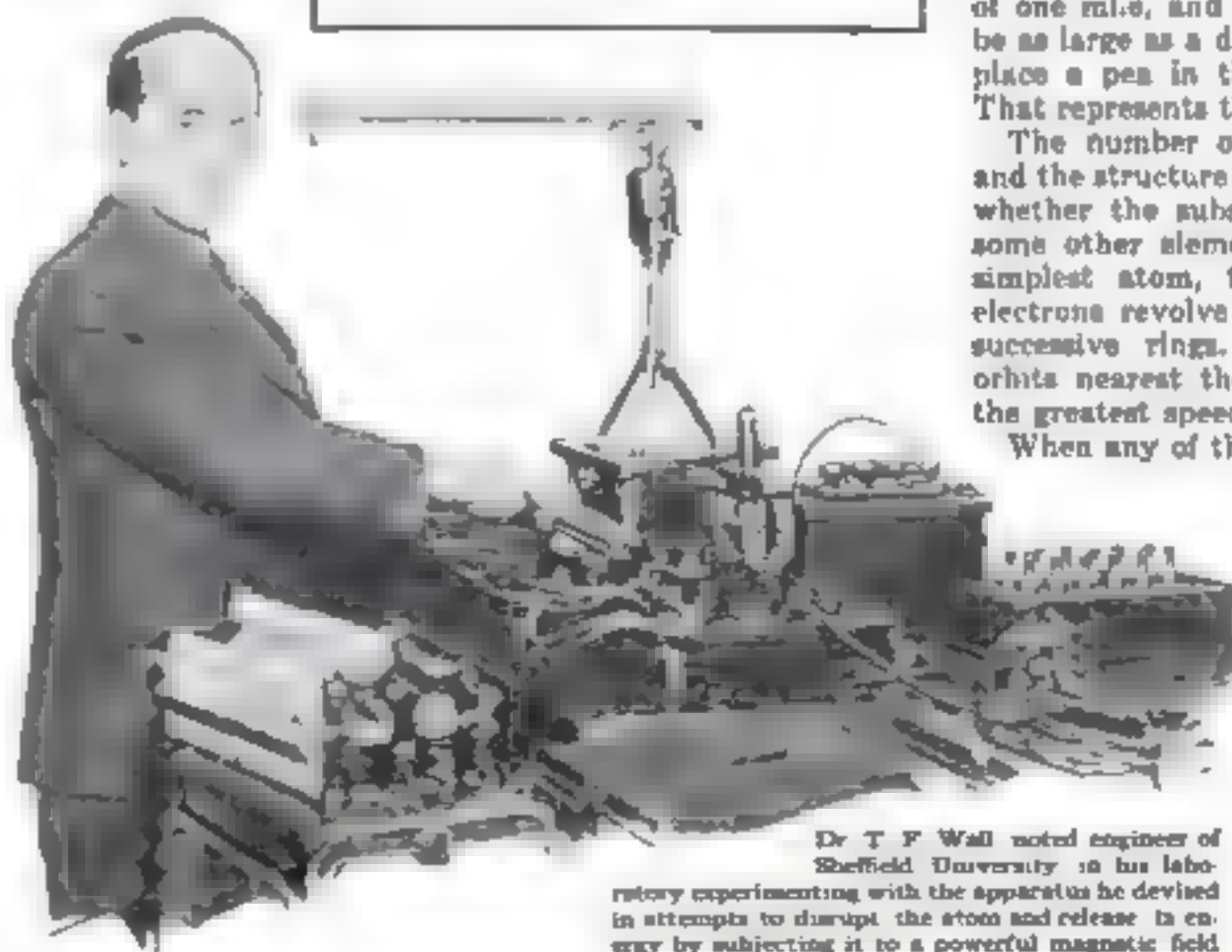
**T**HE nucleus is still smaller than an electron. Give the atom a diameter of one mile, and an electron in it would be as large as a dining-room table. Then place a pea in the center of the table. That represents the nucleus.

The number of electrons in an atom and the structure of its nucleus determine whether the substance is gold, iron, or some other element. In all except the simplest atom, that of hydrogen, the electrons revolve around the nucleus in successive rings. Those traveling in orbits nearest the nucleus revolve with the greatest speed.

When any of these electrons are forced out of their pathways, dragged farther away from the nucleus, a great amount of energy is released. Some of the energy of motion that the fast whirling electron had in its own orbit is lost when the electron jumps, and this lost energy is released in the form of waves. If the nucleus of an atom

can be attacked and destroyed, the whole atom can be disrupted, causing the electrons to be shot out of their orbits.

This actually can be seen in the case of radium by a remarkable instrument that photographs what is happening in the



Dr. T. F. Wall, noted engineer of Sheffield University, in his laboratory experimenting with the apparatus he devised in attempts to disrupt the atom and release its energy by subjecting it to a powerful magnetic field.

A child could hold in the palm of its hand a metal brick containing enough explosive energy to blow up Los Angeles! In an ordinary motor-truck could be carried enough concentrated energy to level half a nation!



interior of an atom. As particles flying from radium pass through a gas, they electrify atoms in their path, and small drops of moisture forming on these make a trail of mist, which can be photographed. Thus, though the atom itself will forever remain invisible, its travels can be observed readily.

**T**HIS photographic apparatus has revealed that a radium atom behaves just like any other atom for one or two thousand years—its electrons traveling in fixed orbits around a nucleus—then suddenly it explodes, throwing off a new atom, that of the gas, helium. And in this process, when the particles are being shot off at high speed, the radium is being changed into lead. Transmutation of matter is taking place.

The high speed electrons in the atom, explains Doctor Wall, are like electric currents, and produce in the atom intense magnetic fields of such immense strength that hitherto it has been impossible to produce anything as great by artificial means. But, if it were possible to produce a magnetic field as powerful as those in the atom, and this field were impressed on the atom, he argues, the orbits of the electrons would be so disturbed that the structure of the atom would be broken down, and some, or all, of its energy would be released.

Doctor Wall has obtained a magnetic field 20 times more intense than any ever known before, by winding several layers of thick insulated copper wire around a small tube of steel. This is immersed in a large glass tank filled with transformer oil, and huge quantities of electricity are discharged through the oil-immersed copper.

The result is that an extremely powerful oscillating electric current flows in the coil for a small fraction of a second, producing a correspondingly intense magnetic field, which passes through the steel tube. For a minute fraction of a second, the apparatus is capable of permitting an equivalent of 200,000 horsepower to be supplied to the coil. This intense magnetic field is impressed at regular intervals for days, weeks, and even months, on the material whose atomic structure it is desired to change.

Steel was used as the material for the first test, because it was discovered that any change in the positions of electrons in the atoms of steel, alters the magnetism of the metal, either weakening or strengthening it, thus forming a valuable guide to what is going on. As an incidental result of this experiment, a way may be

found to improve definitely the inherent magnetic qualities of iron and steel, which, in itself, would be of tremendous importance industrially.

So far as Doctor Wall's work has progressed, a remarkable phenomenon has been observed. At some stages the discharge current in the coil around the piece of steel increases to an enormously greater value than would be expected from calculations. An instability of current is being reached, which means that the strength of the magnetic field is increasing beyond all expectations. With a further increase of power, the strength may go on increasing without limit, until the dramatic moment arrives when the atom is shattered.

Doctor Wall now is modifying his apparatus so that it is expected to give at least twice the strength of magnetic

the atom. While the English scientist is trying to pull electrons out of their orbits by producing a great magnetic field, Dr. Gerald L. Wendt of the Physics and Chemistry Department of Pennsylvania State College is attempting to do the same thing with heat. In his experiments he is using a temperature of 60,000° F., which is six times as hot as the heat of the sun, and 20,000 degrees hotter than the hottest star. This is obtained by using 100,000 volts of electricity.

The American scientist places a tungsten wire in a vacuum tube through which he shoots energy, in the hope that more energy will come out than went in, and that the tungsten will be transformed into helium.

Transmutation of metals is seen to be linked closely with the problem of how to release atomic energy. For when one

element is changed into another, according to the theory of modern science, it means that one or more electrons have been added to or subtracted from each of its atoms. And when this happens, the electrons moving into their new orbits release energy.

**I**NTERSE heat was responsible for the reported transmutation of mercury into gold recently by Professor Miethe, of Germany. By subjecting quicksilver to tremendous heat in an electric furnace, one of the 80 electrons in the quicksilver atom was dislodged, he explained, leaving a nucleus surrounded by 79 electrons, which is the structure of the gold atom. When this electron was forced from its orbit, energy was released.

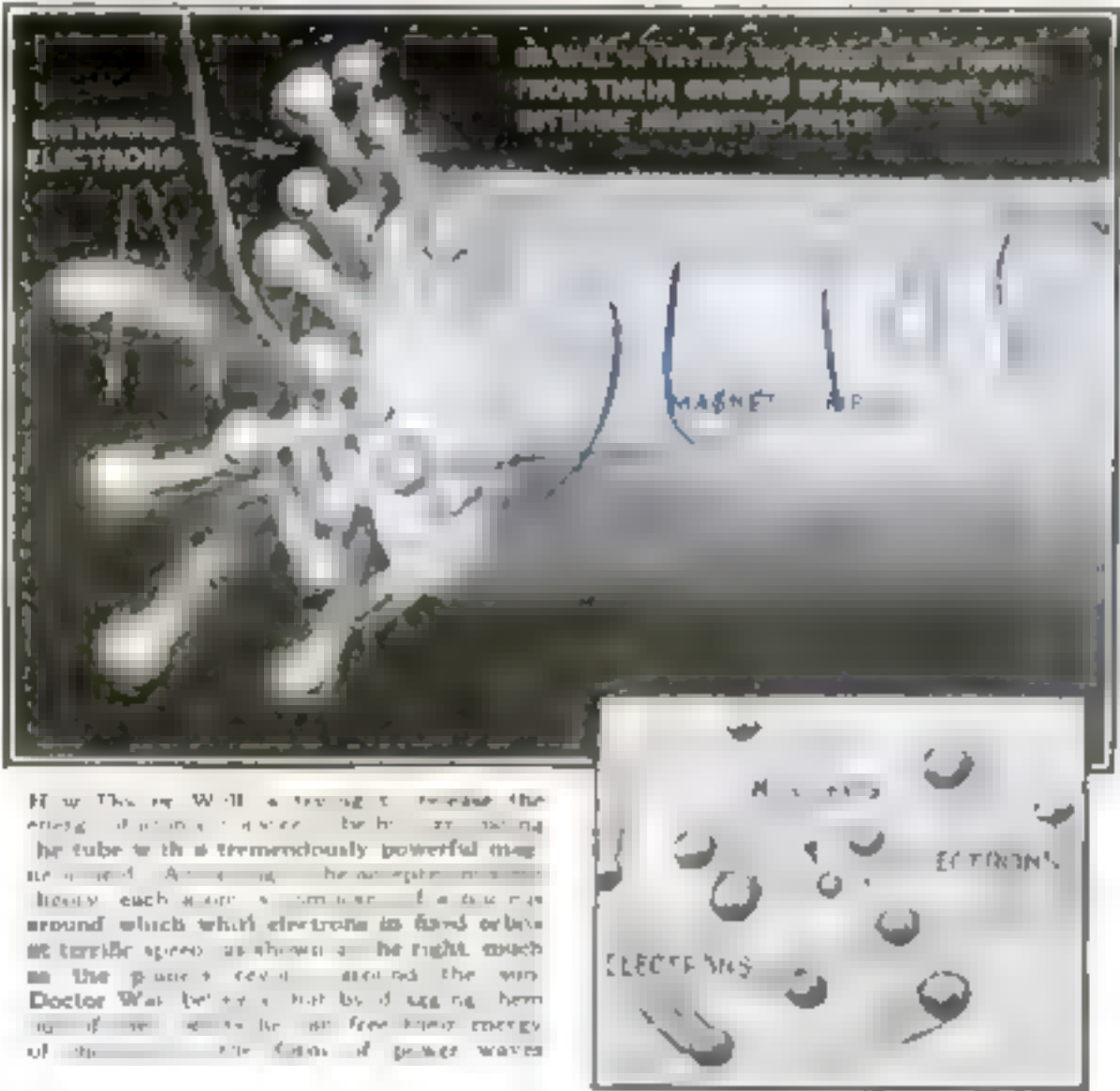
Recent experiments

of Doctor Nagasaka of Tokio University, Japan, who is said to have succeeded also in obtaining gold from mercury, are being watched closely by those trying to learn how to release atomic energy.

Dr. Robert Andrews Millikan, the distinguished American explorer of the atom, is attempting to discover the secret by studying the tremendous changes taking place in the stars, where physical conditions often transcend those of earth.

Sir Ernest Rutherford, President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, doubts that great stores of energy exist in every element, but believes that this is true only in the radioactive substances, radium and thorium.

But, if we could find some way to quicken the exploding process going on in radioactive substances, so that the whole cycle of their disintegration could be confined to a few days instead of being spread over thousands of millions of years, Sir Ernest thinks that these elements would be valuable sources of energy.



How Doctor Wall is trying to release the energy of atoms is shown in the photograph. He subjects a small piece of steel to a tremendously powerful magnetic field. As a result, he expects to dislodge each atom's electrons and a flow may be set up which will electrify the steel. At the same time, he expects to release the energy of the atoms, which will be converted into power.

field obtained in any of the previous measurements.

**I**T IS conceivable that we may learn shortly how to get at the power that some day will enable us to hold the engine of a motor-car in one hand. Instead of the tons of coal we buy every winter, we may release the energy contained in a two-pound lump, knowing that there is enough there to heat a large house at a comfortable temperature all winter.

Great as is the interest in the efforts of Doctor Wall, the experiments of others are attracting equal attention. In fact, one hundred trained minds in several countries are working patiently, with different methods to harness this tremendous power. To one or the other of their laboratories may come success at any moment.

Scientists working in America agree with Doctor Wall that it will take some tremendous force, something much greater than anything we now have, to disrupt



# An Idea Worth \$10,000

## How a Child's Play Developed a Profitable Invention

By Roger B. Hull

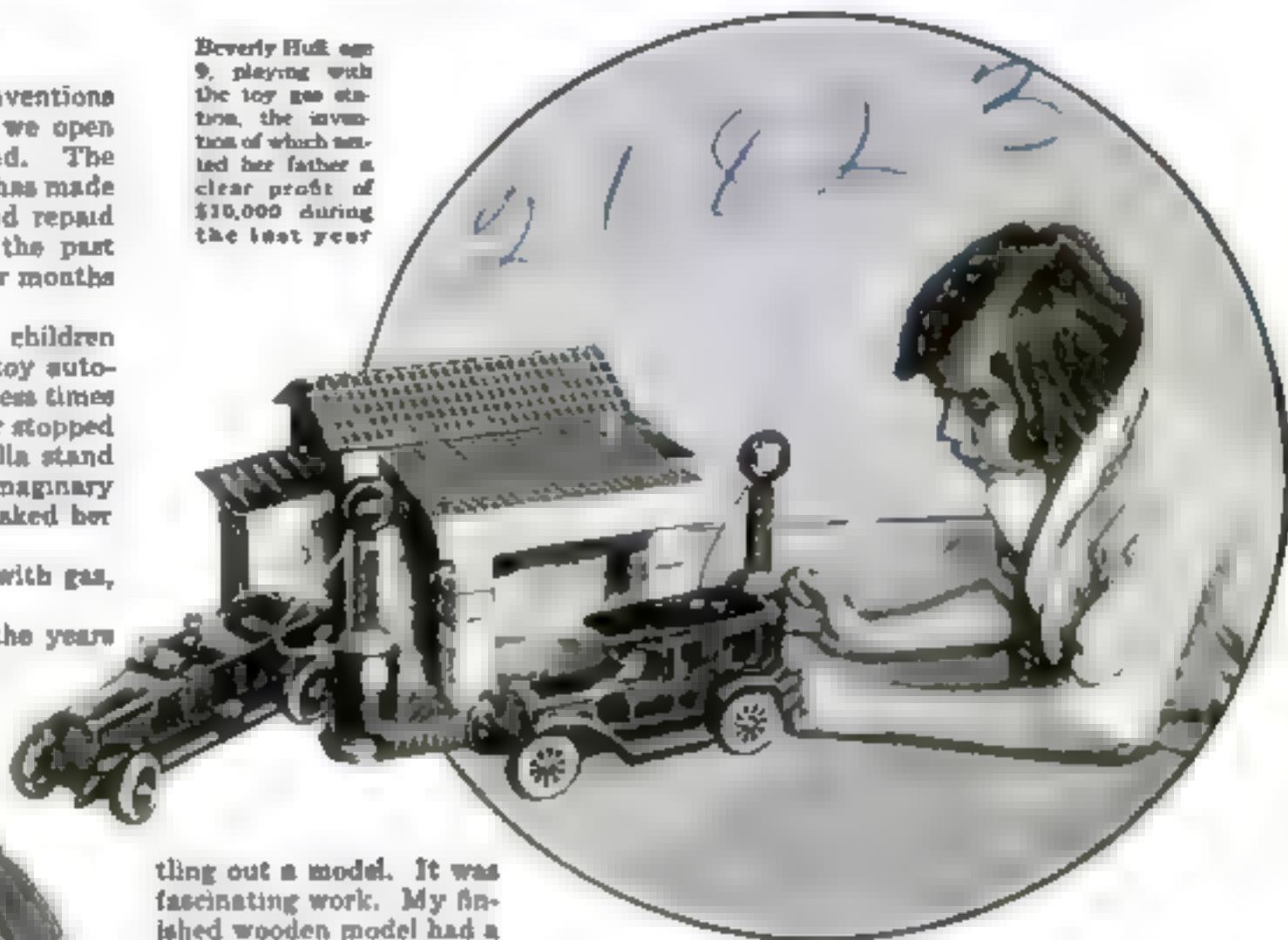
**I**DEAS for money-making inventions are not hard to find when we open our eyes and look around. The working idea for a new toy that has made me a clear profit of \$10,000 and repaid the entire cash investment in the past year, was right under my feet for months before I saw it.

One Sunday afternoon my children were playing on the floor with toy automobiles, as they had done countless times before. When my little daughter stopped her "yellow taxi" at the umbrella stand and stood there turning an imaginary crank, out of sheer curiosity I asked her what she was doing.

"Why, I'm filling my car up with gas, daddy."

A toy filling station! In all the years that automobiles—touring-cars, trucks, taxis, and busses—have been furnishing models for popu-

Beverly Hull, age 9, playing with the toy gas station, the invention of which netted her father a clear profit of \$10,000 during the last year.



Roger B. Hull is a Wall Street attorney by profession. But the invention that he began as a pastime has grown to a business of such proportions that he has had to establish separate offices to handle it. In a year, more than 2,000,000 of his toy gas stations have been distributed by chain stores.

ling out a model. It was fascinating work. My finished wooden model had a rubber friction drive to run the gas indicator up and down, and was equipped with a rubber hose. The shaft of the crank projected slightly from the side, and clicked against a bit of steel as it turned, thus providing the necessary noise. I had discovered that a toy must have action, noise, and imagination to capture a child's interest. But I still knew so little about the cost of materials that in working for a cheap toy, I had built an expensive one.

In my spare time I called upon toy manufacturers and asked them to recommend a practical mechanic who could help me put my wooden model into materials that would make it practicable for production as a cheap toy for big distribution.

In this way I eventually

found a mechanic who had been a toy manufacturer. Together we devised a new mechanism using a ratchet wheel and pinion, and he made the dies for a tin model.

The first tin gas station looked splendid in comparison with my crude whittling, but it ran too well. There was no noise. Our problem finally was solved by placing the indicator on a tiny "washboard" that moves up and down as the crank turns. Making the ratchet wheel and pinion movement loose enough to let this corrugated tin strip slip a little with each turn of the crank produces the desired racket. Then, as a "safety" feature, we added a spring to hold up this strip, so that the child can turn on and on without injury to the toy. When the crank is reversed and the indicator goes down, the spring gives the same protection at the bottom.

**FINDING** a cheap substitute for the rubber hose line presented considerable difficulty. But twice, with a tin ferrule on the end to give the impression of a hollow interior, finally was adopted as the next best thing for a 10-cent toy.

I first offered this novelty to the large refining companies as an advertising medium. They were skeptical. So I went to see the toy buyer of one of the largest chain-store corporations in the country. And I may add that I haven't needed to worry about distribution since. From the moment he saw that little gas station, he knew it would sell.

The idea I picked up off the floor already has grown into an incorporated concern for the toy station and other novel playthings suggested by the games of my children and their playmates.

lar toys, no one had ever realized the possibilities of a miniature filling station. Immediately I saw how it would add to the delight in toy autos to have somewhere to run them and something to do when they got there.

It was a good idea; I was confident of that. But I never possessed any pronounced mechanical bent. Besides, I was busy with my law practice, and turning the thought of a toy gas station over in my mind occasionally was as far as I got for two years.

Then one winter I began spending my evenings whitt-



The toy filling station as perfected for the market (left) and the first wooden model that Mr. Hull made by hand.



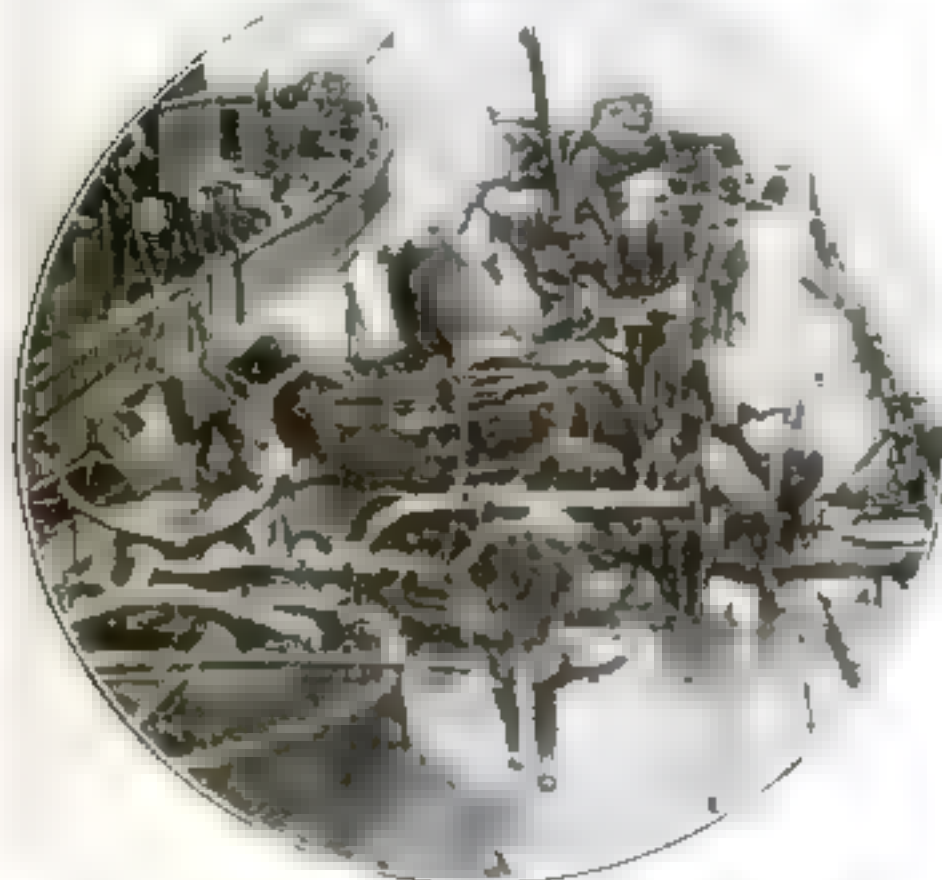
# Huge "Water Wings" Float



Resurrected from the water by the Scaup Flows, a buoy is shown that are for use in the water.

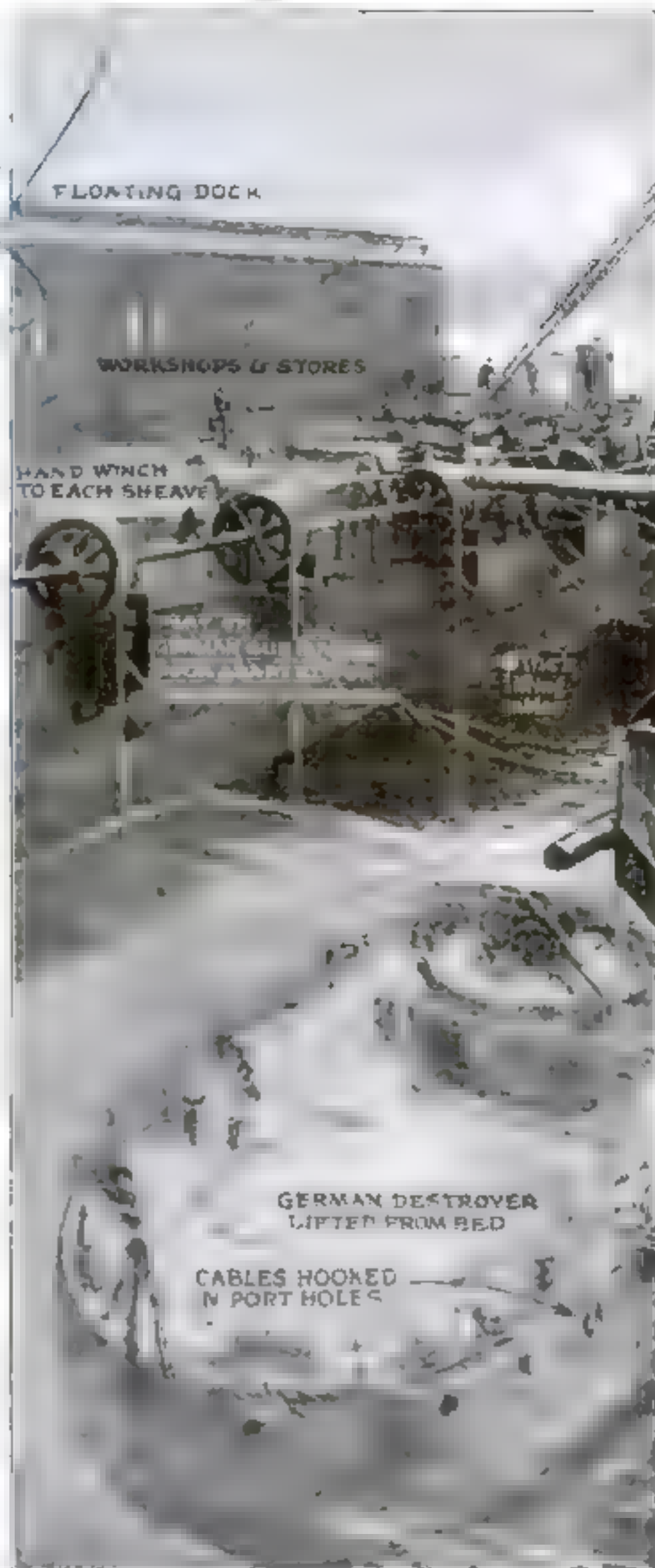


Lifted and held aloft by mammoth "water wings" the weed-covered debris is being raised to the surface of the water. Each of the buoys is made of a material of great strength.



Cheating Davy Jones. This photograph shows a salvage crew removing heavy fittings, turrets, and guns from the dilapidated decks of one of the German destroyers raised after five years in the sea.

**F**ACING constant danger and thrilling adventure in the murky depths of a naval graveyard, the crews of a salvaging company are engaged in raising the surrendered German battle fleet that was scuttled by its own crews at Scapa Flow, north of Scotland, on June 21, 1919.



How the scuttled destroyers are raised by cables from two halves of a surrendered German submarine-testing dock. Lifting cables hooked into portholes of the sunken ship are manipulated by hand winches operated by balanced teams of men on each side of the dock.

Of 51 war ships sent to the bottom, the salvaging company purchased from the British Admiralty 24 destroyers and the two great battle cruisers *Hindenburg* and *Seydlitz*.

The illustrations on these pages show the spectacular methods by which Davy Jones already has been cheated of a number of Ger-



# Scuttled German War-Ships



ARRIVAL OF DES. V-70  
ABOVE WATER

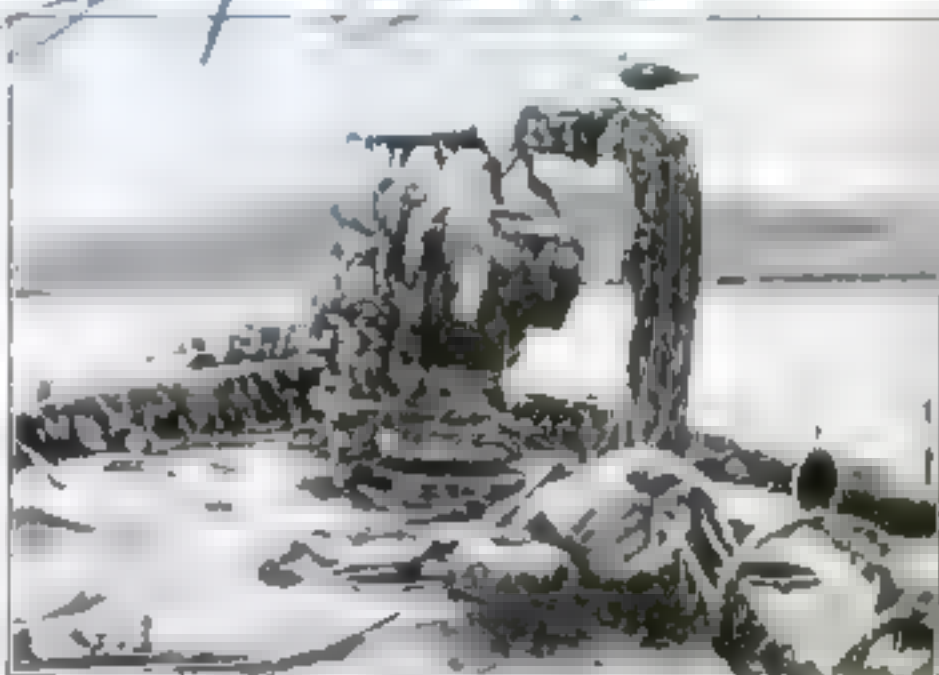
In the first attempt to raise the destroyer V-70 by this method the heavy cables snapped under the weight of the destroyer and the tons of water in which it was sunk their broken links raking the decks of the pontoons and endangering limbs and lives of the workmen

man destroyers, including the S-131, the V-70, and the S-53. By one method huge balloon pontoons are inflated, submerged, and attached to the sunken ship. Then the air is pumped into the odd caterpillar-like bags, which lift the vessel slowly to the surface.

A second method, pictured in the center illustration, utilizes a



One of the greatest tasks is that of raising the battleship *Hindenburg* which lies upside down on a sandy bottom. No food or water, no stoves and fuel, no air above water and no docks remain to help today



The foredeck of the German battleship S-131 after five years' immersion, showing gun mounts with rusting growths. Note the solitary seagull standing on our leg in a shipwrecked device



The immense main cable was snapped as one end was held taut by the enormous dead weight of a sunken battleship. This man in his work picture is risk taking one of the least broken off links

reconstructed submarine testing tank system built by Germany as a basis for lifting operations with cables and winches.

The floating of the battleships *Hindenburg* and *Seidlitz* probably will be attempted next spring by closing all sea routes of the sunken ships and pumping out the water.



# Crime Mysteries Bared by the Microscope

## Sherlock Holmes Outdone by New Science

Dr. Edmond Locard, director of the police technical laboratory Lyons, France, and his microscopic camera which has solved some of the most baffling mysteries



*Amazing stories of how a modern detective,  
armed with an instrument that magnifies  
50,000 times, finds murder clues  
even in specks of telltale dust*

By Truman Stevens

IN THE office of the Prefect of Police in Toulon, France, not long ago, sat a man suspected of counterfeiting.

Half a dozen police officers were questioning him closely, but his glib answers, apparently made with the utmost frankness, were plausible enough to be quite disarming.

True, he admitted, he had served a prison term for counterfeiting, but he had learned his lesson and reformed. He was now subsiding, satisfied, to earn a meager living in his café in Marseilles. More than five years had passed since last he had seen a printing press or an engraver's tool. How, then, could the police suspect him of any part in preparing the spurious 100-franc notes

with which the section had been flooded? Vainly the police sought to make him confess. The man denied everything, and at last the prefect gave a sign that the questioning was at an end.

"Before you depart, though," he said to the man, "our physician will examine you. Merely a little precaution in the interest of public health."

Happy that he had carried off his part so successfully, the man submitted willingly to the perfunctory examination by the physician; then departed after bidding his inquirers an extravagant farewell and expressing the hope that they would be successful in catching the counterfeiter.

The man got his wish, for two days

later the police called at his café and again took him in custody, and this time his protestations of innocence availed him nothing. For the police had evidence that eventually resulted in his conviction. He himself had unwittingly supplied it during the physical examination, in a tiny specimen of wax which the physician had taken from his ear!

THIS bit of wax had been forwarded to Dr. Edmond Locard, director of the police technical laboratory at Lyons, who had photographically enlarged it with his microscopic camera, a device of his own invention, which has proved of incalculable aid to the police in unraveling some of the most mysterious crimes that have occurred recently in France.

Magnified 225 diameters, or more than 50,000 times, the speck of wax showed telltale streaks of printer's ink, particles of dust readily identified as from a lithographic stone, and traces of characteristic crystals of a chemical used by engravers, undeniable evidence that the prisoner's story was a fabrication.

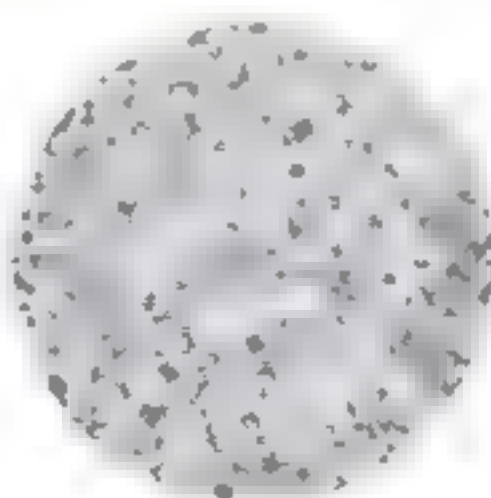
And this was only a single instance of the amazing uses to which the Locard microscope recently has been put in the detection of crime.

Centuries ago it was considered good police practice

*(Continued on page 147)*



Particles of iron, chemical crystals, and dust in a speck of wax taken from the ear of a suspected counterfeiter and magnified 50,000 times by the super-microscope. This photograph was accepted and used as important evidence in the man's trial.



Magnified 50,000 times a speck of dust beaten from the clothing of a Parisian suspected of counterfeiting. Nickel one-franc pieces revealed these nickel alloy shavings. This evidence led to conviction after he had offered a most convincing alibi.



# How to Build a House that Will Save Half Your Coal

Surprising new tests show that with an inexpensive overcoat frame walls resist cold as does 16-inch brick

By Newton Burke

**T**HIS winter the people of America will waste not less than \$100,000,000 trying to heat their homes, this amount representing by a conservative estimate the value of about 8,000,000 tons of coal that experts say will have been shoveled unnecessarily into American furnaces or stoves.

This reckless extravagance means an actual loss in dollars and cents to every one in the country, for you share in the waste, whether you buy coal to burn in your own furnace, or help defray the needlessly large coal bill of your landlord in the form of rent.

Most persons who stoke a furnace through the winter—their own or somebody else's—learn to use coal economically. Also, the average home heating plant is not only efficient, but literally fool-proof. Whence, then, comes this appalling waste, amounting virtually to half the domestic fuel bill of the nation?

**R**ECENT scientific investigations, which uncovered the waste, place the blame on the wholly unscientific methods employed in constructing most of our dwelling houses. The average dwelling, the investigators assert, is so built that only between 40 and 50 per cent of the heat of the coal consumed in its furnace is utilized to make the house comfortable for its inhabitants. The rest is lost in leakage through walls and roofs—particularly the latter—and this condition of unscientific construction involves practically every type of house, from the modest bungalow to the big apartment house or hotel.

The investigators have determined, among other things, that at slight additional expense—the cost of one winter's coal supply in the average case—a house can be so constructed that the cost of heating will be cut in half.

The secret lies in supplying insulation for the walls and roof; heat-resistant materials, such as cork, sawdust, or wool,

which will prevent the furnace heat from escaping outward, and conversely also will keep the hot rays of the sun from making the house overwarm in summer.

It has been determined that a house of good frame construction, with a single inch of efficient heat-insulating material in its walls, will be protected from the cold of winter and the heat of summer as effectively as though its walls were of brick 16 inches thick or of concrete 26 inches thick! Moreover, such a house will save its occupants money in coal, not

That the amazing suggestion is entirely practical I can testify from personal experience. Last winter I called on a friend who had just moved into a new home in Washington, D. C. The heating plant had not yet been installed, and yet the house was warm merely from the sun. Moreover, my friend and his family occupied the house without discomfort during a whole week of severe weather until the furnace was ready. This house, of course, was insulated against heat losses and had adequate storm sash and weather stripping.



A Felt-Lined Overcoat for the Home

Insulating the walls of a frame house by placing a lining of asbestos felt between the sheathing and shingles. Recent scientific investigation shows that a house of good frame construction, with a single inch of efficient heat-insulating material in its walls,

will be protected from winter cold and summer heat as effectively as if its walls were of brick 16 inches thick or of concrete 26 inches thick. A house so insulated, tests show may reduce the winter coal bill 50 per cent and shorten the furnace-using season for you

only because it will require less fuel to operate the furnace, but because a fire need not be started so early in autumn, nor be kept going so late in spring.

The heat of the sun, too, can readily be called into service as an auxiliary furnace for a properly insulated house with consequent saving of coal. Indeed, one investigator, James Govan, an architect and inspector of hospitals for the Ontario Government, states without reservation that under proper conditions, the sun alone can be used to heat a house comfortably through the whole winter! This, he declares, can be accomplished by placing the house with full exposure and an abundance of windows to the south and supplying adequate protection against heat losses on the other sides and in the roof.

crystallized and standard construction methods pointing the way for the American householder to cut his yearly coal bill in half, will be worked out for various types of houses.

Meanwhile, though, let us see what scientists already have found out.

Both walls and roofs have been found responsible for the escape of heat, especially the roofs, because warm air rises. Evidence of this is found in the rapidity with which snow melts on the average housetop even in severe weather.

The old theory that a dead air space between walls is sufficient to prevent the escape of heat has been disproved. The investigators found, on the contrary, that hollow wall construction aids the escape of heat through convection—that is,

**I**NDEPENDENT investigation of the subject of heat conservation through insulation has so established its importance that recently a central committee was formed under the auspices of the National Research Council to investigate fully every phase of the question. Serving on the committee are chemists, physicists and engineers representing the United States Bureau of Mines, the Bureau of Standards, the engineering departments of Harvard University and the University of Michigan, as well as large industrial organizations.

Through the work of this committee the findings of previous investigators undoubtedly will be



movement of the heated air in the wall spaces, the hollow construction supplying a sort of chimney through which the hot air rises as rapidly as it is supplied by the heating plant.

**T**HE way to utilize dead air spaces in walls scientifically is to break them up so that, instead of having one great hollow wall extending from cellar to attic, you have a very large number of tiny dead air spaces separated by heat-resistant materials, preventing the warm air from traveling from one to the next. The simplest and most economical way to supply these is to pack the hollows between walls tightly with wood wool, pure wool, mineral wool, hair felt, cork board,

Failure to apply wall sheathing, and the use of green lumber, which in drying opens cracks in the plaster and works out of place, likewise may undo the good done by insulation.

In a well insulated house, equipped with storm sash and weather stripping, covering the furnace pipes with asbestos effects a further saving in fuel.

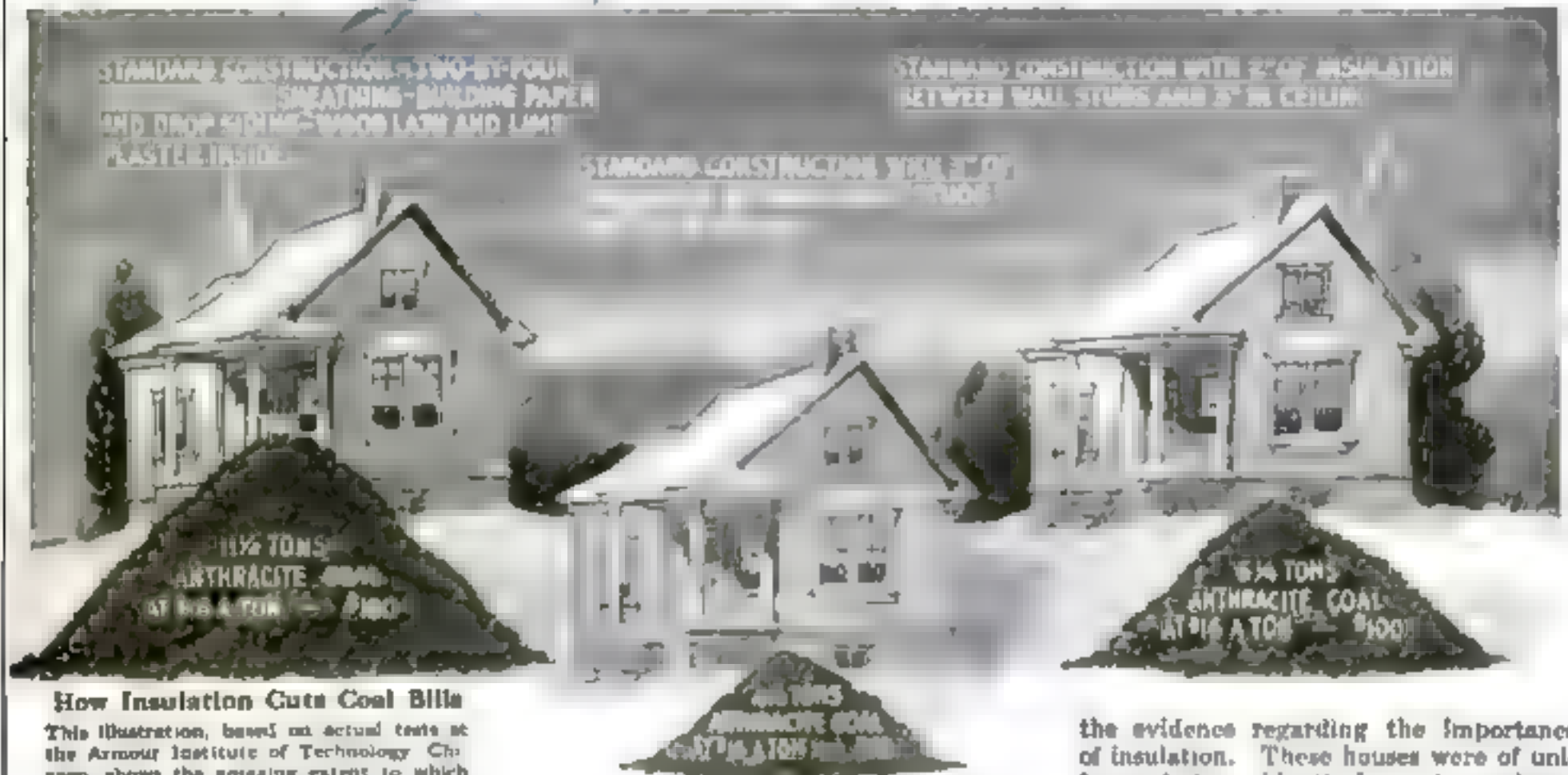
The foregoing may be taken as the high points of the several investigations of the insulation question conducted in this country, Canada and Norway. Specific instances of the experiments through which these results were achieved are even more significant.

Professor James T. Peebles, of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago,

insulation in the side walls and four in the ceiling resulted in reducing the yearly coal bill from \$117.50 to \$49.60.

Recent tests performed by scientists of the United States Bureau of Standards yielded results equally amazing. In these tests standard types of wall construction were reproduced in the laboratory, and their heat-resistant qualities determined. Here, too, it was demonstrated that properly installed heat-resistant materials in the walls and roofs of dwellings will enable the owner to reduce his annual fuel bills by 60 per cent or more.

**A** TWO-YEAR test of 27 small houses sponsored by the Norwegian government and completed recently added to



#### How Insulation Cuts Coal Bills

This illustration, based on actual tests at the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, shows the amazing extent to which winter coal bills can be cut simply by insulating the walls of a frame house of standard construction. Three inches of wall insulation and four inches in the ceiling reduced the winter coal consumption from 11 1/4 to 4 1/4 tons, a difference in cost between \$180 and \$72, or a saving of 60 per cent.

rock cork, or various manufactured products that can be utilized for the purpose.

A wide variety of materials is available, the only requirements being that they be poor conductors of heat, unlikely to become breeding places for germs and vermin, and easy to handle. Since most heat-stopping materials are little more than refuse, they can be purchased cheaply. This is why the investigators say that any house under construction can be insulated effectively for a cost not exceeding half of one year's coal bill.

However, insulating the walls alone will not suffice. It has been determined by scientific test that in a house with walls insulated by four inches of mineral wool and its roof protected only slightly, the saving of heat effected by wall protection is largely offset by the loss of heat through the roof.

Even though both walls and roof are insulated, loose windows, poor workmanship in installing windows and doors, and lack of weather stripping and storm windows may cause leakage sufficient to make heavy inroads on the coal supply.

studied in the laboratory the problem of heating a detached bungalow, 28 by 32 feet, with a 10-foot ceiling, through 200 days with an average outdoor temperature of 33 degrees. For 16 hours each day 70 degrees was to be maintained within, and 55 degrees during eight hours' sleeping time.

**T**HE first house was built of two-by-four studs, with walls of wood sheathing, building paper, and drop siding, and with wood lath and lime plaster inside. The ceiling construction was wood lath and lime plaster on the lower side of wood ceiling joists. Single windows were used, and there was no attic flooring. With this construction, which is recognized as standard, 11 1/4 tons of anthracite coal at a cost of \$180 were required to heat the house.

With the addition of two inches of insulation between wall studs, and three inches in the ceiling, only 6 1/4 tons of coal were required, the cost dropping to \$100, while with three inches of wall insulation and four inches in the ceiling, the coal consumption was only 4 1/4 tons and the coal bill only \$72, the price of coal being \$16 a ton.

Quite as remarkable results were achieved in a study of a brick house of the same size and plan. Three inches of in-

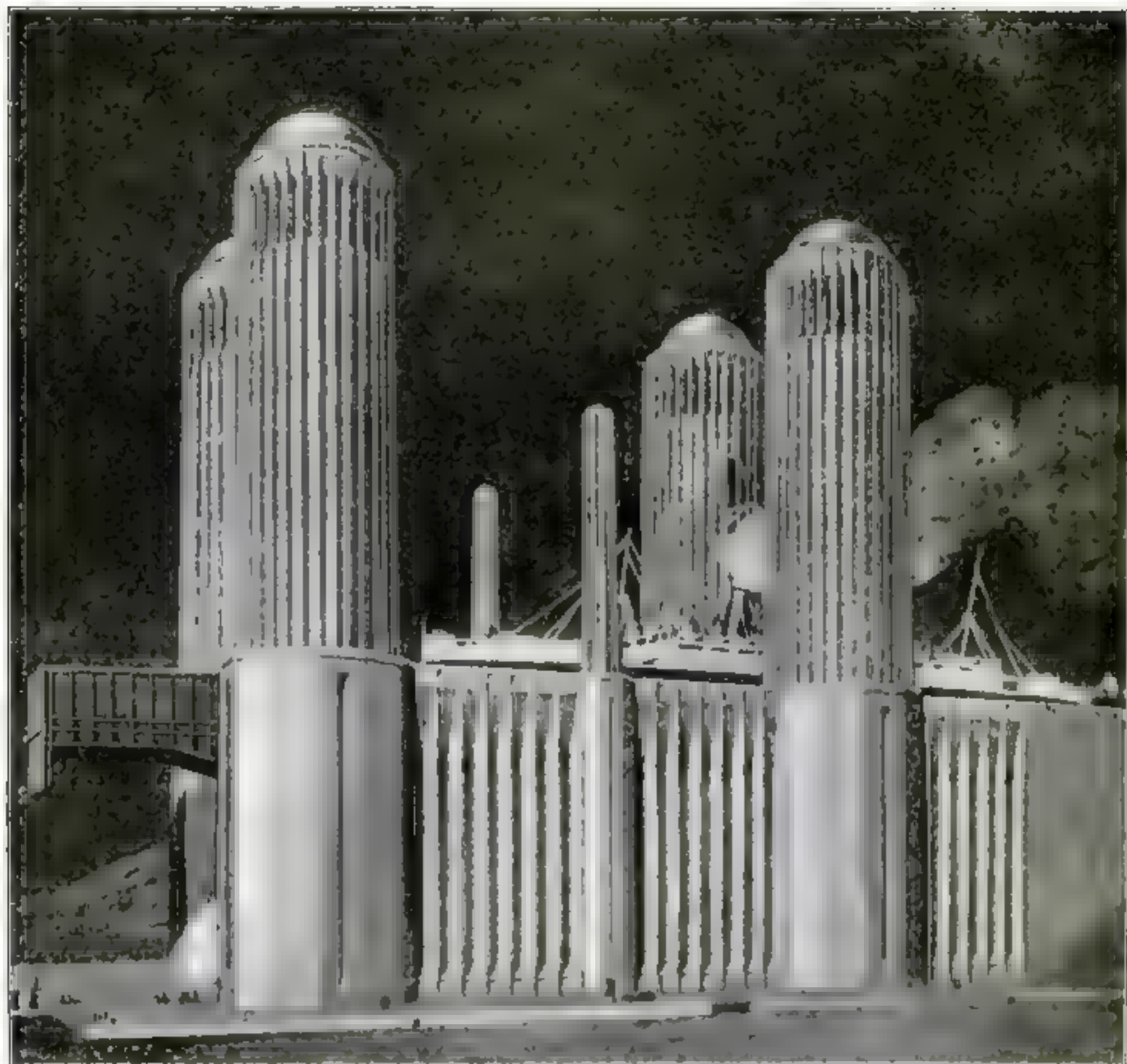
the evidence regarding the importance of insulation. These houses were of uniform design, identical as to ceilings, floors, doors and windows. The only variation was in the type of walls. A single electric heating plant served them all in regulated quantities.

A frame house, containing heat insulation in the form of a four-inch layer of sawdust covered with a single sheet of asphalt pasteboard, made the best score in economy of heat and retention of heat, despite the fact that other houses were of brick, cement block, reinforced concrete and similar sturdy construction. This test also demonstrated the amazing fact that a frame house, properly insulated, is heated more efficiently and economically than a brick house, according to conclusions drawn by Prof. Andrew Bugge, of the Norwegian Technical University.

Professor F. B. Rowley, of the University of Minnesota, is another who has demonstrated that heat loss is reduced by insulation. One-half inch of insulating material placed between the studding of a wall constructed with inside plaster, sheathing, tar paper, and drop siding, Professor Rowley reports, will effect a saving of 26 per cent in heat loss.

You would search in vain for a bank that would give you a mortgage on your home at four per cent. Yet the saving on your coal bill that you can effect through insulation of your home easily may represent the difference between a rate of six per cent and four per cent on a mortgage,





# Goliath of Locks for Ship Canal

## Mammoth Water-Towers to Lift 25,000-Ton Vessels

By Fritz Blocki

**T**HE simple principle of physics that causes air bubbles to rise to the surface of water has been applied in the design of a mammoth new type of lock for lifting ships of large tonnage from one level to another in a canal. The photograph above shows a model of the new invention, which attracted much attention at a recent technical exhibition in Berlin, Germany. It is the work of George Oiert, inventor, and Hans Rottmayer, architect, both of Berlin, and was designed for use in the Welland Ship Canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Two of the locks, they calculate, would take the place of the series of locks now in operation in the canal.

The invention is designed to lift ves-

sels of 25,000 tons, in addition to the 60,000 tons representing the weight of the water-filled trough or basin that holds the ship, and of all movable parts of the lifting mechanism.

Each of the four large towers shown in the picture is filled with water, and at the top of each is a giant air-filled float supported by the water. Extending downward from the four floats are four rods suspending two cross beams that support the large steel lifting trough. This trough has gates at each end.

The arrangement is such that the pressure of the water on the floats in the towers exactly balances the combined weight of the water-filled trough and the ship. Thus the trough really acts as a cradle floating on the water contained in the four towers.

On each side of the lock, between the large water-towers, you will observe a smaller tower. Both small towers are used for the actual lifting process. Each contains a piston connected at the lower end with a cross beam supporting the lifting trough in the middle.

Since the ship, resting in its floating cradle, is held in suspension, lifting the load is accomplished simply by forcing compressed air against the pistons in the central towers. Lowering is accomplished in a similar manner.

Of the two locks designed for the Welland Canal, one would be capable of lifting a ship 131 feet; the other to a height of 207 feet. The structures would be of reinforced concrete. The larger one would be 686 feet long and 574 feet high.



# Artificial Sunlight to Make Weak Children Strong

Secrets of health found in violet rays—The X-ray for every-day jobs—Other important new developments in science

AS A result of amazing experiments recently completed at the University of Maine, scientists believe there has been put in their hands a means of controlling the dread bone disease, rickets, the chief cause of bow legs and of other more serious deformities of the limbs from which children suffer.

These experiments, conducted by Dr. C. C. Little, president of the university, and Dr. W. T. Boye, professor of biophysics at the Harvard Medical School, in cooperation with the General Electric Company, were performed on a flock of 218 chicks. They demonstrate the importance of sunlight in human health, particularly as a factor in the physical development of young children.

The chicks were divided into three groups. All were given the same diet, but one group was kept in natural sunlight, the second in natural sunlight passing through window-glass, while the third was kept in natural sunlight and exposed at intervals to strong ultra-violet rays from Cooper-Hewitt lamps of fused quartz.

The first group of chicks developed normally. All of the second group—those that received the sunlight through window-glass—developed rickets. Those of the third group in 10 weeks reached the same stage of physical development that those raised in natural sunlight only attained in 12 weeks.

The conclusion drawn from the experiments is that the ultra-violet rays of the sun exert a most tremendous influence on bone growth. This is amply substantiated by the larger growth of the chicks that received direct application of the ultra-violet rays, and by the development of rickets by the chicks raised under window-glass, which screens out the ultra-violet rays of the sun. Further evidence was supplied by the fact that the rickety chicks were speedily cured when subjected to ultra-violet ray treatment. And science, of course, seeks to apply the results of the experiments to the prevention and cure of rickets in children.

Science also sees in the results of the experiment an explanation of the fact, long known, that between 97 and 100 per cent of the children born in the summer and autumn develop rickets in some de-



**The Weak and the Strong**

This photograph shows the amazing effect of ultra-violet rays on the growth of young chickens. Both chicks are four weeks old from the same brood and raised under identical conditions, except that the larger and healthier chick was treated 15 minutes daily with ultra-violet rays. The smaller chick lived under natural sunlight filtered through window-glass, which eliminated the ultra-violet rays. Babies deprived of outdoor sunlight experimenters say are similarly affected.

porches, or from behind closed windows.

That more children are not crippled permanently by rickets from this cause is due to the fact that the beneficial effects of ultra-violet rays on the growth of the bones are apparent almost immediately when children kept indoors during the winter are subjected to the direct rays of the sun. It makes no difference what portion of the body receives the sunlight; the effect of the rays is transmitted through the whole body.

Fused quartz does not absorb the ultra-violet rays. It is so expensive to produce at present, though, that it is unlikely it will soon find general use as a substitute for window-glass, even for a purpose so important as the prevention of rickets. It is in the cure of rickets through application of ultra-violet rays, artificially produced, that science hopes the experiments will bear greatest fruit.

## Blast Clouds with Sand

IN MAY, 1923, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY announced the success of early attempts to produce rain and dispel fog by shooting electrified sand from airplanes into clouds, forecasting the commercialization of the process for the benefit of mankind.

A few weeks ago the first public application of the scientific rain-making process since its announcement in this magazine was made at Bolling Field near Washington, D. C. Two planes, piloted by Capt. A. I. Eagle and Lieut. W. E. Moly, succeeded in "shooting down" a series of overshadowing clouds.

The process used was that described a year ago last May. It was worked out by Dr. Wilder D. Bancroft, professor of physical chemistry at Cornell University, and L. Francis Warren. Mr. Warren describes the process briefly thus:

"We fill sand tanks on the planes with 120-mesh silica sand,

the planes being equipped for charging the sand either positively or negatively by the turn of a lever. The sand, impinging upon the charging plates or falling through charging nozzles, is scattered by



Capt. A. I. Eagle of the U. S. Army Air Service filling a tank on his plane with sand preparatory to the recent rainmaking tests

at Bolling Field, Va., when aviators succeeded in entirely dispelling a series of clouds by blasting them with electrified sand

gree by the following spring. Through the winter the mothers of recently born children fear to subject them to the bitter cold; hence, the babies receive their "sunshine" in glass-enclosed



the air and driven back by the propeller. "When a cloud is found to have a positive charge, we scatter negative particles at the extreme top, and vice versa."

## The "Crazy Gas" Scare

**TETRAETHYL-LEAD** fumes, or "crazy" gas, which was declared responsible for



Looking through Walls

How the new portable X-ray is put into use by weighing to locate a gas and where it is in a house wall

the deaths of five workmen at the Standard Oil Company plant at Bayway, N. J., recently has become a source of controversy. Because the fumes, as they were taken in the hospital for treatment, showed symptoms of injury. The Standard Oil Company has discontinued manufacture of the compound temporarily.

Chemists have known tetraethyl, a compound of lead and alcohol, since 1864, but the discovery of its value as an anti-knock compound for automobile gasoline is recent. It is diluted with 1000 parts of gasoline, the final product sold being known as ethyl gas.

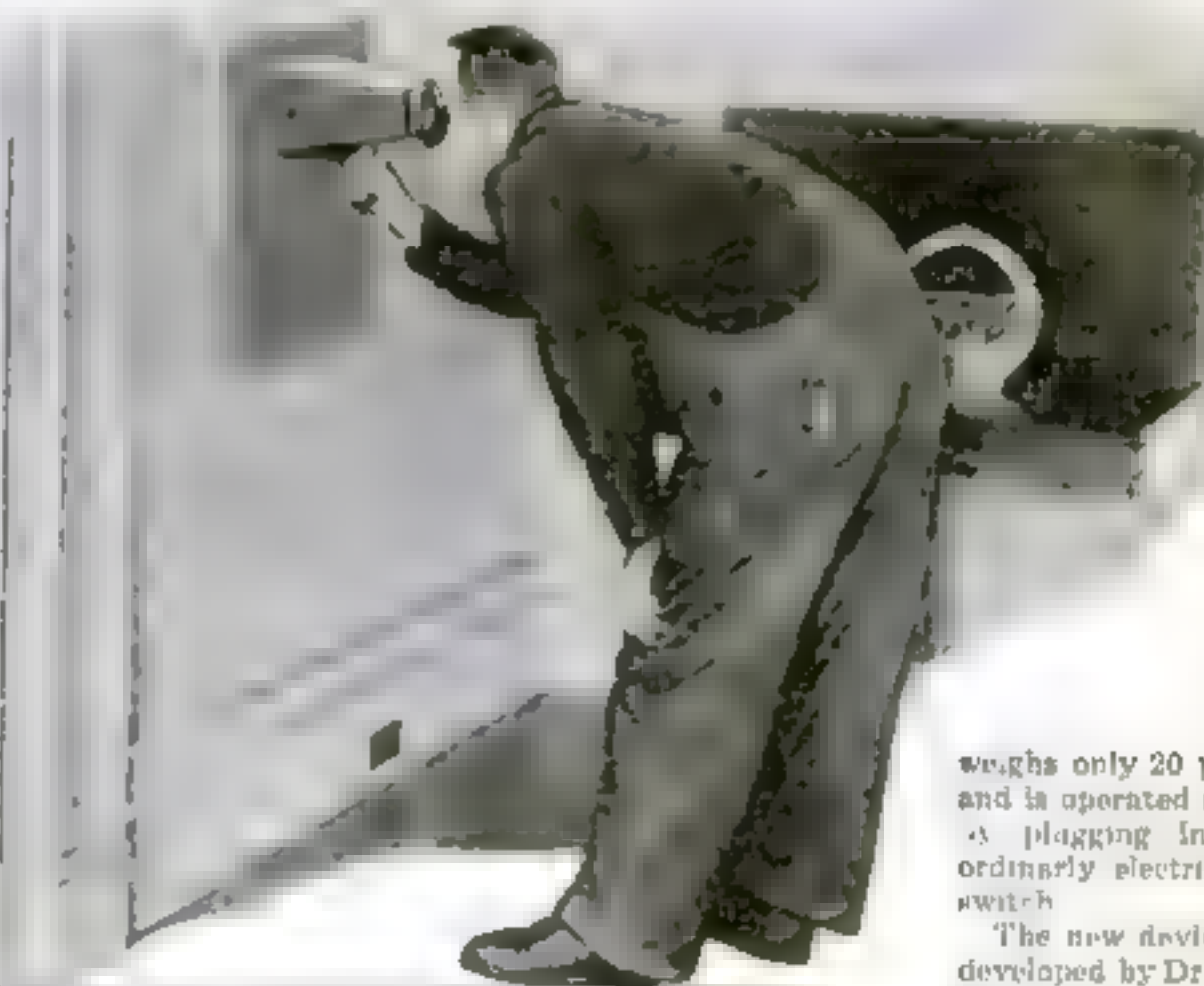
The extent of danger involved in the compound falls under three divisions: Danger in the manufacture of tetraethyl lead; danger in handling it, and danger in using it. In the manufacturing process, it is handled in concentrated form. It is sold in pure form to garages and filling stations, where it is then added to the gasoline. Any hazard to the consumer would come in inhaling the exhaust of engines using it.

The Federal Bureau of Mines is investigating all three classes, but has announced its conclusion only on the last. As a result of 10 months' investigation of the effect of the gas on various types of

animals, it reports that the danger to the public from breathing lead in the exhaust of automobiles is "seemingly remote."

Dr. Yandell Henderson, professor of applied psychology at Yale, one of the greatest authorities on the action of gases on the human body, disagrees with this. It is not only very dangerous when handled in concentrated form, he says, but the exhaust of ethyl gas diffused

through a hole in a wall where he intends to install an outlet. Such haphazard operations are necessary no longer. Neither need builders trust to their instincts in seeking the location of a floor beam, nor must jewelers make guesses in determining the genuineness of precious stones. For there was devised recently in the laboratory of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N. Y., a practicable, portable X-ray apparatus, that



weighs only 20 pounds and is operated merely by plugging into an ordinary electric-light switch.

The new device was developed by Dr. W. D. Coolidge, inventor of the Coolidge X-ray tube, and is designed expressly for practical use by workers in trades that ordinarily do not employ the X-ray. It is equally adaptable to emergency or permanent use in the scientific laboratory, or by the busy physician or dentist.

The new X-ray machine is carried in a leather-covered wooden container, seven by eight by 10 inches, about the size of a one-tube radio set, which in appearance it somewhat resembles.



Remarkable X-ray of a wall, revealing elbow in pipe and nails

through the streets, offers a grave public menace. If a woman cleans her gloves in ethyl gas, she may be poisoned, made insane, or killed, he asserts.

Dr. E. E. Smith, of New York City, a toxicologist of 40 years' experience, says that tetraethyl-lead gas is a menace only in large industrial plants. Thomas Midgely, Jr., who discovered the process of making the compound, testified that he had worked with it for two years without suffering any harm.

## X-Rays Put to New Uses

**UNDOUBTEDLY** you have seen a plumber poking blindly into a clogged pipe seeking the cause of a stoppage, or an electrician "fishing" for a wire

## U. S. Leads in Telephones

**JUSTIFIABLE** pride may be felt by the American who considers the latest statistics of the telephone industry. The United States wins the international telephone championship by possessing 63 per cent of the telephones in the world. European countries have less than half that number—26 per cent, while the remaining 11 per cent are found outside of Europe and the United States.

Omaha, Neb., leads the world with 28 telephones to each 100 persons. The next 10 cities are, in order: Stockholm, Sweden, San Francisco, Minneapolis, Denver, Washington, Los Angeles, Chicago, Toronto, Cincinnati and New York. Paris, France, appears twenty-third in the list, and London twenty-fourth.





The airplane hanging between two houses after crashing into the one at the right

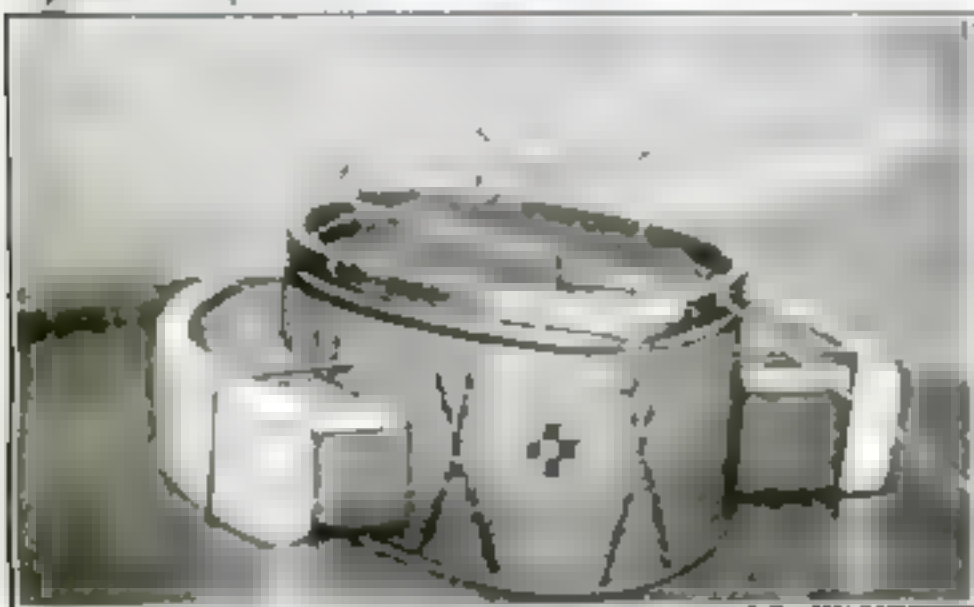
## Safety Basket for Balloons Stays Afloat

A FLOATING basket for balloons has been invented to lessen two of the greatest dangers to sport balloonists. It is a small, light, and strong basket, made of a material that will not burn, and is designed to float in water. It is either because the basket of the balloon sank, or because it became entangled with ropes leading to the gas bag.

The new invention two airtight

chambers, having great carrying capacity, are attached to the outer wall of the basket. When not in use these are compressed, like a folding camera and held in that position by a rope. If the balloon falls into water, the aeronaut need only cut the rope and the chambers are expanded by rushing air. The chambers are reinforced by strong spiral springs.

The other unique feature of the invention is the ease with which the ropes leading to the net may be released. These ropes terminate in eyes that lock in catches around the upper edge of the basket rim. When a lever is turned, the catches are released so that the ropes all can escape at the same time, and thus avoid any tangling.



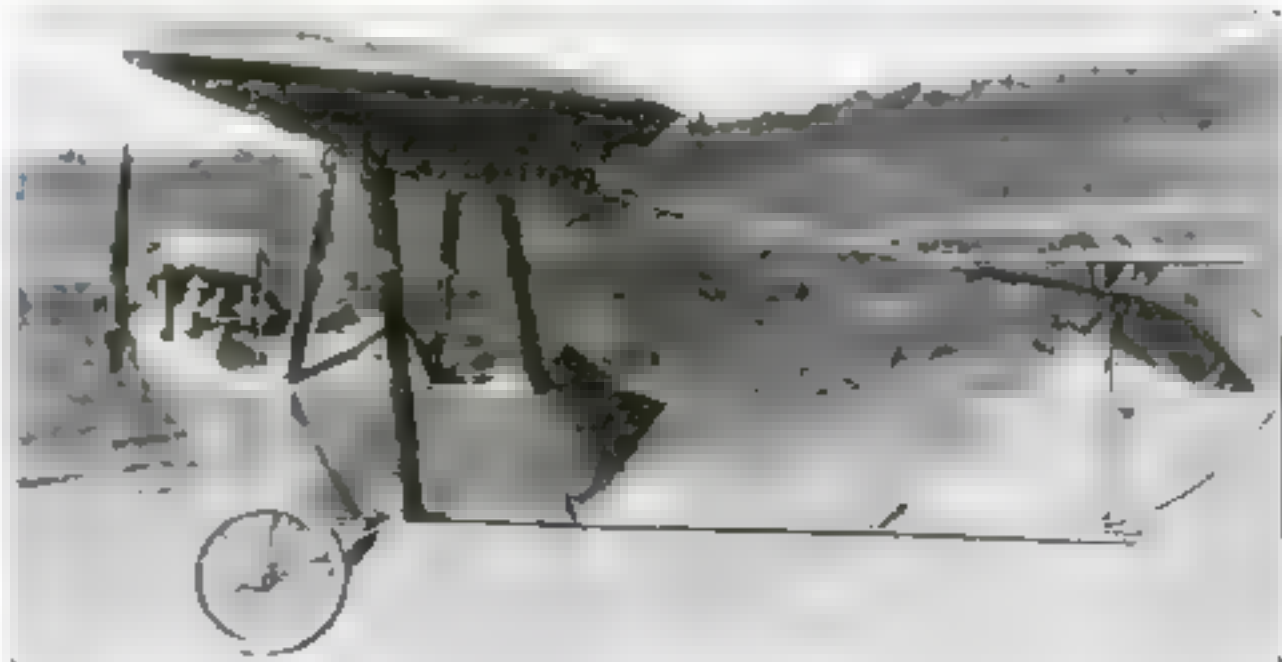
The balloon basket with floats attached, and showing safety releases

## Odd "Flying Bathtub" Airplane Wins Race and Climbs 2500 Feet

THE "Flying Bathtub" is the appropriate name given to an odd-looking craft that recently won the Rickenbacker race for light planes. Ever since it was first flown to the McCook Field at Dayton, Ohio, by its designer, Eugene Dormoy, a technical engineer, it has attracted much attention.

The body of the monoplane, which resembles a tub, is connected with the tail piece by rods and wires. The absence of a fuselage gives the plane its appearance of extreme rarity.

Twenty-four feet long, it weighs only 880 pounds and makes 50 miles on a gallon of gasoline. The gas tank is located on the under side of the wing, just above the pilot's cockpit, and holds only two gallons. On Dormoy's aerial flight in the Bathtub, he reached an altitude of 2500 feet.



A plane without a fuselage. The "Flying Bathtub" at McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio

## Plane Crashes into House and Hangs from Roofs

EVER since an airplane with pilot and one passenger recently crashed into the front porch and upper story of his home, Ralph Swigart, of Dayton, Ohio, has wished that he did not live quite so close to the McCook Flying Field. Both of the fliers were seriously hurt and much damage was done to the frame building, as well as to the plane.

After the crash the plane hung suspended between the house it had struck and the roof of the house next door.

## Aerial Photographers Wear Oxygen Masks



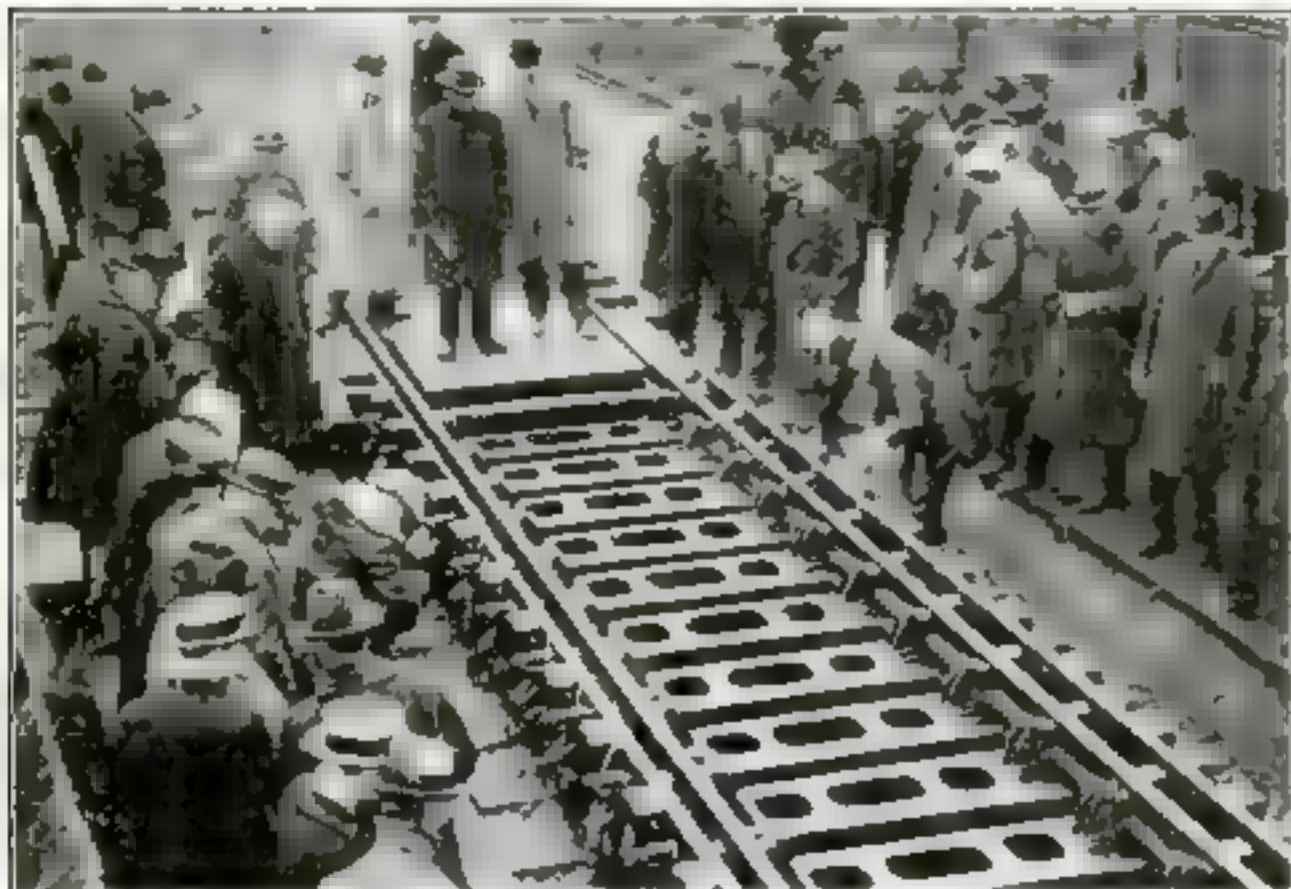
FOR taking map pictures miles above the earth, Uncle Sam recently has equipped his aerial photographers with the elaborate apparatus shown here.

At the left is the equipment that supplies oxygen to photographer and flier in the rarefied atmosphere above about 20,000 feet. At the right is the latest type of aerial camera that has proved capable of taking remarkably clear photographs of the earth from an altitude of nearly six miles.









## Strain on the Rails Charted and Measured

A NEW machine, known as the "otheograph," has been installed on a section of railway track at Erie, Pa., to give a graphic record of the downward pressure and lateral movement of locomotives and railway cars passing over a certain section of track. The device makes a chart of these forces for any or all of the wheels of the vehicle used in the test. The otheograph consists of 25 special

ties covering about 50 feet of track. These are laid in place of the usual wooden ties so that the roadbed remains subject to its condition before the adding of the machine. The forces exerted on each tie as a locomotive or train passes are measured by sets of heavy springs. These are connected with a recording arm that draws a chart for each wheel on a paper cylinder.

## Power Plant Roof Holds Two Tall Chimneys

DESIRE to economize space and building cost recently induced the owners of a power plant in Montville, Conn., to superimpose two 160-foot chimneys, each weighing about 750,000 pounds, on the structural skeleton of the power house, instead of following the usual method of erecting the chimneys directly upon a ground foundation at some distance from the building containing the heating plant.

The ground surrounding the power house was needed for the storage of coal and no part of it could be spared for the chimneys. Moreover, it was desired to carry the tops of the chimneys to a height of 250 feet above the ground, and by placing the stacks on top of the building a considerable saving in the cost of construction became possible.

Each of the chimneys has an outside diameter of 16 feet 6 inches at the bottom and of 11 feet at the top. The minimum inside diameter is 10 feet. In the lower 50 feet a four-inch fire-brick lining is used. Each chimney rests on a concrete mat 18 inches thick placed on an octagonal frame of steel girders. These girders are supported by the steel columns of the building structure.

The lower sections of the chimneys are anchored by vertical steel rods, 1½ inch in diameter spaced about 18 inches from center to center and passing through the concrete base to the steel framework of the building.

The roof of the power house does not come in direct contact with the chimneys. The lower part of each chimney passes through an opening in the roof, which leaves a space of about eight inches between the chimney and the roof curb. A concrete apron overlapping the curb was cast in a recess around the chimney. The space between the roof slab and the chimney is utilized for ventilation.

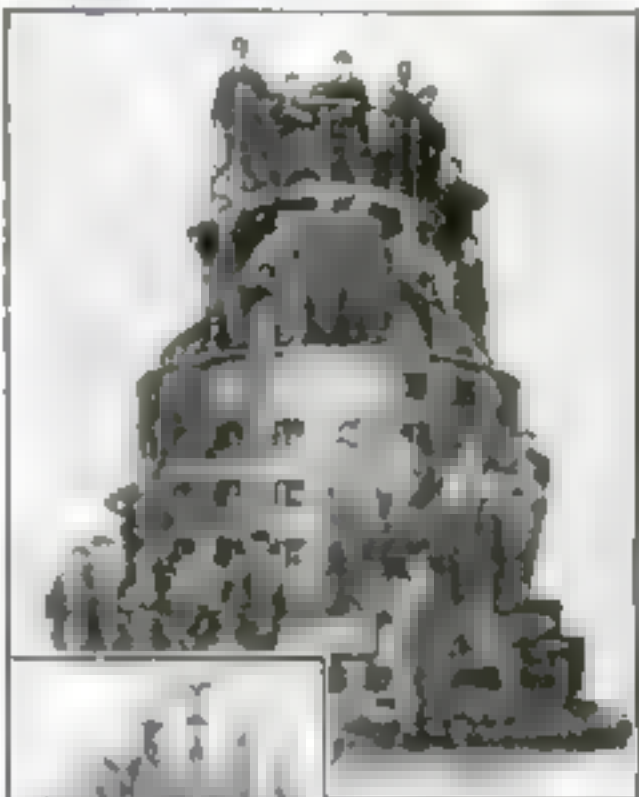
CERTAIN tropical hard woods are so dense that they will not float in water. They are transported on rafts of bamboo,

## Huge Generators Built for Nippon Power Plant

THE two largest vertical water-wheel driven generators ever built for foreign service recently were completed by the General Electric Co. for use by the Nippon Electric Co. of Japan.

Each generator weighs approximately 700,000 pounds. Both will be installed in a new power plant on the Kama River, about 100 miles inland from Yokohama, the industrial center of Japan.

Power will be utilized from the Miya River at a head of 4.5 feet, and 1500 feet of water every second will be necessary to drive the water wheels driving the generators. The current will be transformed from 110 to 154,000 volts by two banks of transformers.



One of the two chimneys, which weigh 750,000 pounds each, built for the Nippon Electric Company of Japan. The chimneys rest on a concrete mat 18 inches thick placed on an octagonal frame of steel girders.

## Chicago Factory Builds Its Own Water System

UNABLE to obtain water from the city mains in Chicago, Ill., a large manufacturing plant near that city recently built a unique but effective water system of its own. It consists of an underground pumping station 357 feet below the surface, connected by pipe lines with 10 wells, from 1200 to 1500 feet deep. The pipe lines run through properly reinforced tunnels.

Sinking the shaft through water-bearing seams, driving the tunnels through living shale, locating the wells and connecting them with the tunnel system were some of the difficulties encountered by the builders. All but two wells were found within the limits of the headings, eight feet wide, and these two had drifted in drilling.



Two 160-foot chimneys on roof of a Montville, Conn., power plant



## House Cut in Half to Make Two Dwellings

A "DIVIDED household" accurately describes a family in Atlanta, Ga., which recently had its large house split into two parts. While the division was taking place, domestic duties were carried on with difficulty. The family ate breakfast in the north half, but before noon the gas and water in that side were out of commission, so they had to dine in the south side.

The house was a large building with a central chimney, which caused difficulty in breaking it neatly. By skilful carpentry the structure was sawed clear through the middle, from roof to basement.

The left half will remain on its present foundations, while the right half is moved several hundred feet. The raw



Two sections of the divided house

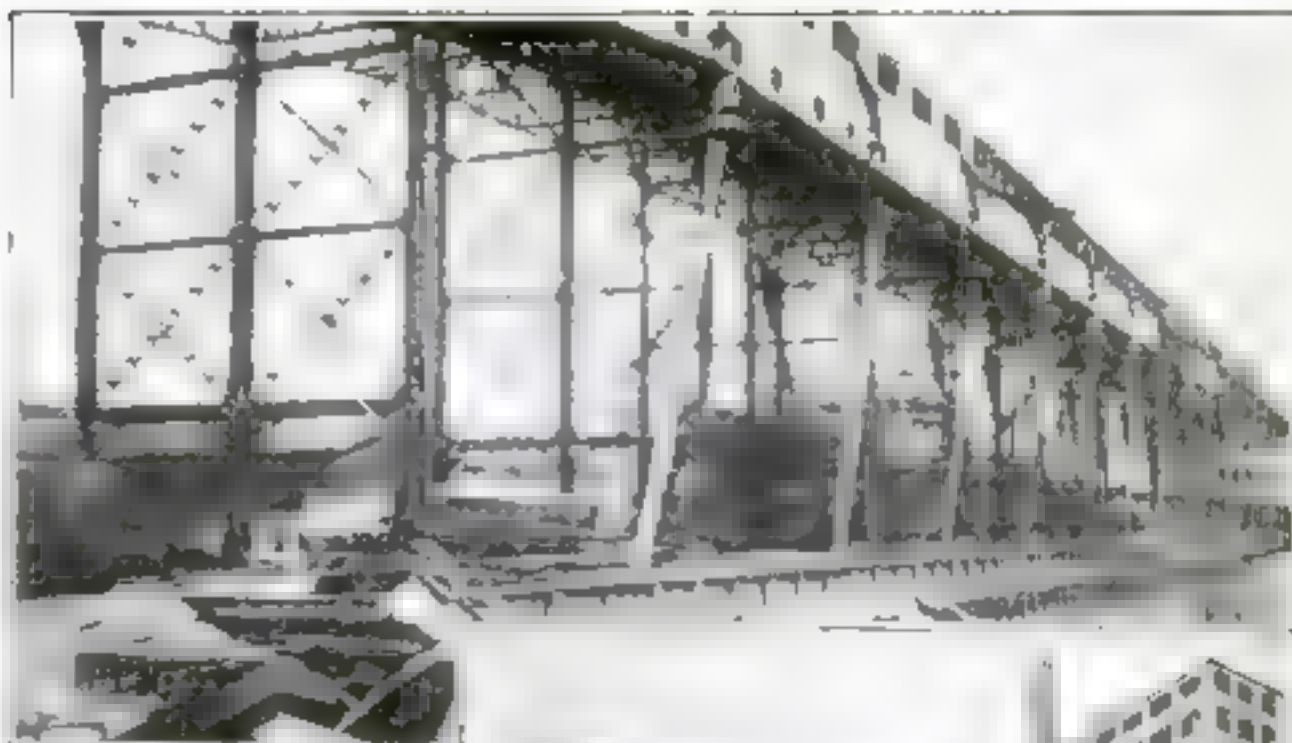
faces of the two sections will be remodeled and rebuilt in symmetry with the whole, to produce two complete and attractive homes.

## Magnet Machine Picks out Clinkers; Saves Coal

ELECTROMAGNETS of great power are used in new types of fuel-saving machinery to pick the clinkers out of the unburned coal. Successful tests of these machines recently were completed under the supervision of the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

The principle underlying the new type of clinker separator depends on two simple facts: first, that clinkers and coal do not fuse and, second, that practically all clinkers contain a little iron and are therefore weakly magnetic. The new machines pass burned furnace wastes under electromagnetic drums, which lift out the magnetic clinker particles and permit the non-magnetic coal to pass on, to be returned to the bins.

Savings well worth figuring may be effected by salvaging unburned coal from furnace wastes, government experts say. One well known combustion engineer estimates that the average amount of combustible in the refuse from a large stoker-fired boiler plant is about 15 or 20 per cent.



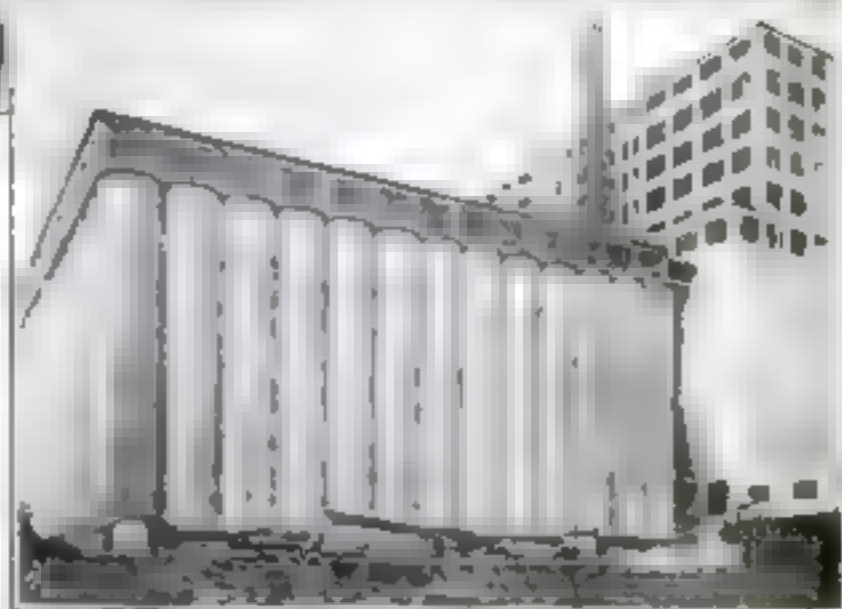
## World's Speediest Grain Elevator

THE city of Baltimore, Md., is about to set in operation what is claimed to be the fastest grain elevator in the world, incorporating many new and interesting features.

Only eight minutes will be required to unload a car of grain and to weigh the grain and transfer it to storage bins or to waiting ships into which it can be reloaded at the rate of 150,000 bushels an hour.

Through the use of electrical signals and controls, only 15 men will be required to run the plant. One man may control the loading of eight vessels simultaneously, the grain being carried out on belt conveyors.

The new elevator cost \$5,500,000. Its storage capacity is 4,000,000 bushels and there is provision for erection of storage



The top illustration shows pier from which four ships may be loaded at once and the lower shows the new grain elevator

tanks capable of handling 6,000,000 bushels more. The accompanying photographs show the concrete storage bins or tanks with a capacity of 4,000,000 bushels and one of the new piers from which four ships can be loaded at one time. The belt conveyors run overhead in the inclosed galleries, carrying the grain directly from the storage tanks to the end of the pier, where it is loaded into the ships.

## New Tractor Excavator Sets Speed Record

WHEN a new excavating device recently invented by a Californian was given its first practical test, it proved its merit by breaking the record for rapid removal of earth. The test consisted in excavating a reservoir, 80 feet long and approximately seven feet deep, in 40 hours at Ventura.

One man and a tractor, together with the patented excavating scoop completed the job in 40 hours, a task which would have required 10 days' work for 10 men and 16 horses.

The principal feature of the device is the manner in which it is hitched to the tractor. By a single controlling handle, the tractor operator, without leaving his seat,

can load the scoop with earth, transport it to any desired spot without spilling its contents and dump the dirt there. This is accomplished by a single handle which the operator can move forward or backward.

During the 40 hours which the excavator made 1800 trips and removed 900 cubic yards of earth.



The new excavating scoop, showing attachment to tractor and controls





## Japanese Make the Birds Fish for Them

**WE** ALL make beasts work for us, but the Japanese go one better. They force birds to help swell the family bank account. They have taught cormorants to fish for them. Rings around the necks of the birds prevent them from swallow-

ing the fish that they catch in the sea glades and the Tama River near Tokio.

The fishermen sit at ease in their boats, control the movements of the birds by leashes, which they hold in their hands.

## Bicycle-Boat Skims Waves at High Speed

**COMBINING** the principle of speed boat and bicycle, an Englishman, George R. Stevenson, has invented a foot-propelled water bicycle that is said to be very successful and to attain high speed. The device consists of the usual

The shaft runs through and is supported by a projection of the frame in the rear. Each of the rear floats that support most of the weight is five feet long, one-foot beam, and eight inches draft, while the front member is four feet six inches long with the same beam and draft.

The front float is pivoted so that it will ride over waves instead of bucking through them, thus tending to keep the bicycle-boat on an even keel in rough water. The machine is said to have towed a 16-foot dinghy carrying six



The water-cycle and its builder

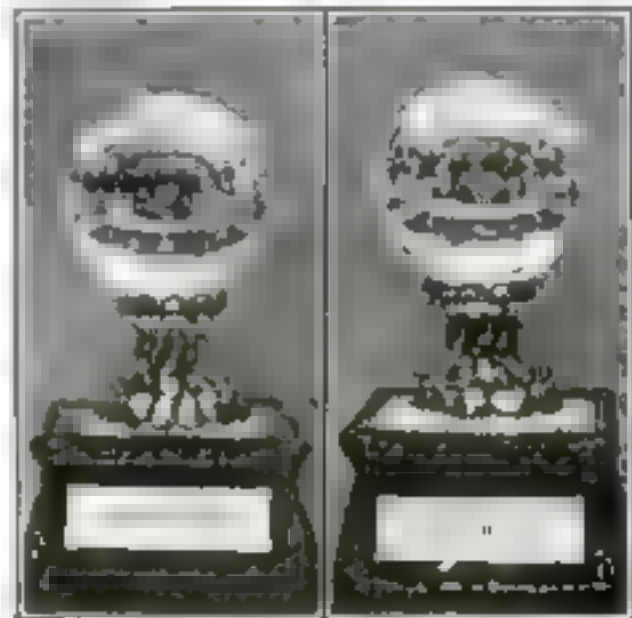
bicycle frame with three pontoons, one on the end of the front fork, and one at each side of where the rear wheel ordinarily would be.

Motive power is supplied from the pedals through gears and a propeller shaft, the pedals driving a small propeller located at the rear end of the shaft.

## World's Largest Crystal Spheres on Exhibition

**THE** two largest flawless crystal spheres in the world recently were exhibited at a large department store in New York City. One of them measures nine inches in diameter and the other just fifteen sixteenths of an inch less. Their weights are 500 Troy ounces 13 pennyweights, and 393 Troy ounces 17 pennyweights, respectively. The value of the pair is placed at \$50,000.

The spheres were brought to New York from China, where they were cut from a perfect Burma crystal with a



The two largest crystal spheres

small metal hatchet. The work required infinite patience.

Thus fascinating crystal substance always has held a charm for people of all ages. In the Far East and in Europe in ancient times it was supposed to be in permanent form.

In Japan small crystals were said to be the breath of the Great White Dragon, while the larger ones were supposed to come from the Violet Dragon. The crystal is emblematical of purity, infinity of space, patience, and perseverance.

## A Practice Putting Green on the Carpet

**AN** means of keeping up one's golf putting ability during the winter months and to afford a practice device that may be used anywhere, a putting board recently was devised.

This consists of a cast aluminum plate that has a regulated slope for putting. It is placed in the center of the room on the floor at an angle from 15 to 25 degrees. At the top is a trough for catching balls that make their mark. When the ball is "sunk" in the hole another trough turns it out.

The "green" may be of any floor covering, al-

though corrugated rubber matting is said to be preferable to insure accuracy.



An indoor putting match, showing the artificial inclined "green"



## Huge Electric Sign Has Letters 50 Feet Tall

FOUR thousand lamps are required to illuminate a gigantic electric sign recently erected in Philadelphia, Pa.

The sign is 250 feet long, nearly the length of a city block, and weighs more than 50 tons. The letters are 50 feet high. The power is used to illuminate the sign, and is said to supply light for a large number of people.



One of the sign's 50-foot letters



© Keystone

## Children "Go Motoring" in Bicycle Trailer

A HANDLE-BAR seat may be all right, but two small children in Winthrop, Mass., have something better—a bicycle trailer, which they consider the latest in comfort and luxury. Their friend, Harry V. Grandin, hitched a pair

of wheels to the back of his bicycle, then asked them to take a ride.

The construction of the "turnout" is so simple that any father could make one for his children. All he needs is willingness to provide the man-power to run it.

## Cold Baths in Lake Depths Fatal to Fishes

FISHES may die from a cold bath, according to a report made by Prof. Frank Smith of the Zoology Department of the University of Illinois to the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries. This conclusion was based on a series of experiments with fishes in water of varying temperatures.

Professor Smith conducted his studies at Douglas Lake in the northern part of Michigan. There are a number of deep places in this lake where the water does not circulate and therefore becomes much colder than the layers of water immedi-

ately above, so that the thermometer will show a drop of several degrees in two or three feet.

Fishes of several species, lowered to varying depths in wire cages, remained alive if kept above the cold depths, but died if they were left in the region of low temperature. Chemical analyses of the water showed that there was much less oxygen dissolved in the cold water than in the warmer layers, and also that other chemical conditions at the lower level were unfavorable to life.

## The "Tigon"—Latest Oddity in the Zoo

MEET the "tigon," a new member of the animal kingdom. With a body like a tiger and a head like a lion, this new arrival at the London Zoo is a marked oddity.



His mother was a lioness and his father was a tiger

It takes a great deal of time to get the animal to the zoo, but it is worth the effort. The animal was called a "tigon" in honor of the fact that its mother was a tigress and its father a lion.

When it first arrived in London from India, the animal was called a "tiger," in honor of the fact that its mother was a tigress and its father a lion. It was presented to the zoo by the Maharajah of Nawanagar, better known as Ranjitsingh, the cricket player. The Maharajah is said to possess more animals than he can count, and he delights in covering curious and making them known to the world.



## Somersaults 900 Miles

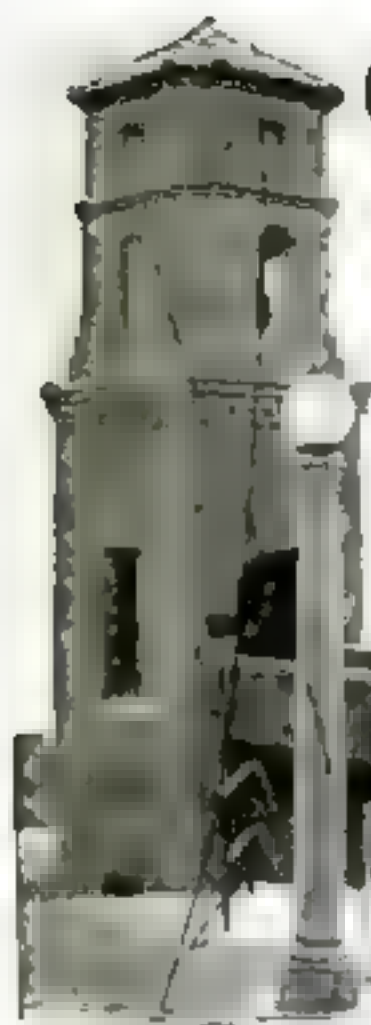
MANY a queer thing has been done to win a wager, but few as odd as that chosen to be performed by a Dutchman named Takkenberg, who is traveling from Amsterdam, Holland, to Marseilles, France, a distance of 900 miles, by somersaults.

Takkenberg has completed a large part of his journey, which began on November 12, 1923, and must be completed by February 12, 1925. He covers from three to four miles a day. The Dutchman calculates about 2,000,000 somersaults will cover the journey.



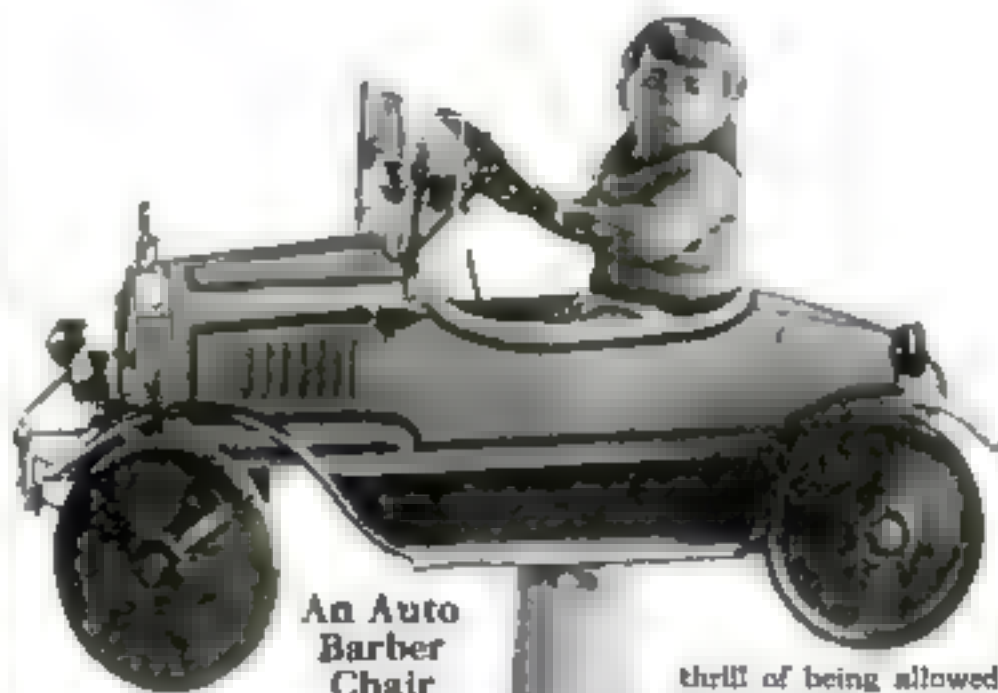
# Odd Things People Are

A Community Elevator—Italy's Super-Skyscraper—



## Elevator Serves Hilltop Community

With an opportunity to build a beautiful hill top into residence lots, providing an accessible, an interesting project, built of Hilltop, Calif. constructed the Hilltop Community Elevator pictured above. A tunnel in the hillside leads to the base of the shaft, where an automatic electric elevator carries passengers to the hilltop—a distance of about 75 feet. Near the top of the tower a door leads to a walk connecting with the hilltop street, as shown at the left. Above the doorway is an observation room in the tower. Near the tunnel entrance is a group of garages, seen at the right, one for each home.



## An Auto Barber Chair

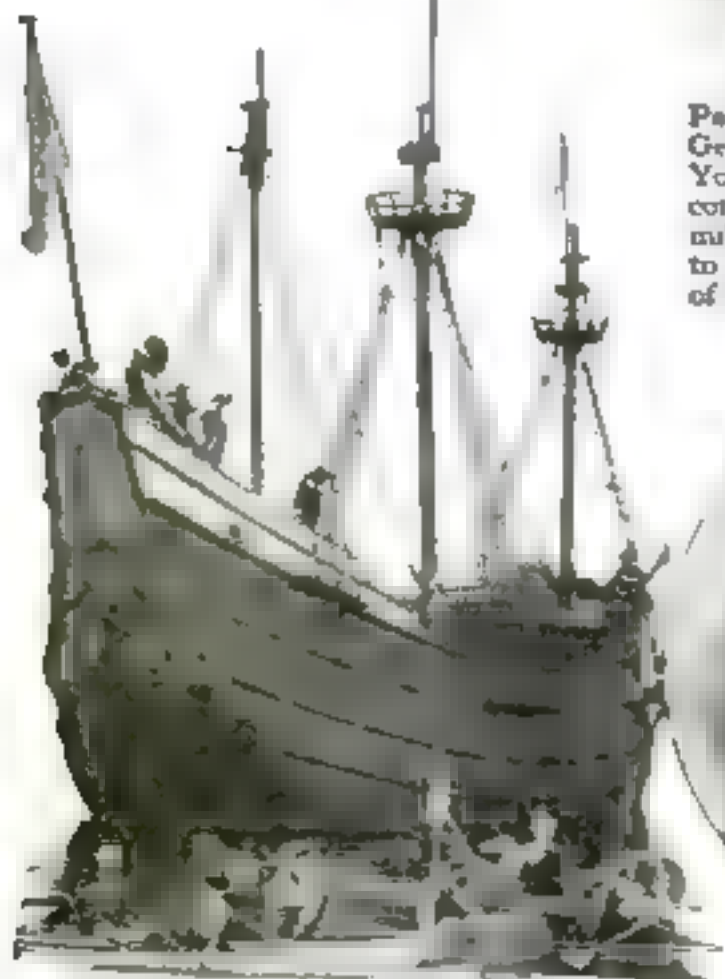
Guaranteed to keep small children from crying while having their hair cut, this automobile chair recently was installed in a barber shop in Mt. Carmel, Pa. For the

thrill of being allowed to steer the car and touch the horn, who wouldn't submit to the barber's clippers? The idea originated with James Phillips. The little automobile can be swung in a circle and raised or lowered



## From Nova Scotia to Rome in a Canoe

Padding 1350 miles down the Atlantic coast from Nova Scotia, George H. G. Smith, of Toronto, Canada, recently entered New York Harbor in his 15-foot canoe, completing the first of his contemplated voyage from America to Italy, traveling at 30 miles a day. To fulfill a wager Smith is on his way to Rome to call on the Pope. The entire journey, with the exception of crossing the Atlantic by steamer, to be made in a canoe.



## A Replica of Hudson's Ship

Celebrating the 315th anniversary of Henry Hudson's landing in New York, an exact replica of Hudson's boat, the *Half Moon*, with the explorer and his crew of 20 on board, sailed up the Hudson River recently and made a landing in the presence of thousands of cheering spectators. In the larger photograph Hudson and his men are seen just before lowering the gangplank. Reginald P. Logan, shown in the round photograph, took the part of the hardy English explorer in the pageant. When Hudson went up the great river that now bears his name, in the *Half Moon*, he was looking for a northwest passage from Europe to China, but turned back on reaching the point where Albany now is.



# Doing and Making

## The Largest Boot—Walking on Wheels

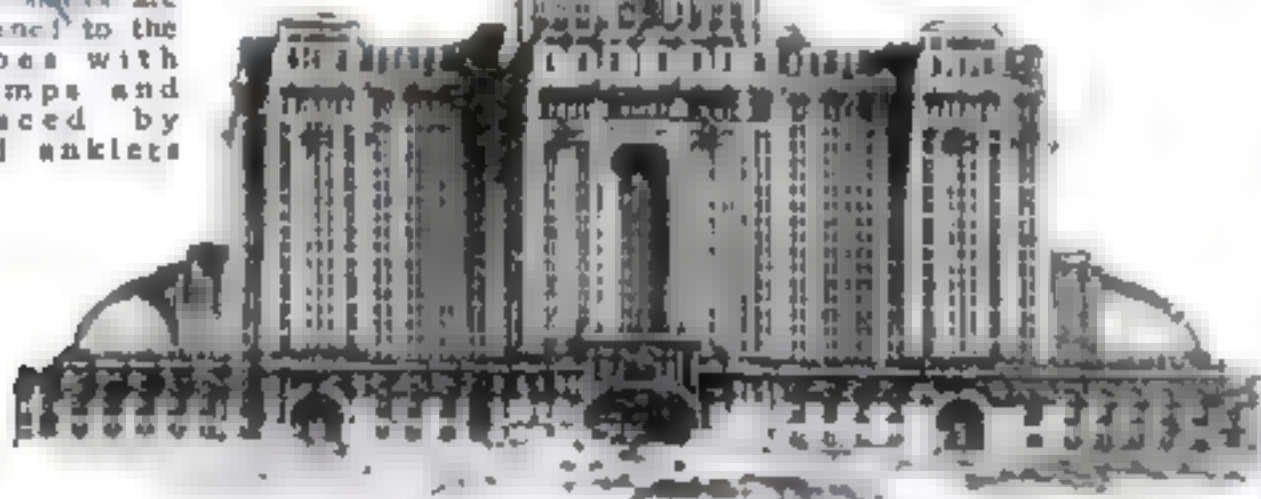


### He Walks on Wheels

Walking on wheels gives every one gives all the pleasure of walking, according to a Swiss engineer who fits wheels to his legs when he is at work, as pictured above. The wheels are fastened to the shoes with clamps and braced by rigid anklets.

### A Six-Foot Boot

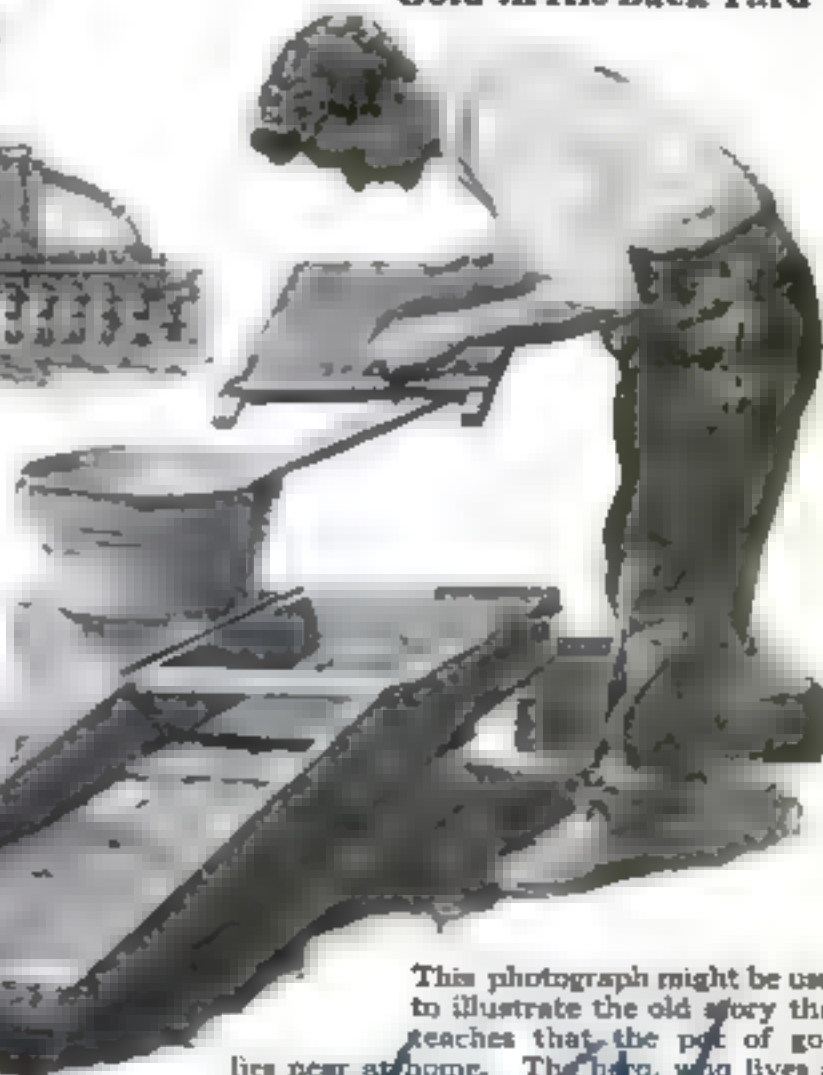
Here, at last, is an approach to one of the seven-league boots of fairy lore—a giant boot six feet tall, recently displayed at a shoe and leather exhibition. The old woman and her family really could have got into the leather house. Three babies could go to sleep in its toe alone. Beside this huge specimen are four of the smallest shoes ever made, with a pair of rubbers to match. Hours of painstaking workmanship were required to produce the little shoes, which are exact replicas of those of ordinary size.



### Italian Skyscraper to Overtop Woolworth Building

America will lose one point of distinction when the world's tallest skyscraper is built in Rome, Italy. This building will have 88 stories and will be 110 ft. high—308 feet higher than the 51-story Woolworth Building in New York City. It will be used as a great community center. It will have 4500 rooms, 100 halls, a huge theater, a gymnasium, swimming pool, and libraries.

### Oregon Man Strikes Gold in His Back Yard



This photograph might be used to illustrate the old story that teaches that the pot of gold lies near at home. The hero, who lives at Grant's Pass, Ore., went out in his back yard one morning recently and discovered gold. In the picture he is seen examining the riffles in which the tiny specks of gold accumulate. If this story has any moral it is not that we should all dig up our back yards, but rather, that it might pay us to move our belongings to Grant's Pass.

### Invents "Love Comb"

The latest fashion in hair adornment is the "love comb," carved elaborately between the wood and painted to represent love scenes from famous plays. The inventor is Miss Lettice Apperley, 18 years old.





## Cigarettes Now Are Sold in Slot Machines

SLOT machines for matches and other items are a familiar sight in America. In slot machines of this kind, however, boxes of cigarettes are sold quite a curiosity. In London, not long ago, a part of United States sailors in London not long ago varieties are offered so that all tastes may be met.



American sailors buying their cigarettes from English slot machine

A coin in the slot and a turn of the knob quickly furnish whatever is wanted. Matches also are carried in the machines.

These machines are particularly convenient to the smoker after the regular shops are closed.

Thin sheet metal, used in making toy houses, now is being employed in Budapest, Hungary, in building real dwellings. Four-room bungalows covered with metal veneer can be built in 24 hours, it is said.

## One Golf Club Replaces Usual Heavy Bagful

TO ELIMINATE the burden of carrying a heavy and unwieldy bagful of golf clubs, F. E. Gander, of Waukegan, Wash., has invented a universal golf club with which he says the whole game may be played as expertly as when the usual set of clubs is used.

The new club is made of a material that is as strong as steel, but is much lighter. It is made of a material that is as strong as steel, but is much lighter.



Driver, mashie, niblick and putter clubhead

possible by a V-toothed sleeve on which the blade is mounted. This operates on two gear-shaped members that are inside the sleeve. To set the blade at any one of its various positions it is necessary merely to pull back the sleeve so that the gears may be set as desired. Releasing the sleeve locks the blade automatically.

## A Museum of Buttons

IN PRAGUE, capital of Czecho-Slovakia, is a button museum in which, it is said, every type of button ever manufactured is displayed. The museum is the only one of its kind in the world. Some of the buttons date back 3000 years B.C.

## New Burglar Alarm Is of Simple Construction

WHEN a door or window equipped with one of these new removable burglar alarms, is touched by the slightest burglar, a ring so loud that he will be frightened away. The construction of the device is very simple, having no locks, bolts or wiring. It is eight inches long and the complete apparatus weighs one pound.

The burglar stop consists of a jack. When the upper arm is bent inward by opening the door, the button of a bell attached to the lower arm is pressed. The bell rings as long as the door is open.



Bell burglar alarm

## Disappearing Bag Handle Lessens Chance of Theft

A HANDLE on a traveling bag is a standing invitation to thieves, says the inventor of a new long bag handle that disappears at the owner's will.

Any one who has tried to carry a bulky traveling bag the handle of which has been broken off appreciates the difficulty of the task. It trips and it slides and sometimes it falls. At least if there were two bags side by side, one with a handle and one without, there is little doubt which one a thief would choose to carry away.

The new handle is made of steel and folds inside the bag when not in use. The handles are made to fit any standard frame and can be put on in place of the regular loops by an adjustment that takes but a few minutes.

## False Teeth Made of Steel

FROM the steel that once was used in making big guns, the Krupp works of Germany now are manufacturing single and double rows of enameled steel false teeth.

At present eight dentists are employed in this new department, and it is reported that the steel teeth are becoming increasingly popular because of their durable construction.

## Rainproof Motorcycle Shed Is Collapsible

A SPECIAL garage for the motorcycle is one of the latest specialties to come from Germany. The motorcycle is replaced by a mobile case because of its economy.

The motorcycle garage is made of galvanized iron and is weather-, fire-, and burglar-proof. Protection from thieves is assured by special locks.



Collapsible motorcycle garage is weather-, fire-, and burglar-proof





### Bachelor's Collar-Ironer Is Useful in Emergency

HE WENT to the dress, but no clean collar was there. To meet this predicament, an uncommon one, a device has been invented that will enable a man hurriedly to wash out a collar and don it in a minute, with results like those obtained in the laundry.

The washed collar is placed around an electrically heated cylindrical form and another heated form is placed over it.

Collars can be more easily shaped by using this device, it is claimed, and will last longer than if ironed with a flat-iron.

### New Dry Polish Replates Silver or Nickel

RUBBING with a dry polish that comes in cake form, is the latest method of replating worn silver or nickel ware. The method does not involve the use of mercury or acids, usually employed, but is based on the principle of frictional electricity.

The action of the dry powder is like that in an electric battery. The silver or nickel is in fine form as in an electric battery solution, and is deposited on the object being polished, when electricity is produced by rubbing.

## Baby-Carriage Speeded Up by Self-Starter

PUSHING a baby-carriage is usually a joy, but sometimes, particularly for those who live in a town, it is real labor.

An English minister, the Rev. Percival Mackenzie, saw no good reason for using man or woman power for what could be accomplished by machinery. So he went to a second-hand motor-accessory shop and procured an automobile self-starter which he attached to his baby's carriage. It is so geared that, while there is no danger of excessive speed on the level, the perambulator will climb a hill with ease.

Any motor-car, whether for grand-

father or baby, must have a license. Observe the white label containing the number of the carriage at the upper center of the carriage body.



The self-starter is hung on a frame under the baby-carriage.

### Miniature Vacuum Cleaner a Boon to Travelers



AT THE end of a long motor trip, when his clothing is covered with dust, the motorist would best appreciate the value of a newly manufactured vacuum cleaner installed in the automobile and run by the car's motor. The cleaner is good, also, for clearing carpets and the upholstery of equipment in the car. It is a small, portable device, which is carried in the handle of the nozzle, and may be emptied at the end of each cleaning operation.

Less than 50 years after Edison produced the first practical model, more than 350,000,000 incandescent electric lamps now are in use in the United States. The annual demand is more than 200,000,000.

### Electric Lawn-Trimmer Saves Back-Bending

ONE of the latest garden conveniences is an electric lawn-trimmer. The machine was invented by T. W. Mott, of North Hanning, Minn., and is a small, portable device.

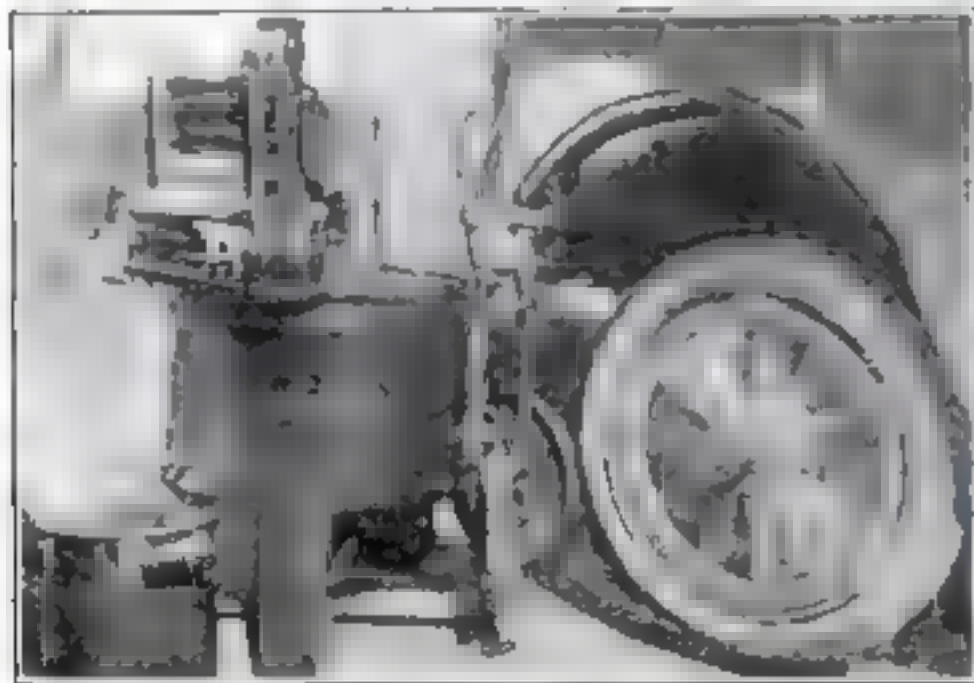


New lawn trimmer equipped with motor.

a device similar to a hedge-trimmer, mounted on a small, portable electric motor.

Power for the motor is supplied from the power house current by means of a cord, sufficiently long to enable the machine to be used at any corner of the lawn. Increased speed and greater convenience are claimed for the device.

### Automobile Engine Runs a Washing Machine



How the automobile engine was hitched to the washing machine.

TO SAVE his wife the strenuous exertion of a washday, an enterprising New Jersey householder jacked his car up to the washing machine, jacked up one rear wheel until it came in contact with the drive wheel of the washer, and started the engine.

The result was a motor-driven washing machine in which a friction drive was substituted for gears or belts.





### Minute Hand of the World's Largest Clock Weighs a Ton

A SMALL army of workmen was required to hoist into position the giant hands of the largest clock in the world installed on top of a factory in New York City, N. J. The minute hand alone weighs a ton, and is more than 27 feet long.

By means of the lights the time can be ascertained by a person across the Hud-

River from the factory—more than a mile away. Two freight cars were required to transport this unique timepiece from the factory in Connecticut, where it was made. The photograph, showing workmen sitting on the minute and hour hands, gives an idea of the astonishing size of this New Jersey landmark.

### Alex, at 70, Tosses a Sapling

IN SCOTLAND, a contest at sports was held of the great clansmen, famous in legend and song. Alexander MacIntosh, an athlete well known in his country, is shown tossing a sapling. Those who think this feat simple should get a good-sized sapling and try a few tosses to see how far they can throw it.



Alexander MacIntosh, 70-year-old Scotch athlete, tossing the caber

### Primitive Japanese Water-Wheel

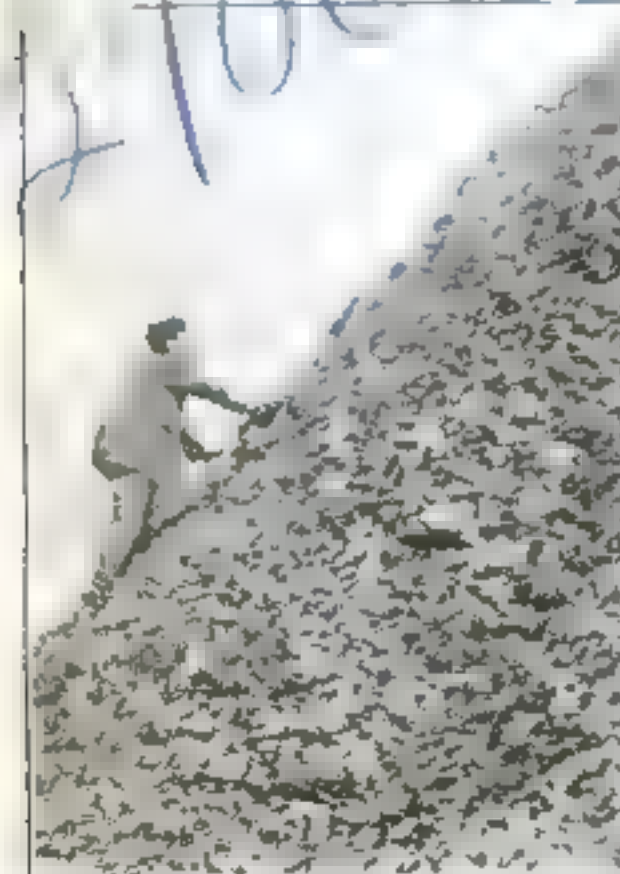
ALL day long, with the hot sun beating down upon his head, the Japanese boy pictured below turns the paddles of a primitive water wheel with his feet, diverting water from the main irrigation canal into the rice fields. The wheel is placed at right angles to the main canal, and the turning of the paddles laps some of the water into the side ditch. While Japan is one of the most modern of countries in many respects, in others she is most primitive. Japanese farmers still use the implement most favored by their great-grandfathers. It hardly seems possible that in this age of electricity, manpower should be employed in such an arduous task as turning this water-wheel.



Japanese boy turning a treadwheel

### Mountain of Shells

IF YOU ever have wondered what becomes of all the oyster shells, this picture will furnish part of the answer. It shows a mountain of shells, the waste product of the oyster industry. Most of the shells are finely crushed and used as fertilizer.



Climbing a mountain of oyster shells

### Would Build Steel Homes in a Few Hours

A REMARKABLE solution to Great Britain's housing problem recently was offered by Lord Weir, prominent Glasgow iron and steel manufacturer, in the form of mass production of standardized steel houses which, he declares, can be erected in a few hours. To demonstrate the practicability of his proposal, Lord Weir has erected near his factories in Glasgow a workingman's three-room house of steel which, he says, can be built under the mass-production plan, for \$1500, exclusive of the cost of the land and services. He adds that after the concrete foundations are completed, the house can be erected in a day. Standardization, according to the plan, will meet the shortage of skilled labor. Even the piping will be made in standard lengths and screwed together instead of being soldered. The framework of the experimental house is of wood to which are bolted steel plates. All the factory produced pieces are numbered for ease in assembly. Between exterior and interior sheets of steel is felt lining for insulation purposes. The outside steel shell is painted, while the interior steel walls are lined with beaver board. The roofing is fireproof.

is most primitive. Japanese farmers still use the implement most favored by their great-grandfathers. It hardly seems possible that in this age of electricity, manpower should be employed in such an arduous task as turning this water-wheel.





## The Egyptian Camel Corps—a Terror to Outlaws of the Desert

AS THE first rays of the rising sun come to change the chill of a desert night into the heat of a burning day, this long line of camels is seen on the shifting dunes of the Sahara. It is the Egyptian Camel Corps, the terror, throughout the country, of all bands of outlaws.

Vast as the desert is, one might suppose that here it would be easy for a caravan robber to see to where he would not be followed. But the Camel Corps of native Egyptians, officered by British, know all of the secret hiding-places in the great wilderness of sand. As in the case of the

Canadian Northwest Mounted and our own State Constabulary, it sometimes takes weeks of searching, but few are the criminals who ultimately are not dragged back to face the law.

Notice the long shadows cast on the sands by camels and riders.

## Three Hens Hatch Eagle's Egg

THE egg of a golden eagle, taken near San Diego, Calif., by Guy O. Glazier, of the San Diego Society of Natural History, required the services of three "biddies" to incubate it. When the patience of one hen was exhausted, Mr. Glazier put another on the job. It was 41 days before the eaglet pipped the shell.

## A Face in Rock

SOMETIMES we have to tax our imaginations to see odd resemblances to animals and human beings in rocks that enthusiastic guides point out to us. But any one would see instantly the remarkable resemblance to a man's face in this natural rock formation at San Carlos Park, Calif.

This rock is similar to the celebrated formation in the White Mountains in New Hampshire, which is known as "The Great Stone Face."



The rock face at San Carlos Park



Designed by a Frenchman, this flying machine resembles a huge insect

## Odd Manpower Airplane Flaps Its Wings

A STRANGE flying machine, powered by the arms and legs of the operator and resembling an enormous insect, has been designed by a French inventor. It weighs 100 pounds and has a wing surface of 300 square feet.

Above two wings, arranged like those of a bird, is a long and stiff fixed flying surface. Other smaller fixed surfaces curve out from the lower part of the machine. The two wings are flapped leisurely by the flyer's arms.

The machine is mounted on a bicycle, which is steadied by two small additional wheels. Pedals drive the propeller at 400 revolutions a minute.

## Big Tree for Chinese Junk

THE big stick of the year shipped from the Pacific Northwest lumbering region was 137 feet long and 42 inches in diameter at the butt. On an order from a shipbuilder in Shanghai, the tree was selected after a search of three weeks. It is to be stepped as a mast in a large Chinese junk plying the Eastern seas.

The stick weighs 19 tons. On a board basis it contains 12,618 feet—which would be sufficient wood to build a good sized house.

## Cottage Is Finished in Seashells

SEASHELLS usually are considered beautiful but unsubstantial articles. It remained for an Englishman to demonstrate that they can serve as a unique and durable building material when used in the proper manner.

The photograph, below shows the first seashell cottage, built on the English coast near Hunstanton. The entire surface of the exterior is set solidly with all kinds of seashells of many colors, picked up from surrounding shores and set in a cement composition. The result was

a brilliant and most unusual stucco in which any number of designs could be incorporated if will.

For cheapness and attractiveness the dwelling makes an ideal small cottage for the seashore, its builder declares. It has become a show place.



Seashell cottage with shell exterior





## Rubber-Tire Steering Wheel Offers a Firm Grip

ONE of the useful new accessories designed for the comfort of the motorist is a rubber tire that is slipped over the steering wheel. It is said to make driving more pleasant by affording a sure grip for the hands; also, because rubber is a poor conductor of heat, it is less likely to make the driver's hands cold and numb in winter weather.

The device is a miniature tire and is easily slipped over the rim of the wheel. The elasticity of the rubber keeps it firm all around, and prevents its slipping, while the "tread" provides an effective grip for the driver's hands.

## New Headlight Control for Night Driving

WITH a newly invented mounting for Ford headlights it is possible, simply by touching a lever under the steering wheel, to tilt the lights so that they throw their full beams directly on the pavement in front of the car, making night driving considerably easier for everybody concerned.

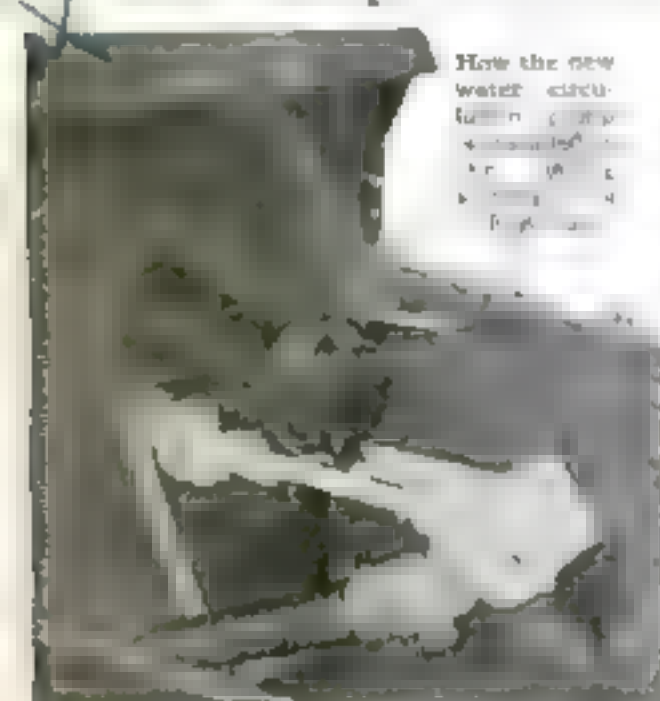
The device consists of a special tilting bracket on which the lamps are mounted,



When thrown downward, headlight beams do not cast dazzling glare

these brackets being connected under the hood with a small lever bolted to the steering post just under the steering wheel within easy reach of the driver's hands.

## Water Pump Attachment for the Small Car



How the new water circulation pump is attached to the car

THIS water circulation pump for Ford cars is said to insure a perfect supply of water for the cooling system at all times. It is easily attached to the regular Ford hose being used. No new holes are necessary and a strong supporting bracket is designed to do away with all vibration and rattling.

By keeping the water system in perfect circulation, carbon deposits in the engine are said to be lessened. A saving of alcohol in winter also is claimed as one of the advantages of the invention.

THE Editor will be glad, wherever possible, to supply the names and addresses of manufacturers of devices mentioned in this issue of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

# Auto Pulls Itself up for Repairs

FORD CARS WITH THE TILT-UP PLATFORM can be raised for repairs, oiling, greasing, etc., and when the work is done, an ingenious device lowers the car to its normal position.



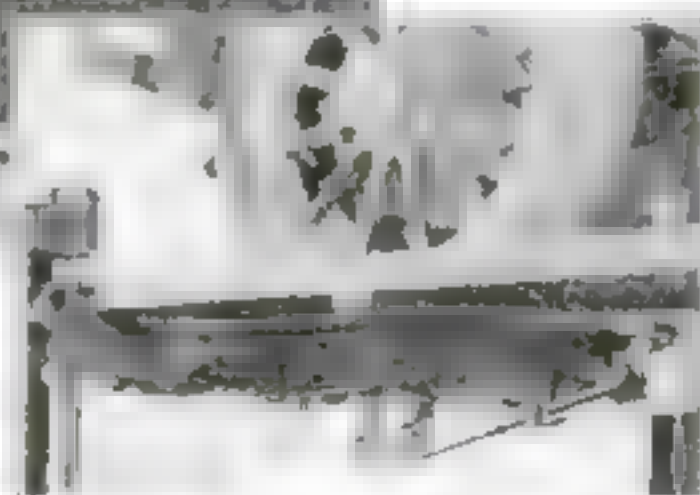
Platform and car raised at the power plant in Michigan. Auto Tilt-Up

The car is raised by a power plant in the garage. The platform is tilted up by a worm gear at each corner of the frame. The revolving car wheels move the treadmill, and the gears thus raise the car. It is lowered in the same way.

This is done by a worm of treadmill that is geared to a worm gear at each corner of the frame.

The revolving car wheels move the treadmill, and the gears thus raise the car. It is lowered in the same way.

Every inch of space and elimination of



an incline are the chief advantages claimed for the device, which can be used to advantage even in a small private garage.

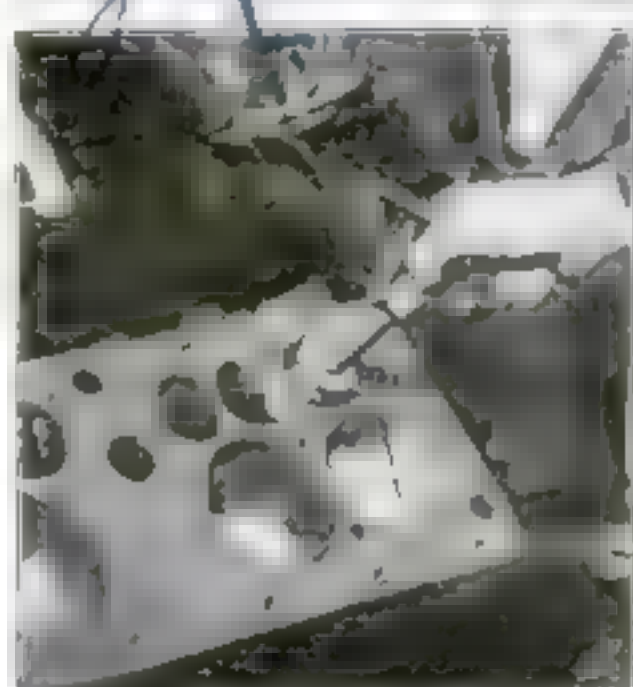
SYNTHETIC motor fuel made from lignite, coke, and water was tested for automobile use with successful results during the recent Liquid Fuel Congress in France.

France has large deposits of lignite and turf, from which almost unlimited quantities of this new fuel might be produced.

## Handy Reaming Tool Makes Valve Seats Tight

TO ASSURE compression-tight valve seats when you do your own valve grinding, a new valve seat reamer will be found handy. The tool is said to cut out carbon deposits and

smooth the valve seats. The tool is said to be made of high-speed steel and is easy to use. It is said to be a handy tool for the home mechanic.



How the new valve seat reamer is used



# Motorists in 36 States Pay \$50,000,000 Gas Taxes

**M**OTORISTS of 36 of the 48 states in the Union now are paying a tax of from one to three cents a gallon on the gasoline they use for fuel in their cars, 17 states having adopted bills authorizing a gasoline tax during recent sessions.

Since in the states that levy a tax on gasoline about 6,000,000 cars are registered, using at a conservative estimate 2,604,000,000 gallons of gasoline a year, about \$50,000,000 will go to the treasuries of the states every 12 months from

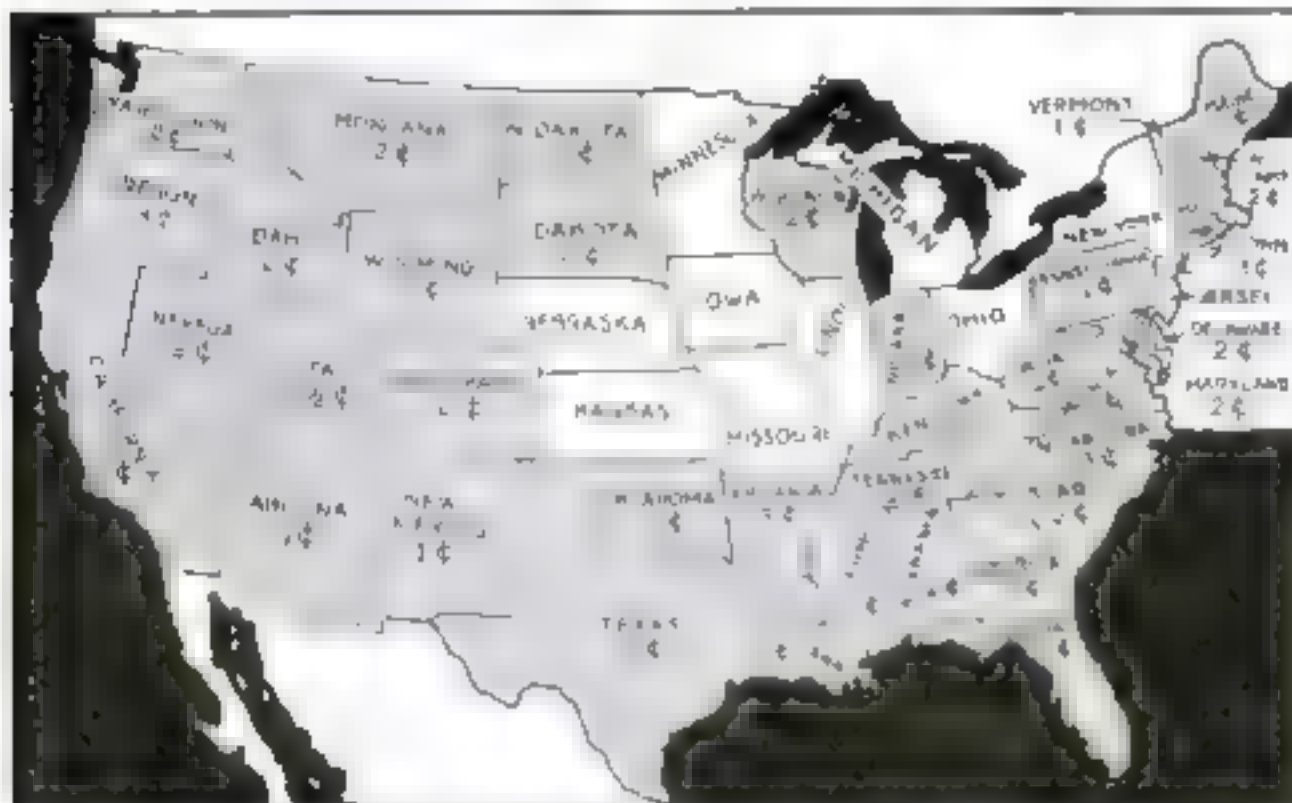
automobile owners, or more than eight dollars a year for each car.

The only states that do not tax gasoline are Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Nebraska, and Kansas.

Michigan legislators passed a bill providing for a two-cent tax, but the bill was vetoed by the governor. In Massachusetts the legislature authorized a two-cent tax and the bill was signed by the governor; but a protest from the required number of citizens led to the suspension of the law until the voters express their will in a referendum in 1926.

Seven gasoline tax bills have been introduced in a single session of the Ohio legislature, but the question of imposing a tax has been referred to a special committee for investigation. Minnesota has passed a law authorizing a constitutional amendment that will make possible the imposition of a gasoline tax in the future. The Arizona legislature sought to increase the present tax of one cent a gallon to three cents, but the bill was vetoed by the governor.

The states that now levy the tax and their present rates, are shown in the shaded portions of the map.



Shaded portions show the 36 states that have gasoline taxes, and the rate in each case.

## Air Filter for Carburetor Saves Repair Bills

A "BELT throat" for carburetors is said to keep practically every bit of dust and grit from entering the engine through the air intake. The filter can be fitted over this intake in various ways, according to the make of car and type of carburetor, so that all the air consumed by the carburetor first passes through a series of thick felt pads.

As the air passes through the grit the excess dirt shaken off through the bottom of the filter. The device is enclosed in a specially perforated outside shell drawn from sheet aluminum and is equipped with a flexible hose of vulcanized steel.

The device, it is claimed, also controls the temperature of the air, muffles carburetor noises, and greatly reduces carbon deposits in the engine. It is said to provide positive protection from gritty oil, which causes scored cylinders, burned-out bearings, and large repair bills.



How air filter is adjusted to carburetor.

## Long, Trailing Loads Steered at Both Ends

Long trailing loads always present a problem for the driver in steering. A new device, however, has been developed by which the driver can steer the load from the rear of the truck. From the rear of the truck a second driver

steers the load from the left-hand side.

The idea is similar to that employed on fire towers and ladder apparatus in modern fire departments, except that

the seat is placed beside the load and slightly below it, instead of above it.

The photograph at the left shows a truck with the new steerable trailer hauling a load of long telegraph poles through the narrow, tortuous streets of a Belgian town. Notice the small boy taking a free ride.



A second driver at the rear trucks aids in steering the load.

## Valve Adjustment Made Easy for Motorists

BY USING a newly invented valve-adjusting dial, any car-owner is said to be enabled to adjust his own valves—a job that the average mechanic often does wrong—and to have a motor that neither rattles, clanks nor pounds.

Each notch on the knurled dial represents one thousandth of an inch. Simply by turning this with the thumb and finger, the car-owner can make the finest adjustment. By keeping the valve clearance just right, he can save gas, increase power, and the highest motor efficiency, and save bills for replacing valves burnt out from improper adjustment.

A gage is furnished with every set to show the correct valve clearance. The adjusters are available for 18 standard makes of cars.



The valve is adjusted by knurled dial.







## Automatic Attachment Turns Music Pages

THE troublesome task of turning the pages of a music score and thus interrupting the playing is done away with by a recently patented music-turner that may be adapted to either the piano or music stand.

For the former the device is a rack with turner attachment, consisting of a wire frame with clips that hold the page to be turned. This device is connected with an attachment under the

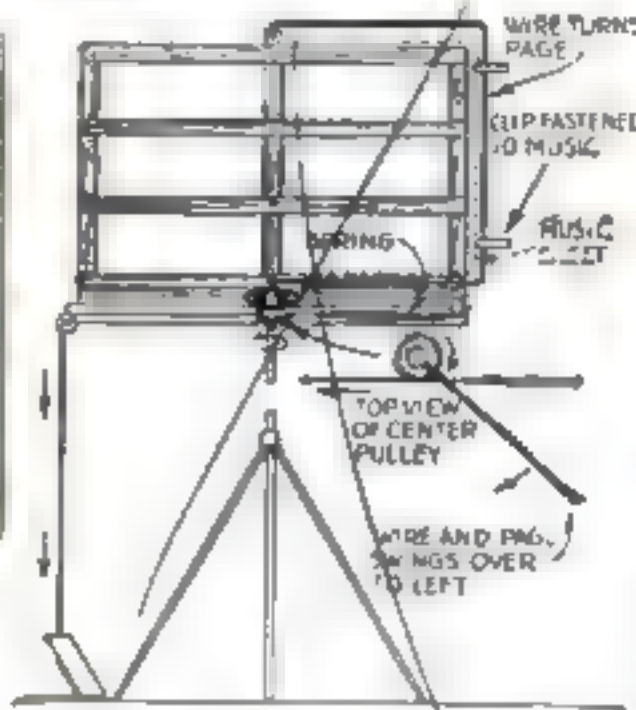
keyboard and operated by the player's knee. The operating connection is made by means of cord and two pulleys fastened at the end of the piano.

Pressure of the knee against the attachment pulls the cord. This pulls a music clip, which turns the page.

The apparatus may be used on a music stand by attaching the pedal to the base, and running the cord along the bottom of the rack.



The knee control attachment for turning pages of a piano is shown above. The diagram on the right explains the operation of the device when applied to a music stand. Clips on a wire frame are fastened to the page of music which is turned by pressing a pedal.



THE fact that diamonds cling to lubricating grease in water, while pebbles and semi-precious stones roll off, has been made the basis for a new machine called a "pulsator," which picks diamonds out of material in which they cannot be seen by human eyes.

## Rubber Skin Saves Fruit

A PRACTICAL new process for preserving tropical fruits, other than bananas and pineapples, so that they may be shipped long distances, recently has been discovered. The fruit, gathered a little before it is ripe, is smeared with a thin coating of rubber latex which, when coagulated, forms a protective skin. The process of ripening is slowed up, it is said, keeping the fruit in good condition

## Headband Visor Designed for Tennis Players

For the other



from the face. It consists of a broad elastic band that fits any size head, with a visor to protect the eyes from the sun. This visor is lined underneath with green, which is restful to the eyes in the glare of the sun.

## Ten Children Can Ride on "Seesaw" Swing

NEW type of outdoor swing is said to afford a great deal of amusement and exercise to the

children. Almost any one could build it. It consists of a plank capable of holding ten children. The plank is suspended on two hangers that allow it to swing back

and forth. Bars at each side enable the children to stop or start the swing at will. A safety catch keeps the board from being swung too far for safety.

The apparatus is made of galvanized pipe so as to withstand the roughest treatment from the children and all kinds of weather. The pipe can be joined easily.



How the "seesaw" board is slung from pipe supports

## Small Charcoal Stove Can Be Carried in Auto

ANY food that may be broiled, boiled, or steamed can be prepared on this convenient new steel camp-stove, which burns charcoal for fuel. Its total height is only seven inches, so that it may be packed easily in the automobile. Utensils for steaming and boiling are packed on top of the stove.

Four foot-candles provide a draft to the good stove started. The metal case in which the stove is carried contains, also, a compartment for extra fuel. Five cents' worth of charcoal is said to be sufficient to cook a good meal for six persons. After the meal the stove can be packed away quickly.

## How Much Do You Know about Science?

THE following 12 questions dealing with fundamental facts of science were selected from thousands of queries that have come from our readers. How many of these facts do you know?

Answer the questions to the best of your ability, then turn to page 149 and see how nearly you were right. A dozen more questions will be published in next month's issue.

1. How does a submarine keep from turning over under water?
2. When does the heart rest?
3. Why does it not hurt to cut our hair or our finger-nails?
4. How many different chemical elements are there?
5. Why is snow white?
6. What is the metric system?
7. Why do wires have to be used to carry electricity?
8. How far is the farthest star?
9. Why can't you skate on glass if it is smoother than ice?
10. Why do we know that the earth is not made of rock all the way through?
11. Why do hard lumps of clinkers form in a furnace?
12. What is a magnet?



# How I Lead the Greatest

## The Remarkable Story of a Physical Director Who Gets

**ANY** morning at seven, if you tune in Station WOR at Newark, N. J., you will hear the voice of A. E. Bagley, physical director of the Newark Y M C A., leading the setting-up exercises of the most remarkable gym class in the world—an invisible radio class numbering anywhere from 50,000 to 500,000 persons.

This is the story of how he does it, told in his own fascinating way, and containing many useful hints that you can apply for better health and greater happiness.

By A. E. Bagley

**T**HERE was a song that was very popular during the war, especially in the training-camps. It represented a sleepy doughboy paying respects to the bugler whose call awakened him at dawn or thereabouts.

So one day I'm going to murder the bugler;  
Some day they're going to find me dead!  
I'll put a potato in his "Réveille"  
And straddle it heavily  
And spend the rest of my life!

That's the way the song ended.  
No doubt you remember it.

Of course, it was a comic song. And yet I suspect that many persons who heard it and that a few who sang it, took the sentiment it expressed more or less seriously.

For there long has existed an opinion that the most cordially hated thing in the world is an alarm clock; that the great majority of people would be supremely happy and perfectly contented if only they were permitted to stay in bed every day as long as they pleased.

You can't prove it by me! On the contrary, I'm ready to raise my right hand and my voice and tell the whole listening world that people do not "hate to get up in the morning," as the song I just quoted had it. They like to get up, and they do it cheerfully and willingly.

**I** HAVE always had that opinion. Many years of conducting gym classes convinced me that the average person is by no means as lazy as is generally supposed. And how I know that I'm right is because about 50,000 entirely representative Americans and not a few Canadians have told me so in the last few months. Moreover, those 50,000 practice what they preach, for they and at least double

as many others, living between New Brunswick on the north and Georgia on the south, and central Ohio on the west and the Atlantic coast on the east, for almost half a year have been getting up at the stroke of seven every morning except Sunday to let me direct them in physical exercises over the radio.

Mine is the world's largest gymnasium



Much of the phenomenal success of the morning radio class was Mr. Bagley's contribution to the program, which was inspired by Fred Harcourt, who is pictured here.

class. Just how many members it has, I do not know. There are 50,000 anyway, because I have received letters from that many. At the WOR radio station in Newark, N. J., from which I conduct the exercises, it is estimated that letters ordinarily are received from less than 10 per cent of the listeners-in to any broadcast feature. So there may be a half-million people who go through the exercises with me every day. I hope there are—I hope there are twice that many, even though the thought of two million arms being raised and a million bodies bent as I call the commands for the exercises into the microphone rather frightens me. For it is encouraging, gratifying and stimulating to know that even the 50,000 who have written to me are willing to

leave their beds earlier than was their custom and go through the exercises for the benefit of their health.

**PROPERLY** enough, we start proceedings by ringing an alarm clock. It's the biggest alarm clock we could find, and the sound of its bell, issuing from a loud-speaker, I'm told, is sufficient to awaken the soundest sleeper. The mother of a large family in Massachusetts wrote me: "I used to be at my wits' end trying to get my husband and my boys and girls up in the morning. Now, though, I just get up and turn on the radio set. None of them is able to sleep after WOR's alarm clock goes off."

Then, after the conventional announcement from the studio, we start the fun,



The exercises illustrated here were selected from those given by Mr. Bagley to his radio class, as a group suitable for keeping the average person in health. 1 and 2—Chest and shoulder developer. 3 and 4—Exercise for thigh and legs. 5—Thigh and leg flexion to relieve constipation. 6 and 7—Waist reducer and body vitalizer.



# Gym Classes in the World

## Thousands of Folks Up at 7 O'clock to Exercise by Radio

for that's exactly what I try to make the exercises. The one thing I want to avoid is having my "early birds" look on their morning exercises as a painful duty, for exercise, taken as a duty, loses half its beneficial effects. So, when I can, I tell a little joke, or indulge in a little nonsense to liven

the thought of thousands of arms being raised and thousands of bodies bent as I tell commands for exercises into the microphone rather frightens me." Mr. Bagley confesses. Here he is at the microphone of Station WOR leading the world's greatest gym class to piano accompaniment

thumps on the floor, grunts, and a lively conversation which I conducted with an imaginary janitor who apparently objected to my removing the piano, we managed to produce quite a convincing little comedy for our hearers' benefit.

Also, the exercises are all done to music. Fred Harnett, a young Newark business man, is my volunteer pianist, and his lively tunes supply in great part the ex-

much better it will make you feel! Tune in on us if you can. If not, whistle a tune, or sing one, or put a record on your talking machine while you swing your arms or bend your legs. At all events, make your exercise play, and not work.

**THAT'S** about all there is to my big gym class, except that twice a week I give a brief talk on various phases of diet and exercise—how they may be employed, for example, to improve the digestion, to reduce or increase the weight, to cure round shoulders, flat chests, or flat feet.

That last may be worth noting here, for most people, I believe, are of the opinion that there is no cure for flat feet; that the best that can be obtained is relief through arch supporters, or similar appliances. This is far from being the case. If you have flat feet, you can correct them, as I've told my early birds, by simple exercises you can perform while you're putting on or taking off your clothing.

While you're removing your collar, say, walk around your bedroom on the outer edges of your feet with your shoes off or try to seize some round object, a tennis ball, for example, or the ring of a chair, by closing your feet around it. A few weeks of this, and, unless yours is a particularly aggravated case of broken arches, you'll probably find the natural arch of your foot reappearing in a most astonishing way.

**BUT** let's get back to the gym class. As I said before, I've received some 50,000 letters from my early birds. All of the letters I've read, many I've replied to. In the main, they have supplied the most interesting reading it was ever my good fortune to encounter. The writers have been rich and poor, young and old, men and women. They have ranged from the president of one of the largest public utility corporations in the country, who wrote me a week or so ago to thank me for having reduced his weight 10 pounds, to a boy of 10, who, just after the World Series, wanted to know if I could guarantee that exercising every morning would make him "as good a pitcher as Walter Johnson."

(Continued on page 148)

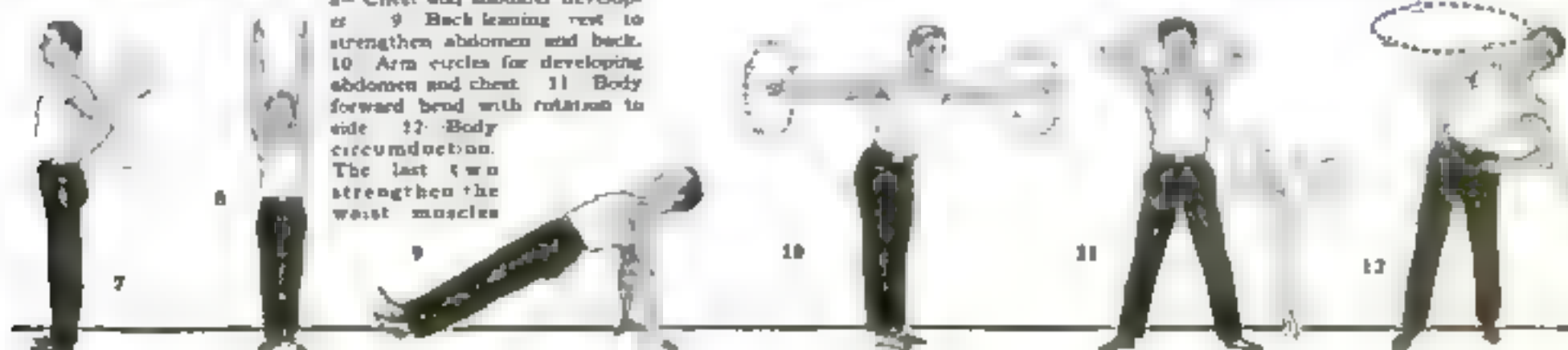


things up. We use the studio props—"crickets" and other noise-making contraptions—to represent creaking joints or splitting pajama legs while we're doing bending exercises. The other morning I told the class I was going to carry the piano up to the studio roof so that the radio operator could do the exercises with us. With the aid of "glass crashes,"

planation of why at least 50,000 people have become convinced that it is easy to insure their physical health and have a good time simultaneously.

I can't take the space to describe the exercises we do. The little sketches that accompany this article probably will explain them adequately. Try some of them for a few mornings and see how

8—Chest and shoulder development. 9—Back leaning rest to strengthen abdomen and back. 10—Arm circles for developing abdomen and chest. 11—Body forward bend with rotation to side. 12—Body circumduction. The last two strengthen the waist muscles.





# How to Make Low-Loss Coils

## Easy and Efficient Ways to Do a Difficult Radio Job

By Alfred P. Lane

**F**IVE cents' worth of 20-penny nails, a piece of board, a No. 12 twist drill, and a supply of wire are all the supplies you need to make your own low-loss coils. And such coils, of the basket-weave type, often will greatly improve a radio receiving set. This is particularly true if the coils now in your set are wound on heavy cores or if the wire itself has been coated with shellac or other insulating compound.

No fixed dimensions are required for low-loss coils to give the best results, and this lack of limitation in size helps the home constructor, for it is often desirable to make the coil of some special dimension to fit the design of the receiver you make.

In starting the winding of a coil, first you must decide on the size for winding in mind that as a rule it is not advisable to make the coil too small.

**COIL A** in Fig. 1 was wound around 15 nails set in a three-foot section in diameter. The circle was drawn on a seven-eighth-inch board and 15 equally spaced holes were drilled with a No. 12 drill on the circumference of the circle. In drilling the holes, be careful to hold the drill in a vertical position, otherwise the nails, when pushed through the board, will slant.

Nail diameters vary considerably, and since it is necessary to have them fit tightly in the holes, you probably will have to discard several nails out of a handful because they are so large that they cannot be pushed through the holes or so small that they wobble around.

After you have fitted the nails in the board, you are ready to start winding. The rule may be stated simply: Around two; skip two. Figure 2 shows the first turn around the nails. Continue winding in the same fashion until you have the number of turns you need. Remember that basket-weave coils require more turns for the same wavelength range than ordinary coils because the basket-weave design reduces the internal capacity of the coil.

When the winding is finished, make a turn around a nail with the wire and cut it off, being sure to leave enough on the end to make connections. Now tie the coil at a number of points with thread or string passed down and back through the openings in the coil. A short piece of wire with one

end bent or a crochet needle will make this easy to do.

It is possible now to pull the whole coil off the nails, but it is better to pull out the nails, one at a time, with a pair of pliers. Otherwise you will be almost sure to bend

coil can be lifted from the remainder of them. The next step is to fasten the coil permanently with silk thread. A good way to do this is to use a long needle and sew the thread back and forth, as shown in Fig. 4 at foot of page.

The number of nails is not necessarily fixed at 15. You can use a larger or a smaller number, provided you choose a number that will result in the staggering of the turns of wire so that a symmetrical winding can be made. Also you do not have to stick to the formula, around two; skip two. Another way is to go around one and skip two. Figure 3 illustrates the first turn by these two methods.

**COIL A** in Fig. 1

was wound by the first method of No. 18 double silk-covered wire, while coils B and C were wound by the second method. The correct number of nails for one system of winding does not always work with the other, but it is a simple matter to draw the circle first on a piece of paper and go around the proposed number of nails with a pencil line, and you will quickly see whether the winding comes out right or not.

Coil B was wound around 11 nails with No. 18 wire, while coil C was wound around 22 nails, using No. 22 wire. This last coil is plenty strong enough to use as an inductance with only a clamp to hold it in place.

Apart from the fact that basket-weave coils have extremely low losses, they have other points of advantage. They are so rigid that it is easy to make two coils, one larger than the other, and mount one inside the other as a radio-frequency transformer, or to arrange matters so that the smaller one can be rotated. The latter scheme will result in a variocoupler or variometer of high efficiency.

**S**OLDERING tape to a basket-weave coil at almost any point is easy, for the spacing of the wire is such that it is necessary only to scrape the insulation off where it is to be tapped.

In constructing radio receivers, the amateur these days is turning out work that rivals the professional job in mechanical efficiency.

Yet in appearance the amateur set, as a rule, could be improved. An article on page 90 of *The Home Workshop* this month, tells how you can dress up your set to give it "style."

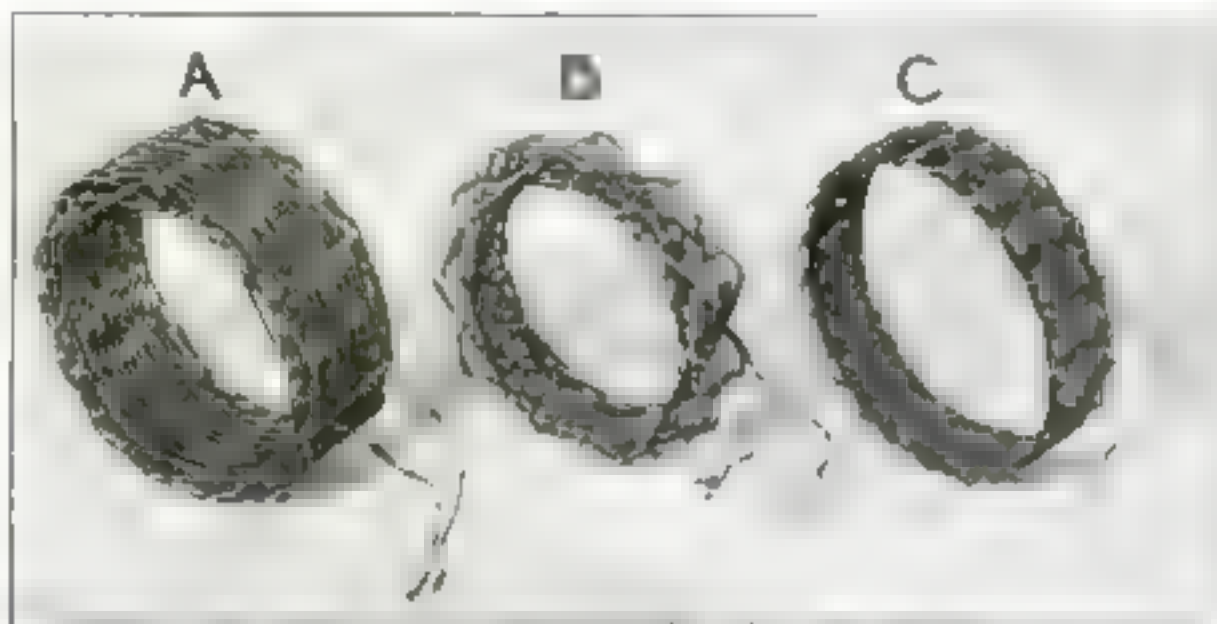


Fig. 1. Three types of low-loss coils made by the basket weave method. A is wound on 15 pegs with No. 18 double silk-covered wire.

B is wound on 11 pegs with No. 18 double silk-covered wire and C on 22 pegs with No. 22 double silk-covered wire.

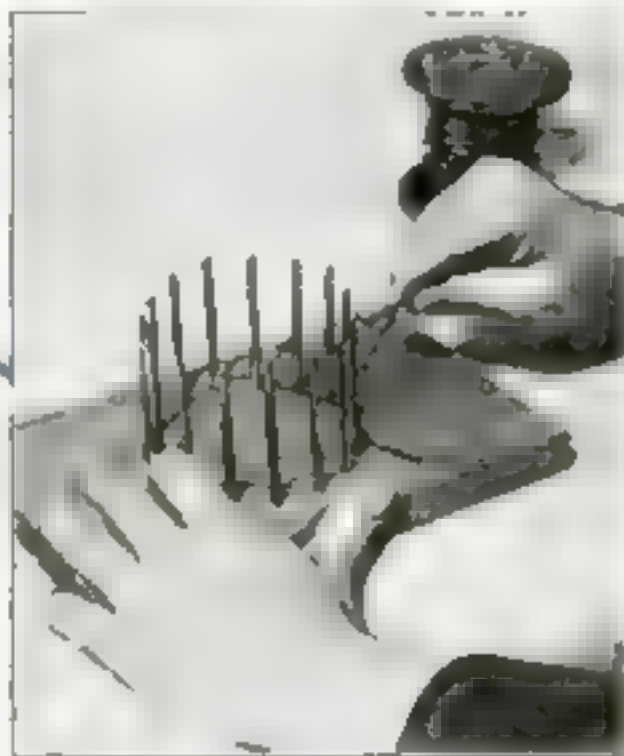


Fig. 2. How the nail pegs are arranged in the board. The picture shows the first turn of wire around 15 nails being completed.

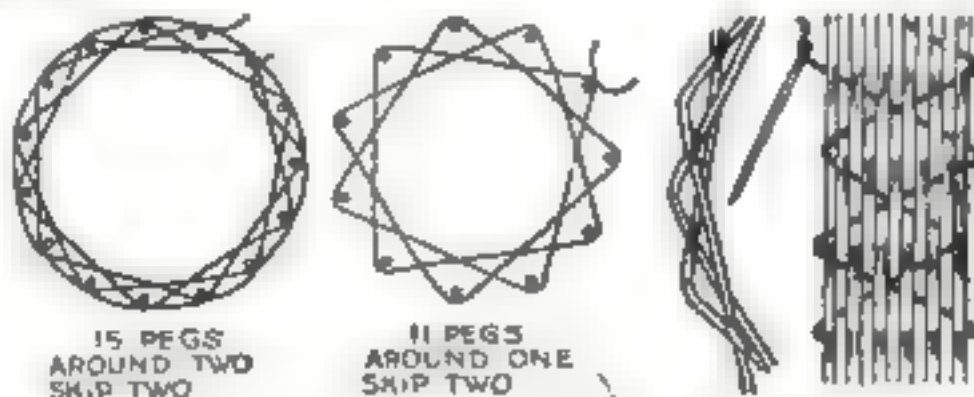


Fig. 3. Two ways of winding low-loss coils. The method at the left was employed in winding coil A in Fig. 1 on 15 nails. The method at the right was used in winding coils B and C.

Fig. 4. How the wires are bound together by silk thread sewed back and forth, crisscross.

the coil out of shape or scrape the insulation from the wire.

After all but a few of the nails have been pulled out, you will find that the



# Will Super-Power Replace Super Receiving Sets?

Three new plans for developing broadcast transmission—What the new year promises you in radio progress

By Jack Bunns

America's most popular writer on radio

**W**HAT is going to happen to radio during 1925?

Nearly every man has been asking this question, for he wants to know just what kind of a set to buy or build, what kind of broadcasting will be on the air, and what kind of reception he may expect.

During the past three years, radio development has been largely in the realm of reception, along the lines of improving receiving equipment. Now every indication points to a reversal of the order. Instead of more elaborate super-receivers to pick up and magnify weak signals, the trend is toward super-broadcasting with power increased so that distant signals can be brought in by even the simplest receiver.

The development of transmission during the year will be along three well-defined lines, two of which will involve super-power. The third is national broadcasting through the interconnection of broadcasting stations by means of telephone land wires. All three systems will be experimental in character at first, proceeding according to recommendations of the recent Third National Radio Conference in Washington, D. C. Thus, the use of super-power will be subject to immediate cancellation, should the fears of those who say it will tend to create a monopoly of the air materialize.

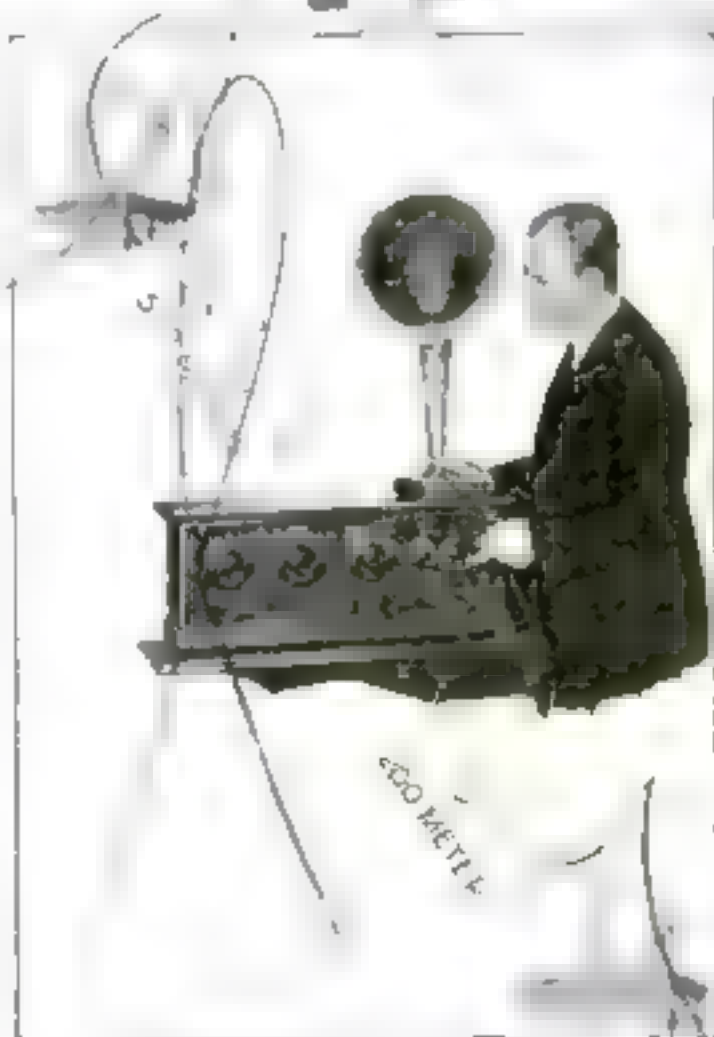
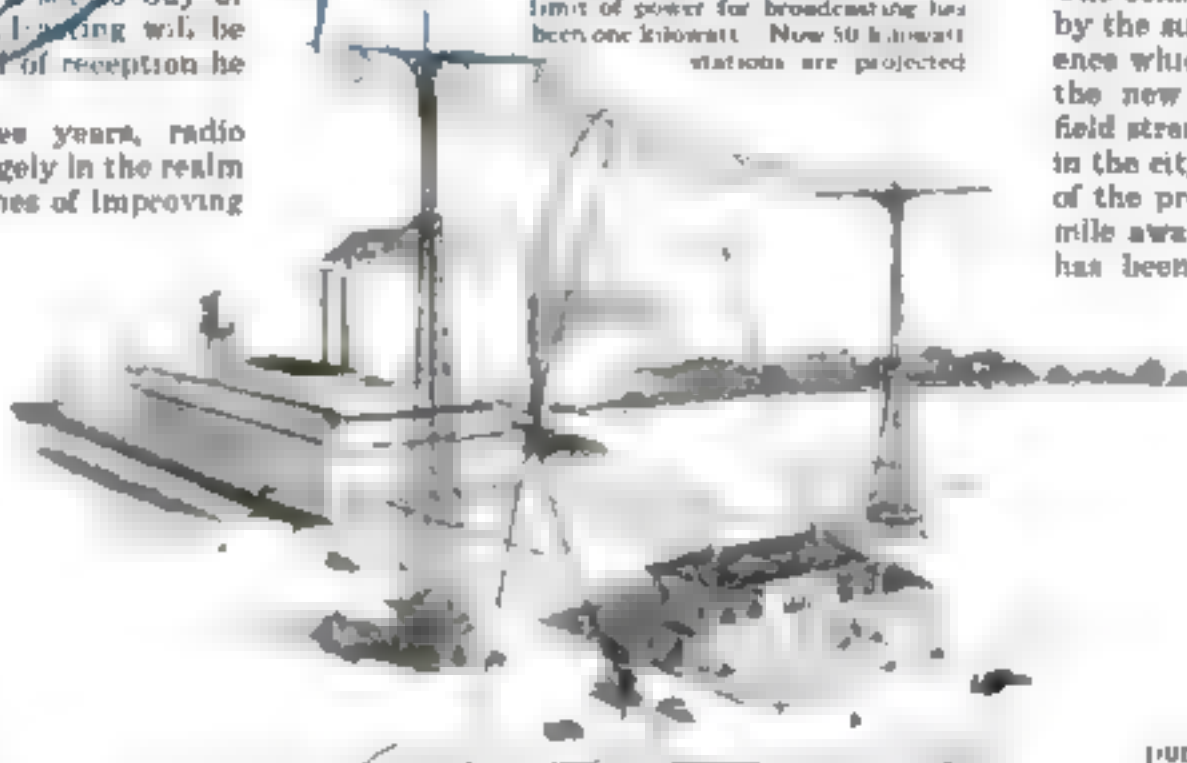
The three plans of transmission are so vital to every owner of a radio set, that I shall outline here what is contemplated in their development.

## Up to Fifty Kilowatts

**T**HE first plan under the super-power scheme involves the erection of high-powered broadcasting stations at points removed from any thickly populated area. Such stations will be connected with studios in the large cities by means of land-line wires. The first station of this character will be erected by the Radio Corporation of America at some point within 60 miles of New York City; not necessarily in New York State. Just what amount of power may be employed has not yet been decided definitely.

Under the regulations laid down by the U. S. Department of Commerce, such a station may employ as high as 50 kilowatts and will operate under an experimental license. This means that the license may be revoked at any moment.

How the future super power broadcasting station may appear. The limit of power for broadcasting has been one kilowatt. Now 50 kilowatt stations are projected.



A Wider Broadcast Wave Band

Increase in the broadcast wave-length band to include waves up to 550 meters and down to 200 meters means that if you are planning to buy or build a new set, you should make sure it will tune in all broadcasting stations within these new limits. The purpose of the increased wave-band is to relieve congestion of the ether.

by the Secretary of Commerce should the operation of the station prove to be a source of interference with other existing forms of radio communication or broadcasting.

The amount of power employed will be governed by the field strength of the signals at the nearest large city. The consensus of opinion expressed by the subcommittee at the conference which determined the basis of the new regulations, is that this field strength should not be greater in the city than is the field strength of the present Class B station, one mile away. While no definite plan has been announced, it is understood that the Radio Corporation will experiment with various degrees of power as soon as the new station is erected.

In connection with the development of the super-power plan along these lines, should the experiment prove successful, the Radio Corporation intends to erect similar stations in other parts of the country, so that a complete national broadcasting system can be developed. Such super stations probably will be arranged so that all can be connected with a single program by means of radio relays.

Many of the independent broadcasters also have announced their intention of experimenting with the super-power idea, and a plan has been formulated to interconnect these and at the same time develop an association for universal programs.

## High Power on Short Waves

**T**HE second system of super-power broadcasting involves the use of short waves far below the range of present-day receivers. This is the system that has been developed by the Westinghouse Company at KDKA in Pittsburgh, and KFKX in Hastings, Neb. The success of experiments already made have led to the belief that a considerable portion of the world can be linked to one program by means of this system without interfering in any way with the existing local broadcasting stations.

The latest experiment was in connection with the Firpo-Wills fight when the newspaper *la Nacional* of Buenos Aires put in a special short-wave receiver and reproduced the short-wave



broadcast of the ring battle from KDKA. The short-wave transmissions of the latter station are received in England and rebroadcast in that country.

It is understood that with this system, power as high as 100 kilowatts can be employed, making it possible to cover North and South America, Europe, and the Far East.

## Vast Network of Stations

**T**HE third system in the inter-connection of all existing broadcasting stations by means of a network of land-line telephone wires. The success of this system during the last year in broadcasting events of national importance to all corners of the country is familiar to every radio fan.

The National Defense Day address of General Pershing, which was heard the length and breadth of the land, and the speech of President Coolidge on the eve of Election Day, when 25 broadcasting stations were joined as one, are striking examples of what may be achieved by a vast national network of broadcasting.

## A New Zoning System

**A**NOTHER important development in broadcasting that will affect every radio fan during the coming year is the re-zoning of the country in accordance with recommendations made to Secretary

of Commerce Hoover by the Third Radio Conference.

Under the new plan the country will be divided into six zones, instead of five, as at present. The material changes are that the northeastern Atlantic States will have stations operating on the same wave

Zone 3: Northern central states. Zone 4: Southern central states. Zone 5: Rocky Mountain states. Zone 6: Pacific coast states.

The new regulations are a recognition of the fact that the tremendous increase in the number of first class broad-

casters during the past year has necessitated duplication of wave-length assignments on both coasts.

## Wave Changes

**T**HOSE fans who own receivers that permit "logging" of dial settings will have to hunt all over again as soon as the new wave length changes go into effect. All broadcast stations will be reclassified. The present Class A, including stations originally assigned to 360 meters, is to be abolished. All transmitters employing less than 100 watts in power will be put within the waveband

between 200 and 240 meters. Stations using between 100 and 500 watts will be placed in the wave band of from 240 to 280 meters.

Stations using a power of 500 watts or more, formerly in the Class B category, will be assigned to waves ranging from 280 to 550 meters.

The increase in the broadcast wave-length band to include waves down to 200 meters and up to 550 meters, means that the radio fan who is buying or building a new set should make sure that it will tune in all stations within these limits.



Six Broadcast Zones Instead of Five

The plan of re-zoning the United States for broadcasting as recommended by the Third National Radio Conference. The country would be divided into six broadcast zones instead of five as at present. Some of the

stations in the northeastern Atlantic States would have the same wave lengths as stations on the Pacific Coast (the distances between them preventing interference). Notice that Schenectady and New York City are included in Zone 1.

lengths as stations in Pacific Coast States. This can be done without interference because of the great distance between the stations and also because there is a time difference of three hours between the two coasts.

In the central portion of the country the zone division will be made between the north and south.

The new broadcasting zones are:

Zone 1: New England, New York City, and Schenectady. Zone 2: Atlantic coast, Metropolitan District to Florida.

## Broadcasting Station on a Motor-Truck Makes Tests in Illinois

**A**N ILLINOIS radio corporation recently has been conducting exhaustive transmission tests with a radius of 40 miles of Chicago by means of a complete portable broadcasting station mounted on a one-ton truck. The purpose of the tests is to ascertain atmospheric and transmission conditions and properties of various frequencies in order to determine the best location for a permanent broadcasting station of high power and wide range.

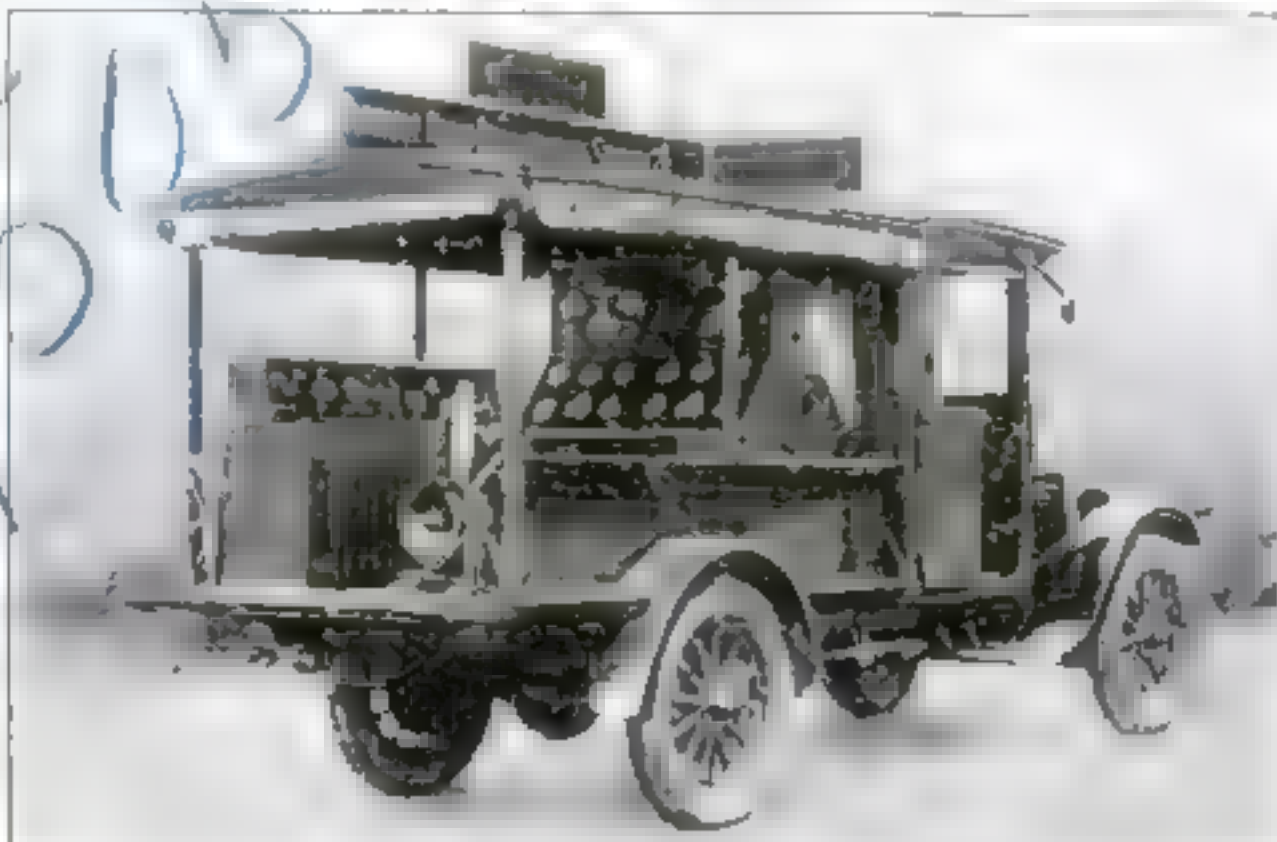
The name of the portable station is WJAZ, with a wave length of 268 meters. It is able to function without any external re-

sources of supply, for it carries its own generating plant, complete with fuel and cooling equipment and a storage

mast and antenna. A gasoline engine drives a generator while the station is broadcasting so that transmission may be continuous.

The set is of 100-watt power and it uses four 50-watt tubes. The entire truck is electrically lighted from its own power plant. The antenna mast reaches 53 feet, while the antenna consists of four heavily braided copper cables with extremely fine wire. The entire framework and body of the truck are grounded at the side of the truck.

Only 10 minutes are required to pack the outfit and have the truck under way after signing off from a program.



Station WJAZ, a complete broadcasting plant on wheels. It supplies its own power







# A de Luxe Three-Tube Set—1925 Model

## It's So Simple that Even the Beginner Can Build It

By James S. Caulfield

ONE stage of tuned radio-frequency amplification, a regenerative detector, and one stage of audio-frequency amplification make a practical, common-sense broadcast receiver that is both sensitive to distant signals and at the same time highly selective. The circuit includes no useless frills and an inspection of the wiring diagram and the photographs of the layout of parts will show that it is simple in design.

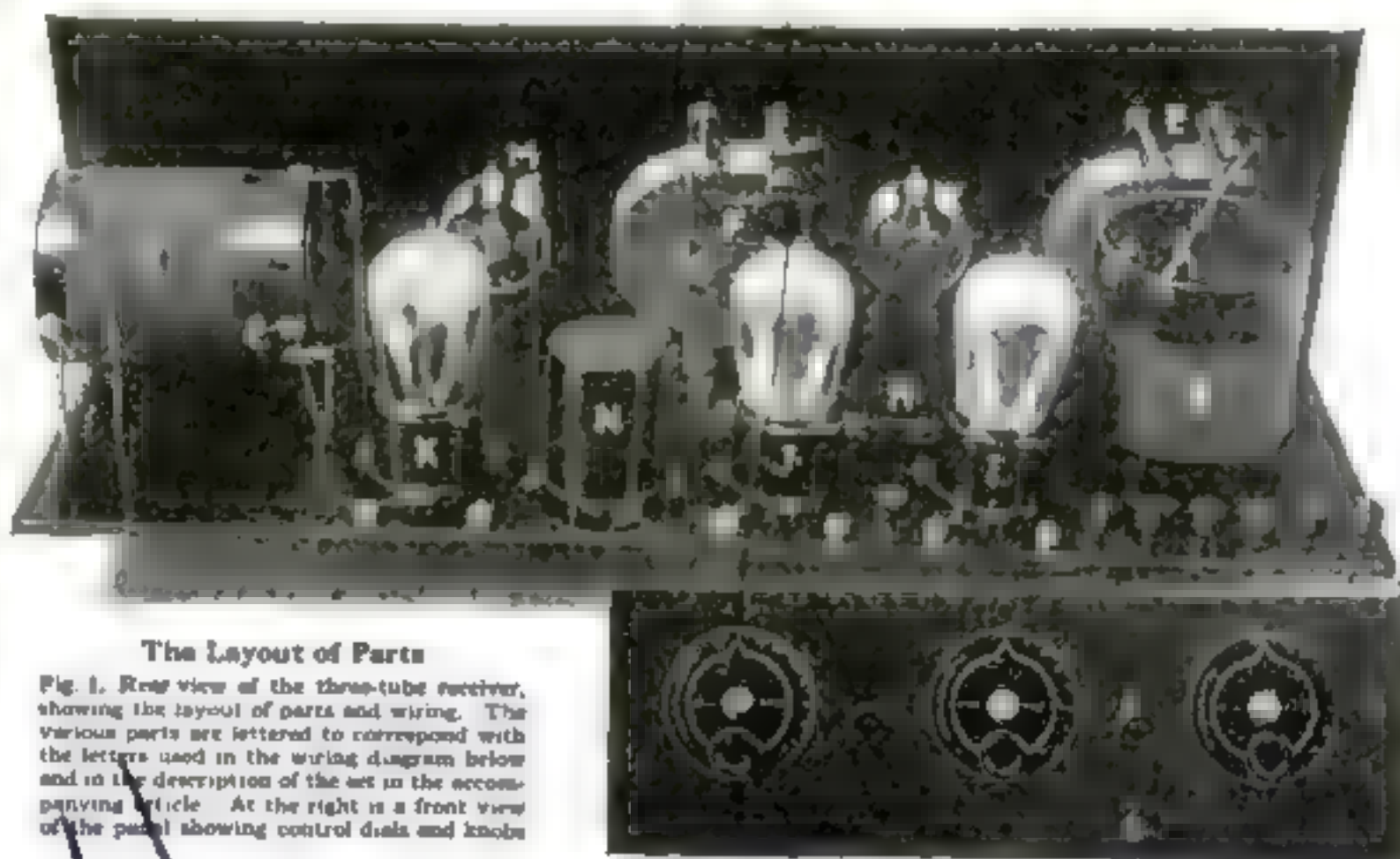
BY SETTING the detector tickler coil *D* so that the detector circuit is oscillating, this receiver can be tuned by means of the carrier whistle, and yet it cannot radiate because the radio-frequency tube prevents the oscillations from reaching the antenna. This method of tuning is quick and easy and is preferred by many radio fans. The stage of radio-frequency amplification was incorporated because it increases the strength of weak signals and also acts to prevent radiation. Tuned radio frequency is employed because it gives a fairly even degree of amplification over the entire band of wave lengths. Other types of radio-frequency amplification sometimes amplify much more at one wave length than at another.

Regeneration was added to the circuit because it increases the sensitivity of the detector tube and at the same time improves the sharpness of the tuning. The detector tickler coil *D* is used to cause regeneration.

Audio-frequency amplification has been added to increase the volume of sound to operate a loudspeaker.

The neutralizing condenser *H* prevents the tube in the radio-frequency stage from

the appearance of the receiver, but it also reduces the time required to do the wiring, which is certainly an advantage. And it makes the wiring as direct as possible, thus reducing the length of the wires.



The Layout of Parts

Fig. 1. Rear view of the three-tube receiver, showing the layout of parts and wiring. The various parts are lettered to correspond with the letters used in the wiring diagram below and in the description of the set in the accompanying article. At the right is a front view of the panel showing control dials and knobs.

oscillating. The conventional potentiometer often used in radio-frequency circuits is not needed.

The receiver has been designed with a sub-panel that permits concealed wiring. Sub-panel construction not only improves

The binding posts have been mounted on the rear of the sub-panel so that connections can be made through the back of the cabinet. The receiver will fit the standard 7-by-21-inch cabinet.

The parts needed are as follows:

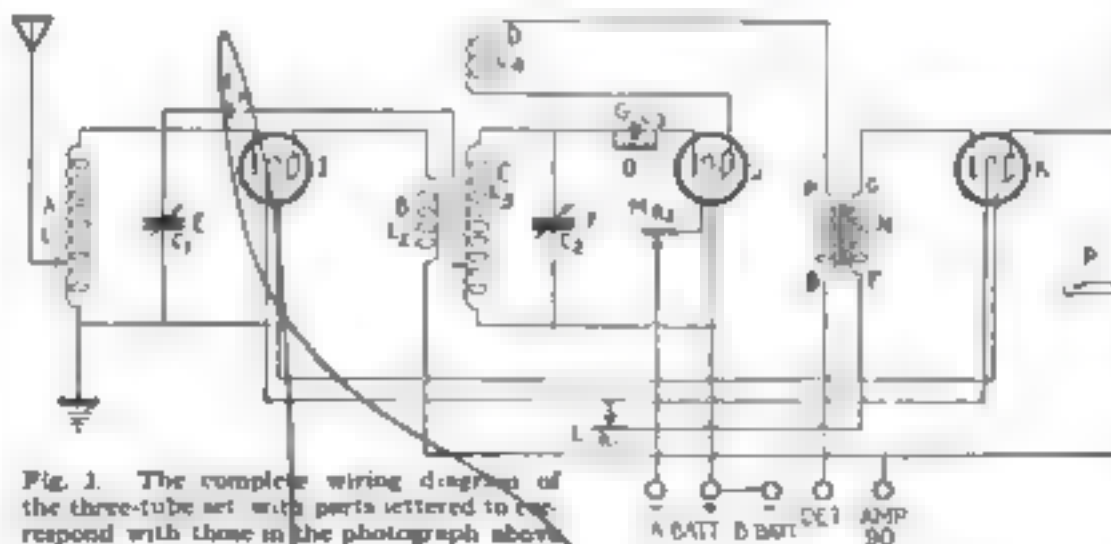


Fig. 1. The complete wiring diagram of the three-tube set with parts lettered to correspond with those in the photograph above.

- A—input coil
- B—radio-frequency plate coil
- C—detector grid circuit coil
- D—detector tickler coil
- E and F—variable condensers, .00035 microfarad
- G—grid condenser .00025 microfarad with clips for grid leak
- H—neutralizing condenser, approximately .00003 microfarad
- I, J and K—standard sockets
- L—15 ohm rheostat
- M—10 ohm rheostat
- N—audio-frequency transformer
- O—grid leak, two megohms
- P—open-circuit jack
- Q—standard panel, seven by 21 inches
- R—sub-panel, seven by 20 inches, seven binding posts, three leads, brackets, screws, etc.

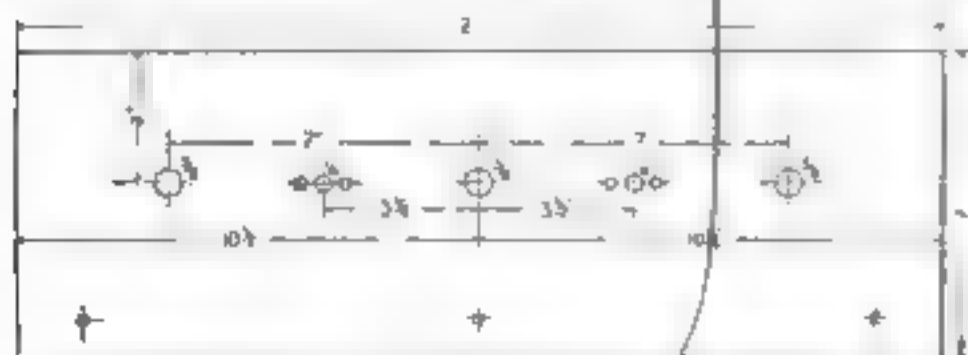


Fig. 3. Layout of front panel, with measurements for drilling the holes

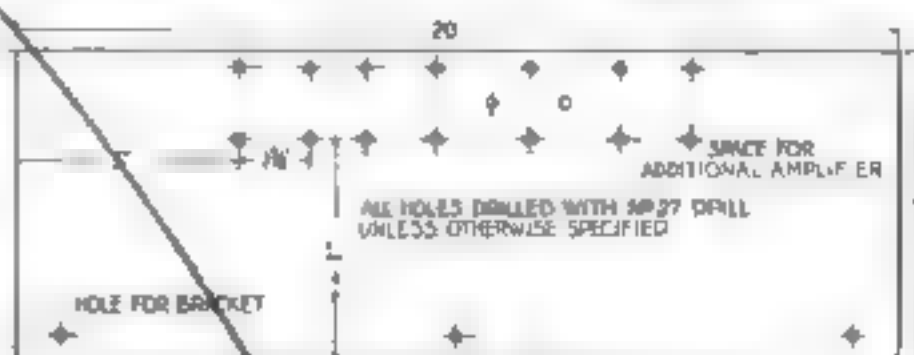


Fig. 4. Layout of sub-panel. Binding posts are at rear



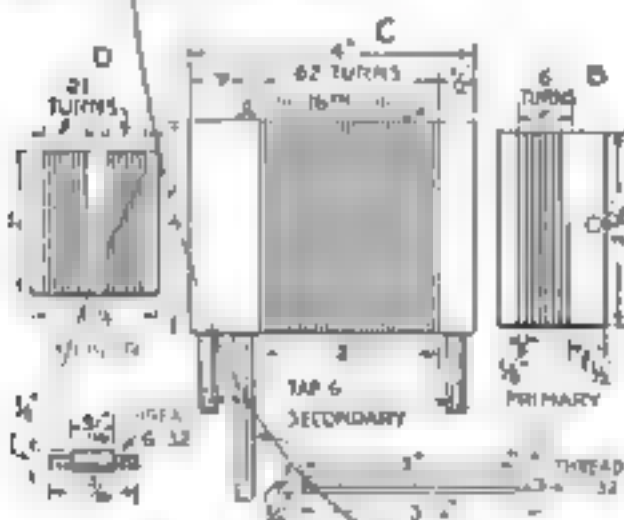
High grade parts should be purchased of any standard make so long as they will fit in the space provided for them. Note that the panel layout, Fig. 3, does not include the holes for the screws that are used to mount the condensers. No two makes of condensers have the same spacing for the holes, and most manufacturers supply a paper templet so that it is necessary to know only the location of the hole for the shaft.

**T**HE first part to construct is the input coil A, which is shown at the right in the rear view, Fig. 1. The form for this coil is a bakelite tube, three inches in diameter and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. The winding consists of 60 turns of No. 22 double silk-covered wire. A tap should be made on this coil at the twelfth turn from the end that is to be connected with the ground. The tap is for the antenna binding-post connection.

After the coil is finished, mount it on the rear of variable condenser E, as shown in Figs. 1 and 6, and then lay it aside until you are ready to start mounting all the instruments.

The next operation is to construct the special radio-frequency transformer that consists of coils B, C, and D, as shown in the diagram, Fig. 8. Coil B is made by winding six turns of No. 20 double silk-covered wire on a bakelite tube  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. The wire on this coil should be spaced one-eighth inch between turns.

Coil C consists of 62 turns of No. 20 double silk-covered wire on a



How to Make the Coils

Fig. 8. Diagram showing how to build the tickler coil D, the grid circuit coil C and the radio-frequency plate coil B. Measurements for the rotor shafts are shown in the figures that will be seen at the bottom of the diagram.

bakelite tube three inches in diameter and four inches long. The winding should be started about half an inch from the right end, as shown in Fig. 8, and a tap made at the sixteenth turn.

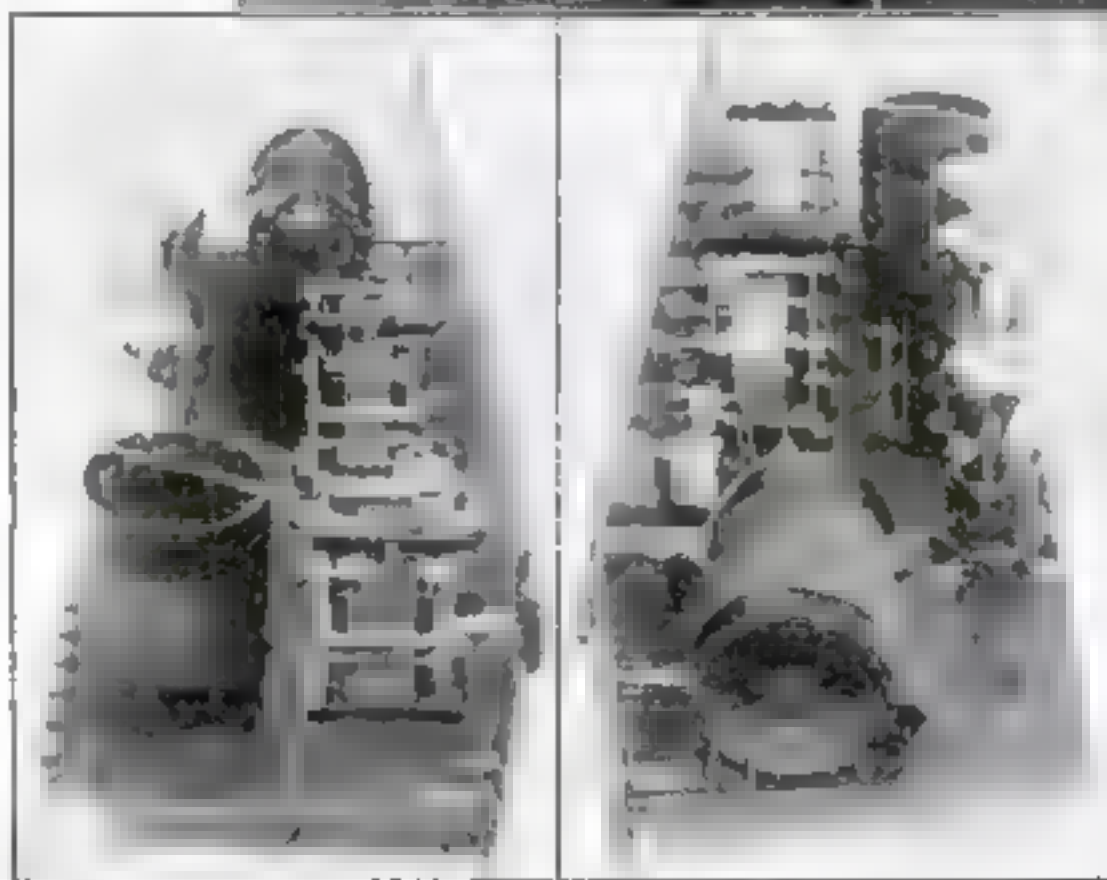
Coil D is made by winding 21 turns of No. 22 double silk-covered wire on each end of a tube two inches in diameter and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long. It is necessary to divide

the winding in this way to provide space for the shaft on which this coil is mounted. The dimensions of these three coils and the details of the parts needed to mount them are given in Fig. 8.

The panel and sub-panel are the next parts that must be prepared. These are parts Q and R and the layouts are given in Figs. 3 and 4, re-

### Tuning In

Fig. 5. James E. Caulfield tuning in the set that he describes in the accompanying article. He begins by setting the dial controlling the tickler coil, to throw the set into oscillation. The tuning is completed by adjusting condenser dials.



Figs. 6 and 7. Layout of the set viewed from each side. At left note the mounting of input coil A at the rear of variable

condenser E. The mounting of detector grid circuit coil C and detector tickler coil D is shown in the right hand view.

run a branch to one terminal of the neutralizing condenser H. The other side of condenser H connects with the tap on coil C.

The plate terminal of socket I next is connected with one end of coil B, and the other terminal of coil B is connected with the amplifier plus B binding post and the wire continued around to one terminal of jack P.

**T**HE terminals of coil C now can be connected with the terminals of condenser F. Be sure that the rotary plates are connected with the wire that is continued to the filament circuit of socket J.

When you have finished them, it is well to fit the sub-panel to the panel and the panel to the cabinet you have selected for the receiver, for if the panel is a shade too large, it is much easier to file it down before the instruments are mounted on it. Note that there is sufficient space at the left end of the sub-panel, as shown in Figs. 1 and 7, to fit another stage of audio-frequency amplification if desired. The brass brackets necessary to mount the sub-panel can be obtained in any radio store.

**A**FTER you are satisfied with the fit of the panel in the cabinet, proceed to mount the instruments as shown in Figs. 1, 6, and 7.

Now for the wiring. Condenser E is connected across the terminals of input coil A, with the rotary plates, with the ground terminal of the coil. The antenna binding post is connected with the tap on coil A.

Now wire the filament circuits of the three sockets, I, J, and K, with the rheostats L and M and the A-battery binding posts, as shown in the wiring diagram, Fig. 2. Next, connect a wire from the grid of socket I with the stator plates of condenser E, and from this same wire

The grid condenser G now can be connected between the stator plates of condenser F and the grid terminal of socket J. Make this connection just as short as possible. The grid condenser is supported by the wire leading from it.

One terminal of coil D is connected with the plate terminal of socket J, and the other goes to the P terminal on transformer N. The B terminal on transformer N is next connected with the detector B binding post. This completes the wiring, with the exception of the secondary circuit of the transformer N and the plate circuit of socket K.

The G terminal should be connected with the grid terminal of socket K and the P terminal with the battery side of rheostat L. The last wire is that which connects the plate terminal of socket K with the remaining terminal of jack P.

When the wiring has been completed and rechecked against Fig. 2, connect the antenna, the ground and the batteries. Insert tubes in the sockets, first making sure that the rheostats are on the "off" position. Now turn up the rheostats until the tubes are burning dimly. If squeals or whistles are obtained, adjust the neutralizing condenser until they disappear.

Continued on page 82.



# How to Do without Radio Batteries

## Simple Ways to Run a Set from a Farm Lighting Plant

By Alexander Senauke, M.E.

**T**HOUSANDS of American homes today are equipped with independent lighting plants that supply a ready source of power with which the radio receiving set can be connected so as to eliminate the use of special A and B batteries.

A number of different makes of farm lighting units are in use in various parts of the country, but all can be divided into two classes—those that use storage batteries and those that do not. The units that operate with storage

or the rest of the cells may have to be overcharged too often to keep them up to voltage.

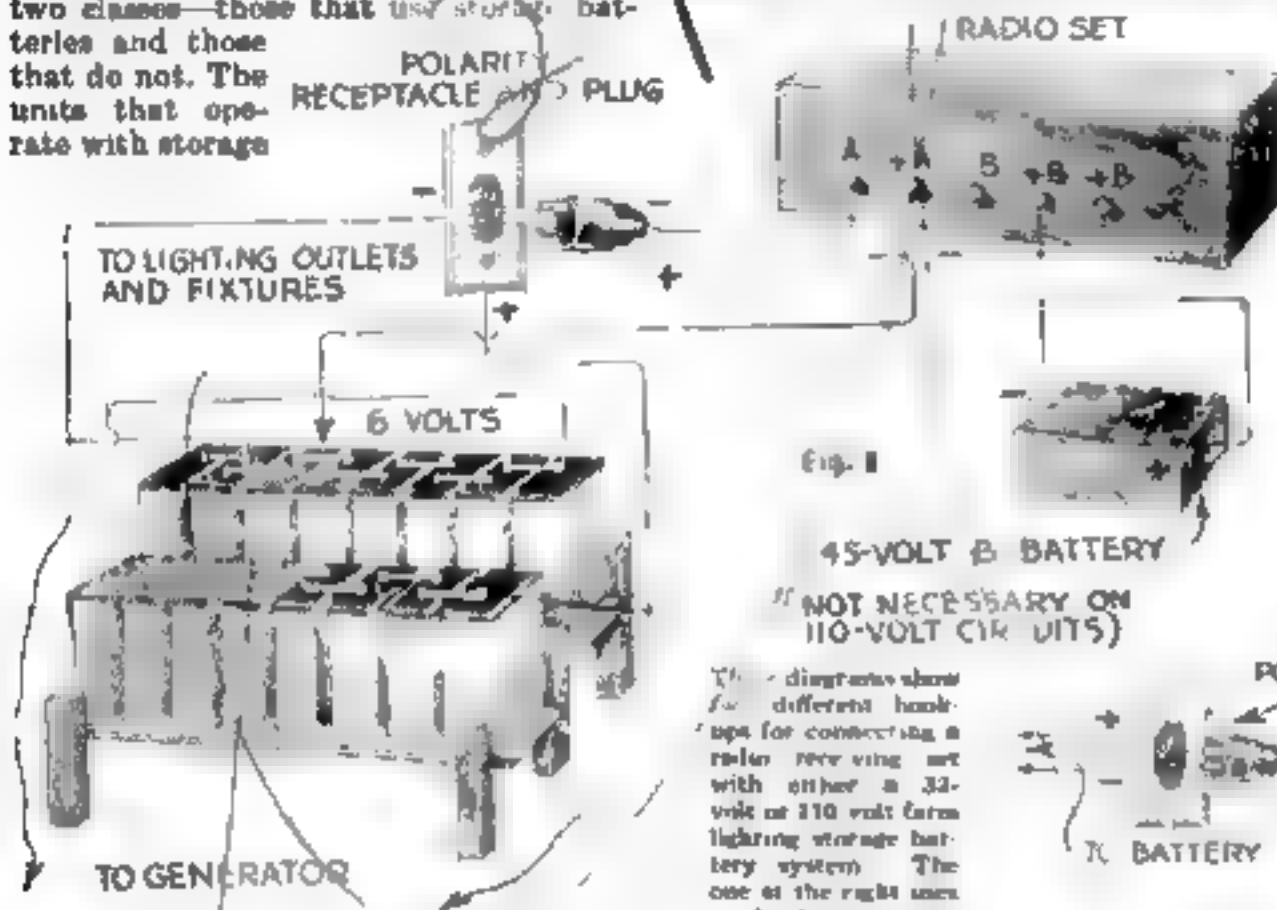
Figure 2 illustrates another way of connecting up that employs a resistance unit to overcome this objection. It is also easier to connect up, since no special wire has to be run all the way from the battery to the receiving set.

The table at the bottom of this page gives the value of the fixed resistance that should be used with the hook-up shown

tioned in connection with the circuit of Fig. 2. Do not turn off or remove one tube from the socket while the current is turned on, as this would throw an extra load on the other tubes and they might burn out.

**S**TORAGE batteries form a source of power supply for radio work that is ideal because the current flow is perfectly even and steady and the voltage drop is so slight between full charge and normal discharge that it does not affect the adjustment of the filament or plate control. However, when the generator is running to charge the batteries of a farm lighting outfit, there usually is a slight hum, depending on the condition of the generator brushes and the capacity of the battery with relation to the charging rate of the generator. Most of the systems are automatic in operation so that the generator starts charging when the battery voltage drops, indicating that a charge is necessary.

If you are going to use a set employing several tubes that would amplify this hum enough to be troublesome, it will be worth while to have the service man from



batteries have been well standardized so far as voltage is concerned, so that the battery of practically every farm lighting unit develops either 32 volts or 110 volts.

If your home is equipped with a 32-volt system, you can dispense with all extra batteries for your radio set if your receiver uses only one tube. A multi-tube set, however, requires more than 32 volts, so that with such a set it still will be necessary to use one block of B battery to obtain the correct plate voltage for the amplifier tubes.

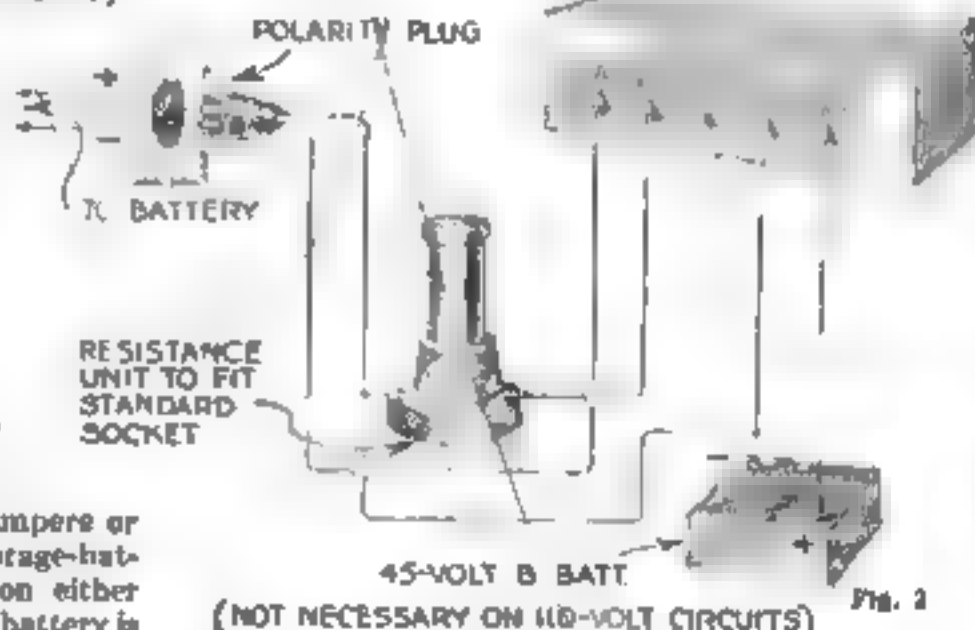
With the 110-volt system, the voltage will be found ample for all requirements.

Figure 1 shows one way to follow to hook up the receiving set to either the 32-volt system or the 110-volt system. No connection is necessary to the minus B binding post, because this post is connected inside the set with either the minus or plus A binding post and this connection is already made for you in the battery itself.

There is one objection to this way of obtaining the filament current that applies particularly to multi-tube sets. The extra drain on the first three cells, if the receiver is used constantly, eventually may exhaust these three cells,

in Fig. 2 to cut down the voltage for the filament circuit when from one to five .06-ampere or quarter-ampere storage-battery tubes are used on either 32 or 110 volts. If the battery is situated a considerable distance from the receiving set, the resistances specified for 32-volt circuits may have to be cut down somewhat, owing to the drop in voltage over the line.

There is one point that should be men-



### What Fixed Resistance to Use

**T**HE following table, prepared by Alexander Senauke, expert of the POPULAR SCIENCE INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS, shows the value of the fixed resistance that should be used with the hook-up in Fig. 2, according to the number and kind of tubes employed in the receiver and the voltage used.

No. of tubes	.06-Ampere Tubes		Quarter-Ampere Tubes	
	32 volts	110 volts	32 volts	110 volts
1	450 ohms	1750 ohms	100 ohms	420 ohms
2	230 "	870 "	55 "	210 "
3	150 "	590 "	36 "	140 "
4	115 "	440 "	27 "	105 "
5	90 "	350 "	21 "	84 "

the company that supplied the outfit arrange a switch that will prevent the generator from starting when you are trying to receive. The switch should be placed handy to the radio receiver.

Since most farm lighting outfits are so adjusted that the generator starts long before the battery has reached the discharged condition, holding up the charge in this way for an hour or two will not cause any damage.

The diagrams shown here can be applied to all forms of home lighting outfits except those that use a 110-volt generator instead of storage batteries. In next month's issue such outfits will be covered in an article that will show you how to use the 110-volt lighting current from the street mains to run your radio set.



# An Easy, New Way to Drill Panels

## Useful Ideas that Will Simplify the Hard Jobs in Radio

By Robert E. Martin

**D**RILLING the panel is a job that many a new radio fan tackles with fear and trembling. He feels confident of success so far as the small holes are concerned—those of, say, three-sixteenths of an inch or less; but the big holes present quite a problem.

In the first place, big drills cost money, and in the second place the average fan usually does not own a drill brace that will hold drills larger than one-quarter of an inch. Yet there are a number of radio instruments that require holes larger than this in order to fit them to the panel.

I happened to be in a hardware store the other day when the proprietor was rearranging some of his stock. Among the pile of merchandise on the counter were some reamers. One long, thin box struck my eye. It was marked: "Taper— $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch."

As I had gone into the store to buy some big drills to make the holes in a new panel, it occurred to me to see what that reamer would do in radio work, so I bought it at a cost of 80 cents—less than the cost of two sizes of the large drills.

In Fig. 1 is shown the reamer in operation, as well as the result of an experiment on a particularly tough and brittle piece of bakelite.

A row of holes was drilled with an ordinary one-eighth-inch twist drill and then the reamer was inserted in a bit brace and turned into the holes. It ate its way through as if the panel were just so much cheese—and quickly too. No chipped nor marred edges, and the holes were clean and smooth.

It is true that each hole left by the

reamer has a slight taper to it, but not enough to make any difference for radio work.

With one twist drill and this standard sized reamer, you are equipped to fit to a radio panel any instrument that does not require a hole larger than one-half inch. Just try this way of "drilling" the next panel you make.



Fig. 2. An ordinary pencil eraser aids in close tuning. With the rubber pressed against the panel and the edge of the dial, the pencil is rotated making minute changes in the setting.

### For Close Tuning

**D**O YOU find it difficult to make those close adjustments of the dial that bring in the distant stations with maximum loudness? Here is a little kink that will give you practically as good results as micrometer dials at a cost of five cents.

Use an ordinary lead pencil held as shown in Fig. 2, with the rubber pressed against the panel and the edge of the dial.

When you rotate the pencil, the dial will turn slowly. In this way it is easily possible to make changes in the setting so small that you can hardly see the dial move.

This method is particularly valuable for use on receivers that are troubled with capacity effect. The pencil keeps your hand a considerable distance from the panel.

### Charging B Batteries

**T**HE usual way to charge storage B batteries that develop not more than 50 or 60 volts is to place a single chemical rectifier cell in series with the battery, an

electric-light bulb to reduce the current to the proper value, and the 110-volt alternating current from the street mains.

The peak voltage on each side of the cycle of 110-volt alternating current is in the neighborhood of 155 volts, so that it ought to be possible to charge batteries up to at least 120 volts by this system. But practically, it cannot be done because of the losses in the rectifier, produced by the high voltage applied to the rectifier when the direction of current is opposite to that which charges the battery.

The charging system shown diagrammatically in Fig. 3, gets around this difficulty by the use of two rectifier cells so arranged that one side of the current wave charges one half of the battery, and when the current swings to the other direction the second rectifier cell sends the current through the other section.

To charge the battery it is necessary only to clip the wires on the battery as shown and close the double-pole switch. Be careful to connect the lead and aluminum plates as they are in the drawing, for if you get them reversed, the battery will be charged in the wrong direction.

The rectifier cells should be of one-

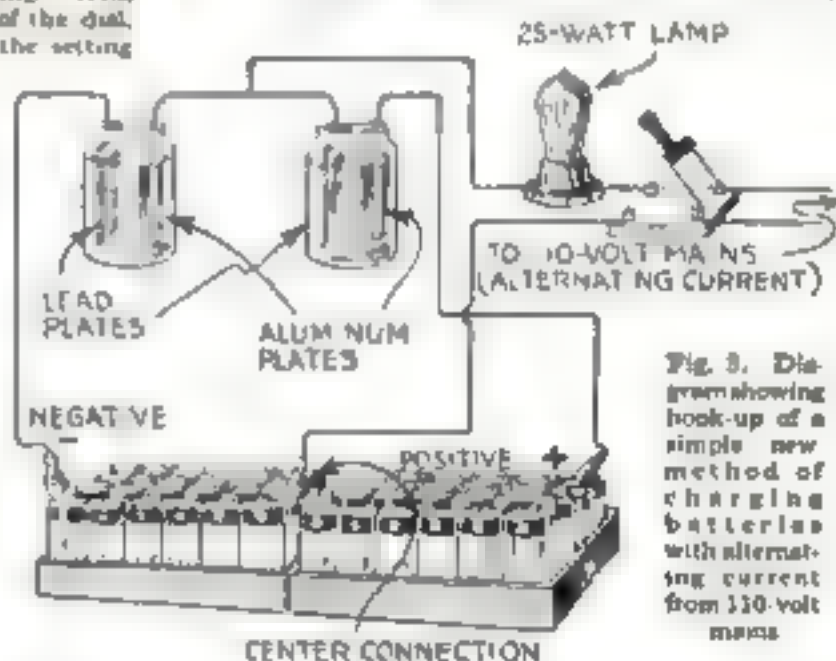
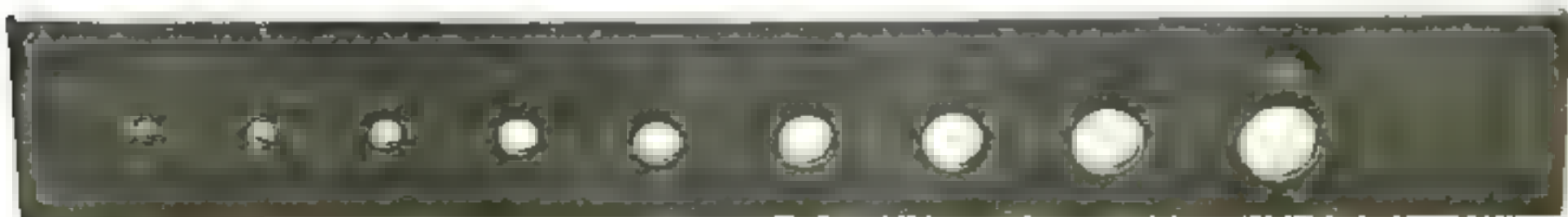


Fig. 3. Diagram showing hook-up of a simple new method of charging batteries with alternating current from 110-volt mains.



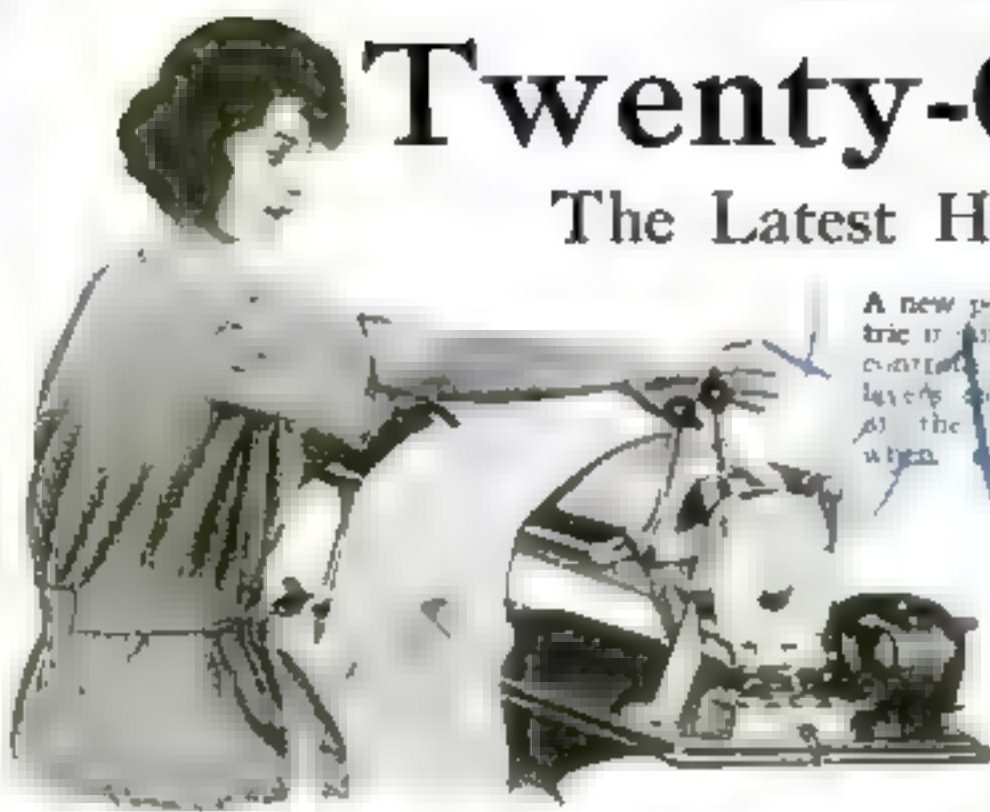
Fig. 1. How a standard taper reamer may be used to drill any size hole, from one-eighth to one-half inch, in your radio panel, as shown in the radio panel below.





# Twenty-One Inventions

The Latest Household Suggestions in Pictures

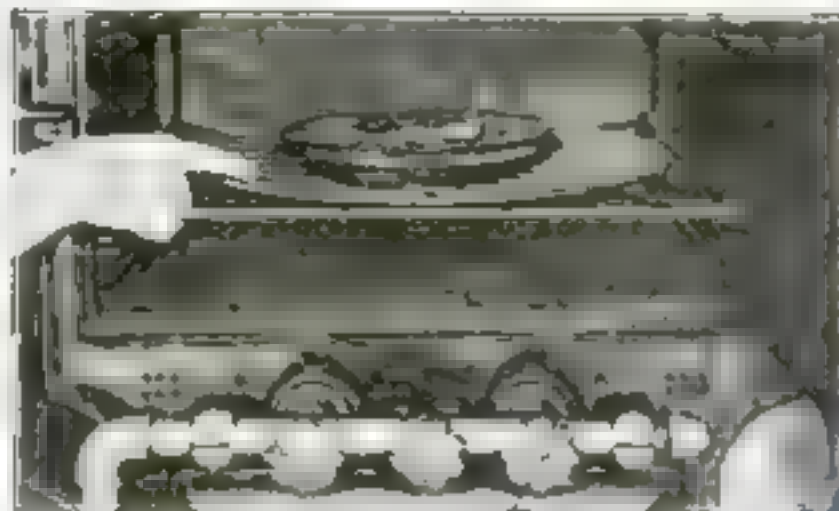


A new portable electric ironing board extends and retracts at the touch of a button, easily in use.



Troublesome cords are eliminated by new electric irons that are used with an electrically heated contact base.

Turning steaks or roasts is simplified by this triple-jointed double-pronged cooking fork.



This revolving oven rack is a convenient means of removing cooking food from the hot oven.

The teakettle below is also a plate warmer. It has an opening through which plates are placed over the water.



Labor-saving floor waxer with long handle. Wax is applied through a cheesecloth cover.



Placed over the gas flame, this circular cooker catches drippings, concentrates the heat, saves pans, and keeps the stove clean.



A rapid-riser ashtray cover prevents dust from flying all over the cellar.

This handy four-in-one kitchen implement serves to open cans, chip ice, open milk bottles and remove metal caps from bottles.



Orange peel is removed in unbroken halves by a new curved implement that cleanly separates the peel from the fruit.



From one to six eggs can be boiled at once in this wire basket, which folds to fit smaller vessels.



# to Save Your Wife Work

## and How They Add to Every-Day Convenience

The vacuum cleaner is converted into a washing machine for clothes or dishes by an agitator attachment fastened to the blower outlet of the cleaner

Here is a compact new washing machine with large capacity. A sealed air space between inside copper tub and outside covering holds the heat in. The machine has a swinging wringer attachment

Below is a new baking-dish of special glass, with conical center for Lorna Doone cake

Two kinds of food can be cooked at once in this new combination frying pan

A new method of preserving just before the glass top is placed over a canned ring. The air beneath is removed by flame

Floors can be scrubbed and mopped in one operation with this combination brush

A wire cage for cutting bread into even slices for sandwiches. The knife is inserted between the wires

A highly concentrated new gas in crystalline form is contained in this new moth preventive

A remarkable grinder with attachments for stuffing sausages, pressing fruit, and grinding meat

To prevent offensive cooking odors and to do away with the heat of cooking, a cabinet has been designed to enclose the stove. A special ventilator built above the stove carries away the odors



# Is Your Car in Trim for Winter?

An expert's practical hints on how to prepare it for freezing blasts, whether you drive it or store it

By George A. Luers

**I** AM going to tell you about two automobiles that I saw during the last year.

The first was a smart coupe of expensive make. I came upon it one exceptionally cold day on the main highway between Washington and New York. The hood was up and two men were peering in at the engine. One I recognized as a well-known Washington professional man. The other was the proprietor of a gasoline station situated about a mile from the place where the car was standing.

The car had run out of gas on the road, and its owner had walked to the filling station to replenish the supply. In the short time it had taken him to reach the station and to drive back with its owner, the engine

For four months he had not so much as looked at the car, and when he tried to take it out, it refused to run. He asked me to run over and see what the trouble was, and the things I found the matter with that car were plenty!

The storage battery was cracked. The fan belt was broken. The four tires were flattened and weakened from supporting the weight of the car. The exposed steel parts of the engine and electrical system were liberally coated with rust.

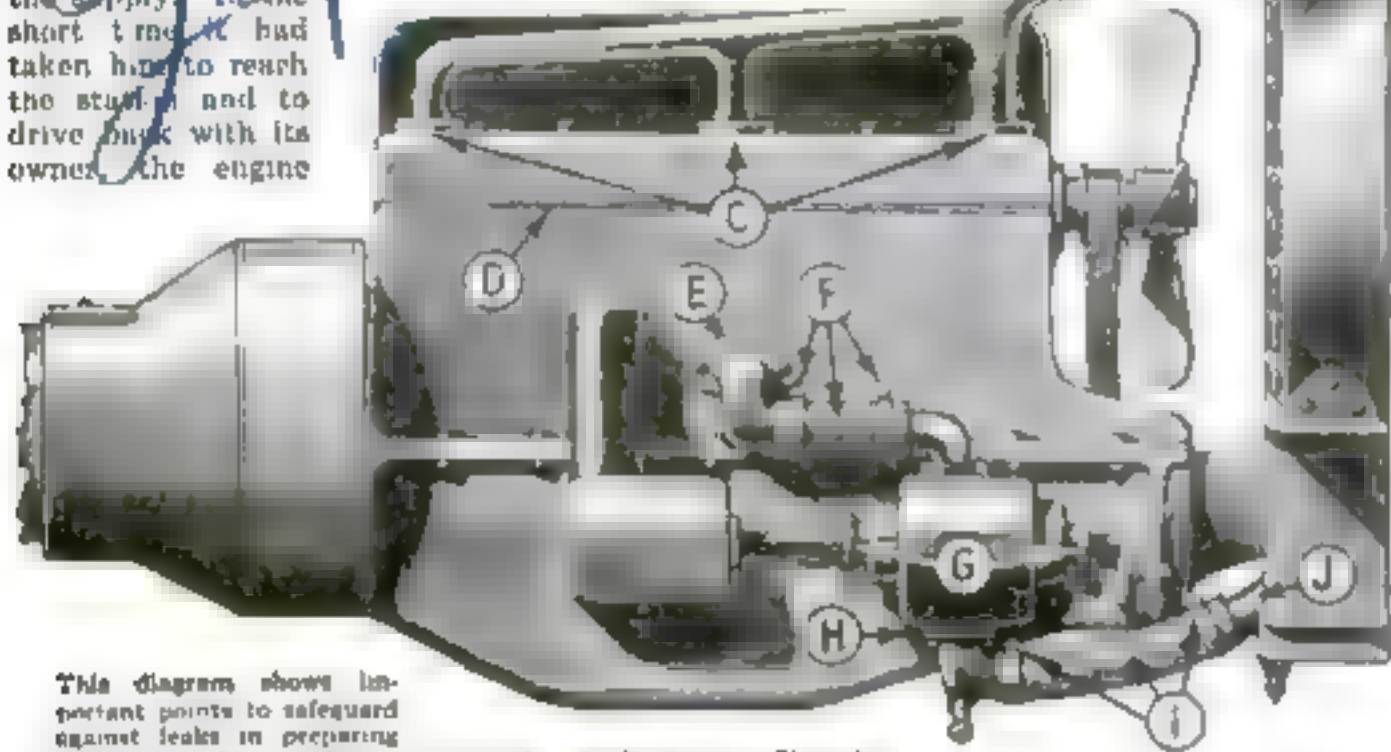
Now, these two

cold and moisture, is quite as bad as going away on your vacation without locking your front door.

Now, strange as it may seem, it is usually better for your car and it may be cheaper, to keep it in operation all winter than to lay it up. Outside of a slightly larger consumption of gasoline and the cost of alcohol or other anti-freeze compound, it is scarcely more expensive to run a car during the winter than during the summer, while it may be most expensive to lay a car up and have it meet the fate of the one I described above. Also, a car that is in daily use must receive a certain amount of care to be kept running efficiently, while the car that is locked up in a cold, sometimes snowbound, garage scarcely invites attention.

**I**F YOU intend to run your car through the winter, as most people do, you must do three simple things. Prepare the engine for anti-freeze compound, put in the anti-freeze compound, and renew the latter as it evaporates or is lost through leakage.

The first of these precautions amounts to little more than seeing that your water circulation system is tight. A small drip during the summer is inconsequential, it means merely adding water from time to time. The same small drip in the winter, though, is likely to run into money, since it is carrying away an anti-freezing mixture that costs you between 50 cents and a



This diagram shows important points to safeguard against leaks in preparing your engine for anti-freeze compound. A—Radiator. Clean by washing. Use sealing compound to repair slight leaks. B—Cylinder outlet hose. Renew if condition is doubtful. Tighten clamps every two to four weeks. C—Cylinder flange gaskets. Tighten and shellac. D—Cylinder head gasket. Tighten and shellac. E—Flange gasket. Tighten and shellac. F—Cylinder inlet hose. Renew if necessary. Tighten clamps every two to four weeks. G—Packing nuts. Tighten every two to four weeks. H—Flange gasket. Tighten and shellac. I—Pump hose. Renew if necessary. Tighten clamps every two to four weeks. J—Radiator outlet. Wash clean and repair large or small leaks with a reliable sealing compound.

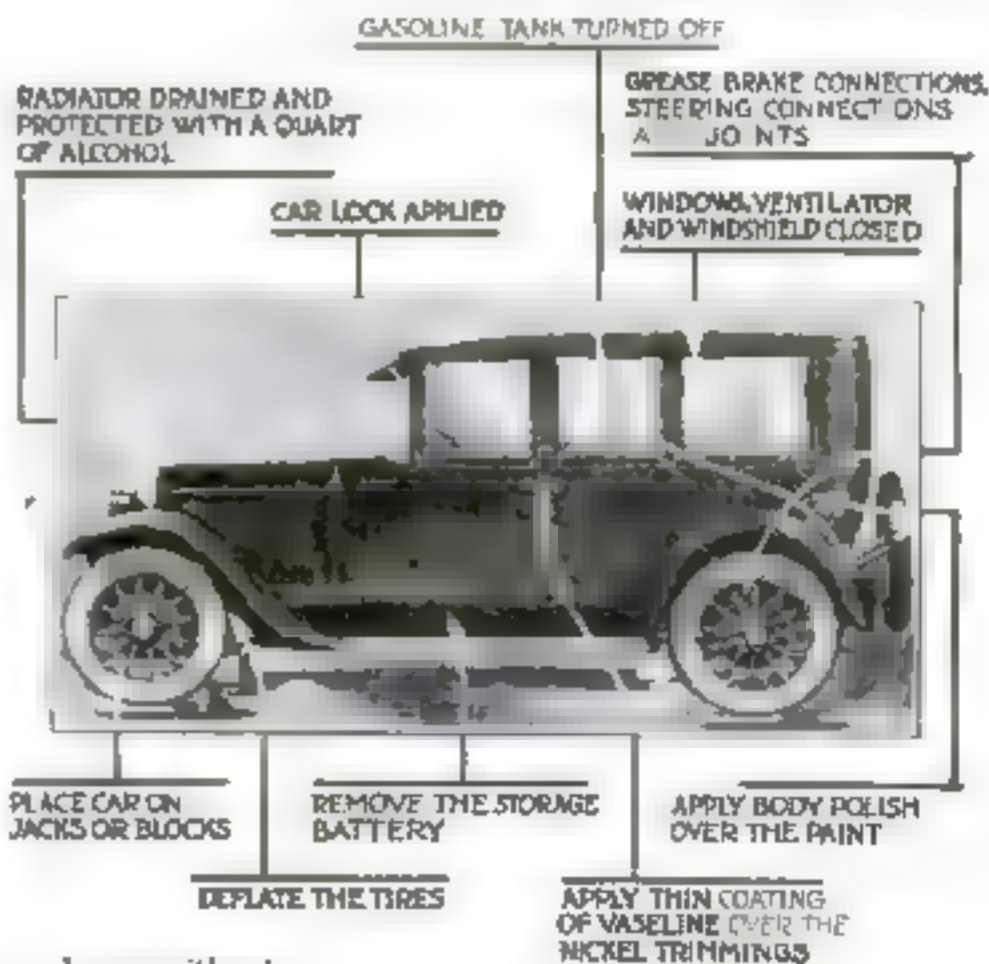
had cooled down and frozen solid, bursting the cylinder block. This necessitated a long tow, extensive engine repairs, and loss of the use of the car for a couple of weeks.

All because the owner had failed to use alcohol or other anti-freeze mixture in his radiator, assuming that he was secure from danger because he kept the car in a heated garage at night!

**T**HE other car I saw a few months later—on one of the first warm days of spring. It was in the garage of a friend of mine who lives in the suburbs of Washington. He uses the car, a medium-priced one of popular make, only for pleasure, and had, so he said, "put it up for the winter." That is to say he had run it into his garage in the fall, opened the radiator petcock to drain the cooling system, and had gone out, locking the garage door behind him.

cars supplied perfect illustrations of what not to do with your automobile in winter, whether you run it, or keep it in your garage.

To operate a car through the winter without preparing it for the ravages of the weather is almost as foolish as it would be to try to make yourself comfortable for the winter in a house without a heater. And to keep your car in the garage for several months without safeguarding it against its insidious enemies,



If you are storing your car for the winter, the precautions indicated above will save you unnecessary trouble and expense when you bring it out in the spring.



dollar a gallon. Reference to the accompanying diagram will show you where to look for leaks and how to repair them.

Rubber hose connections are the most frequent cause of leaks, and it is usually well to renew these before filling with anti-freeze if they are old or their condition is doubtful. Renewal of the pump packing is another job that should be done before the anti-freeze is placed in the radiator. It is also well to tighten the hose clamps and pump gland every two weeks or so during the winter, since these parts may become loosened in driving.

Small leaks in the radiator can be repaired with a radiator leak-sealing compound. This should be done a couple of weeks before the anti-freeze is used, to give the cement a chance to set and harden. Sometimes the solvent action of the anti-freeze will cause unsuspected leaks to appear. A pound of washing soda dissolved and poured in the radiator will wash the dirt and sludge from the cooling system and disclose the location of such leaks in time to repair them.

In addition to the various commercial anti-freezing solutions, denatured alcohol, a mixture of half denatured alcohol and half glycerine, and calcium chloride, mixed with the water in the cooling system in correct proportions, supply effective means of preventing a car from freezing.

THE following tables show the proportions in which these mixtures should be used for various degrees of cold. The quantities given are for Ford cars, the radiator capacity of which is 2 1/4 gallons. The same proportions should be maintained, of course, for larger cars:

#### DENATURED ALCOHOL

Percentage of Alcohol	Quantity	Freezing Point
10	1 quart	25° F.
20	2 quarts	15° F.
25	2 1/2 quarts	10° F.
30	3 quarts	5° F.
40	4 quarts	0° F.
50	5 quarts	35° F. below

#### HALF GLYCERINE AND HALF DENATURED ALCOHOL

Percentage of Mixture	Quantity	Freezing Point
10	1 quart	15° F.
20	2 quarts	5° F.
25	2 1/2 quarts	0° F.
30	3 quarts	5° F. below

#### CALCIUM CHLORIDE

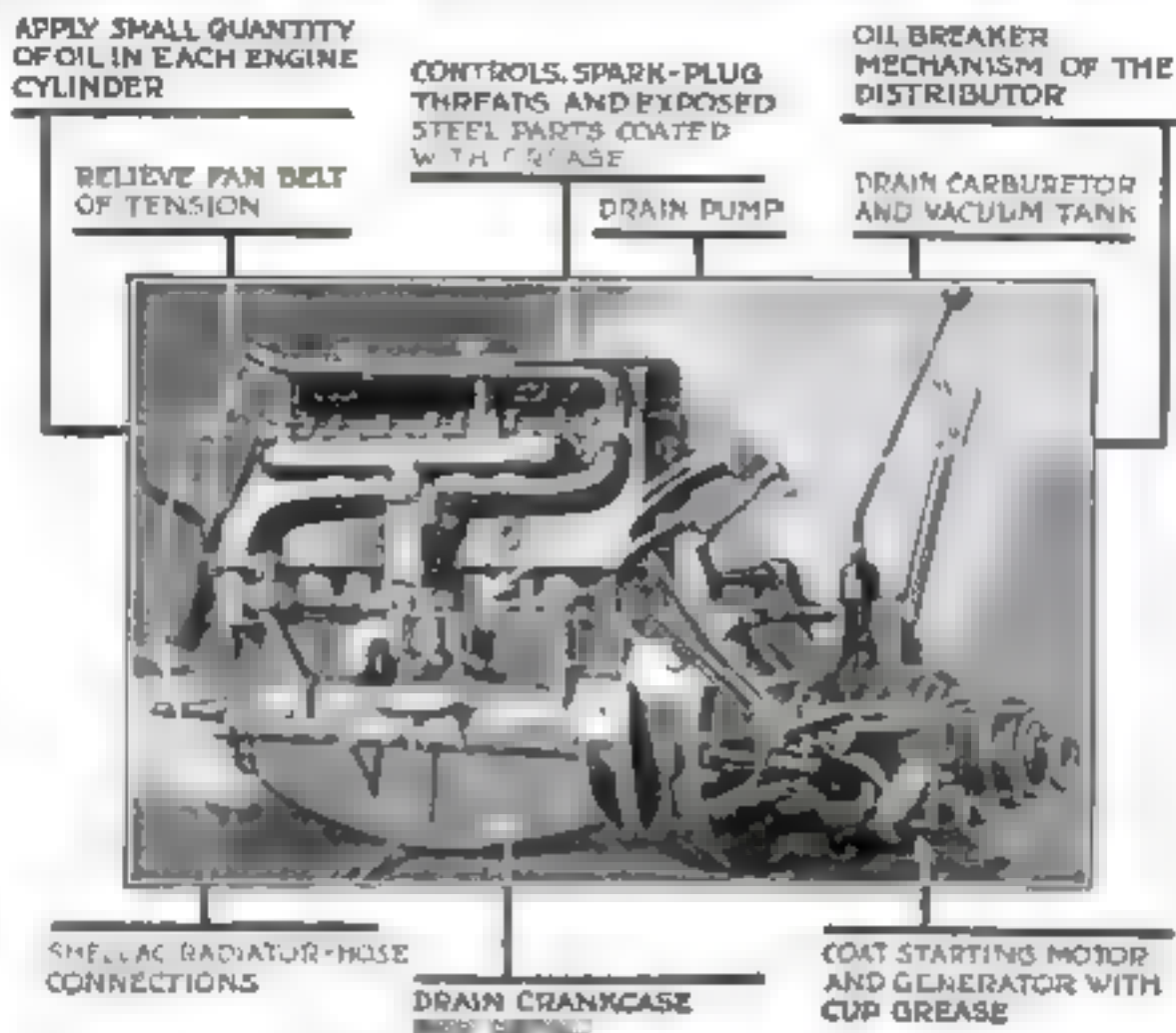
Form of Calcium Chloride	Freezing Point
Flake	18° F.
Granular	0° F.
Brick	35° F. below

Neutralize by the addition of ammonia to the point where the litmus paper fails to turn to color.

Your car will lose anti-freeze mixture in the winter through leakage, evaporation, or both. If you use alcohol, or alcohol compounds, remember that these evaporate faster than the water with

which they are mixed, and that you must make up for this difference when you replenish the supply. In other words, use a slightly stronger solution than you used when filling the radiator for the first time.

Calcium chloride does not evaporate, so that if you use this solution, unless your car leaks considerably, it will be necessary for you to replenish the liquid in the cooling system with water only.



Parts of the engine and electrical units that require attention before starting your car for the winter months. The simple precautions to be taken in each case are indicated.

If your car is in good mechanical condition, the foregoing is really all you need to do to enjoy it through the winter. However, you may live in a region where heavy snows and poor roads make winter motoring impossible. That means stor-

age, and storage, unless accomplished intelligently, means trouble.

The first thing to do with a car that is to be laid up for the winter is to drain out the old engine oil and refill with new. This prevents heavy particles settling and clogging the oil ducts. Next, drop a tablespoonful of cylinder oil in the head of each cylinder and crank the engine vigorously to spread the oil on pistons, rings, and cylinder walls to prevent rust.

Drain the radiator and pump, and pour a quart of denatured alcohol into the radiator after closing the petcocks lest water be retained by clogged tubes or pipes.

COAT all exposed metal parts of the engine with cup grease. Relieve the tension of the fan belt, and coat the radiator hose connections lightly with shellac to prevent decay of the rubber.

The various movable parts of the chassis, brake rods, connections, steering-gear parts and the like—should be protected from rust with cup grease. It is not necessary to drain the gasoline tank, but the fuel line petcock should be closed, and the vacuum tank and carburetor should be drained to avoid leakage and freezing if water has collected.

The screwed hubs and retaining nuts of disk wheels or demountable wheels should be covered with a film of heavy oil.

The axles should be raised and the car set on jacks, putting pressure on the wheels or other substantial supports to bring the tires clear of the floor, and the tires should be partly deflated to remove the strain of strain. If the garage is damp, it is well to coat the juncture of tire and rim with shellac to avoid the possibility of the rim's rusting.

The electrical system demands special care. Generator and starting motor should be protected from dampness with cup grease. The storage battery should be removed and should be charged once a month. This is important, for a discharged battery will freeze, and even a fully charged battery will discharge through internal leakage when not in use. The distributor head should be lifted and the breaker mechanism oiled to prevent rusting. The wiring, however, requires no special protection.

If yours is a closed car, close it up tight during storage to protect the upholstery from dust, dampness and vermin. If it is an open car, put up the top and button all curtains in place. This will prevent top and curtains from cracking, wrinkling, or rotting.

All nicked parts should be smeared lightly with vaseline to prevent tarnish, while a liberal coating of body polish applied without rubbing down will protect the paint against sweating and moisture.

### Winter Driving Hints

1. Be sure that the cooling system of your car is tight against leaks, and filled with the correct anti-freeze solution.
2. See that the carburetor is adjusted to a "rich" mixture.
3. Before starting in cold weather, always push out the clutch pedal. This will relieve the drag of the transmission on the starter.
4. The instant the engine starts, open the choke partway, and as soon as possible open it fully.
5. Let the engine warm up before trying to drive fast.
6. See that you always have an adequate supply of the correct grade of oil in the crankcase.



# Kinks for 'the Home Garage

## How to Save Your Time

**G**ARAGES are normally narrow and any special equipment placed along the sides cuts down still more the limited space.

After finding his bench with the front wheel hub and tearing down an electric conduit with the opposite wheel, one car-owner made a wheel trough or runway at one side by bolting down "two-by-fours" as indicated in Fig. 1.

**J**OHNSON, one of my neighbors, who had done an extra good job of washing up his car in the garage one afternoon recently, drove into the garage as usual that evening and, in spite of his brakes, smashed both headlights on the garage workbench. The combination of water and oil was a match for the brakes.

Remembering that rubber would be the best thing to wear the smooth concrete of water, Johnson made a simple squeegee from an old inner tube, strips of iron, a pipe nipple, two nuts and a broom handle, as shown in Fig. 2.

An oil pan was made by bending a sheet of roofing tin into a tray as indicated, the corners being made without rivets or cutting.

Now, after washing up, Johnson quickly sweeps the water off the floor. The pan is filled with sawdust and placed under the engine to catch the dripping oil. When draining the crankcase, transmission, or differential, the pan is used as a catch basin.

These simple expedients result in the floor's remaining clean all the time. Johnson also saves himself the task of wiping up the grease.—G. A. L.

**T**HE light, quick-acting jack illustrated in Fig. 3 is a great convenience in the home garage. The base, A, is 2 by 4 by 12 in. B, which is screwed or nailed securely to it is the same thickness as the lever, D. There are two pieces, C, fully 1 in. thick, screwed to either side of B and slotted as indicated. The slots permit a quick, easy adjustment to either the front or the rear axle of a Ford or similar light car. D should be of ash or other hard, tough wood.

An old navy bolt will do for the pivot, but a gas-pipe, cut just long enough to go through the uprights and lever and held in place by a light bolt and washers, is better because it affords a larger bearing surface and reduces friction.

The fastening loop, of No. 9 wire, has an eye at each end and is held by a bolt through B.—HOWARD E. GOOD, Waterville, Ohio.

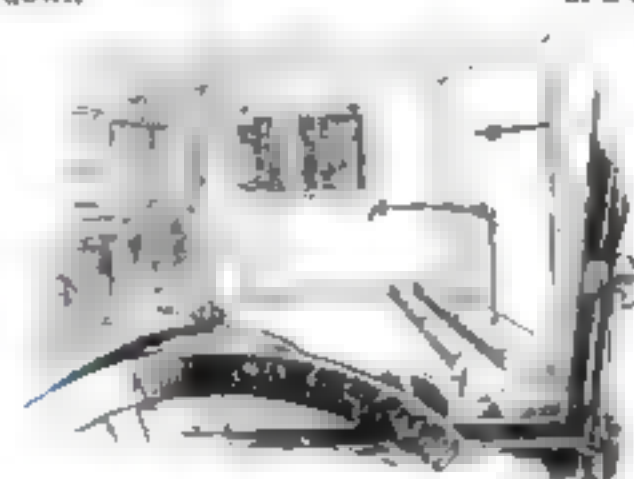


Fig. 1. Runway guides car into narrow garage



Fig. 2. Garage floor squeegee and oil pan



Fig. 4. Patching a top

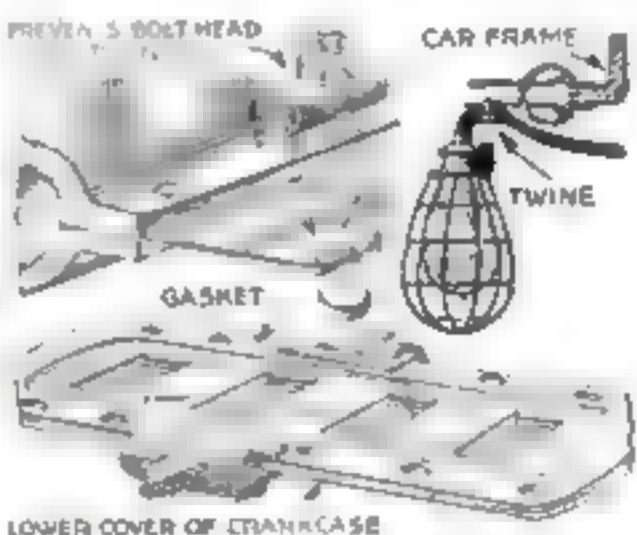


Fig. 3. Quick-acting jack for light cars

Fig. 5. Paper fasteners simplify repair work

**M**ANY tops of closed cars are snagged by overhanging branches of trees and holes 2 or 3 in. long are torn. The repairman would prefer to replace the entire top section, at considerable cost, but the owner himself can make an inexpensive and quick repair through the use of a cementless or "cold" patch (Fig. 4).

Clean the rubberized fabric with gasoline around the broken area and apply a patch big enough to overlap the ends of the tear. This should be applied on a tube, and the patch dipped in gasoline before placing over the break. It is advisable, however, to place a weight, such as a flat-iron, over the patch for several hours.

**E**VERY car-owner has individual methods of simplifying and expediting repairs. A striking example of this is the case of a motorist who uses ordinary spring paper fasteners in many ways, three of which are illustrated in Fig. 5.

Used as a bolt holder, the fastener makes possible the insertion of bolts singly in difficult places, as on the flanges of engine bases, where the worker cannot easily reach the bolt head and nut at the same time. In placing gaskets under crankcase cover plates, it is difficult to align the gasket with the bolt holes. Fasteners are placed on opposite sides of the cover to hold the cork or felt gasket in line, and it will stay in position while the work of inserting the bolts is going on.

By attaching a spring fastener to the lamp cord of the trouble light close to the lamp, it is possible to snap the lamp quickly to any part of the chassis adjacent to the work.

**T**HE electrical difficulties to which a car is subject often are due in part to short circuits and grounds that exist where the wires come in contact with parts of the engine frame or body. Many manufacturers advise that the car be re-wired after a period of service to safeguard the electrical system, but the multiplicity of wires makes the rewiring a time-consuming job.

To eliminate most of this work, one owner of a completely equipped car simply reverses the wires wherever the installation permits. The wire is removed, turned end for end, and reconnected. Any part that is abraded, unduly flexed or weak, is protected by the shifting.

Another economical procedure is to reverse the wires from the coils to the timer on light popular cars.

## A Wealth of Mechanical Articles in This Issue

**W**HETHER you are an amateur or a professional mechanic, a beginner or an expert, you will find many articles of absorbing interest in the following pages—things to build, household utilities, ways to keep your home shipshape, and better methods for the shop.

The Home Workshop pages 89 to 129 this month has 42 articles with 76 illustrations. The Shipshape Home Section (pages 122 and 123) contains three columns of useful household ideas.

The Better Shop Methods Department page 94 and pages 130 to 140 has many labor-saving hints for mechanics packed into its 15 articles.





# The Home Workshop

Arthur Wakefield, Editor

## How You Can Build a Fine Table

Construction Simplified for the Amateur Craftsmen

**F**OR the home worker who wishes to build a piece of furniture that is a little finer than anything ordinarily undertaken by amateurs, the accompanying details of a Sheraton table have been prepared.

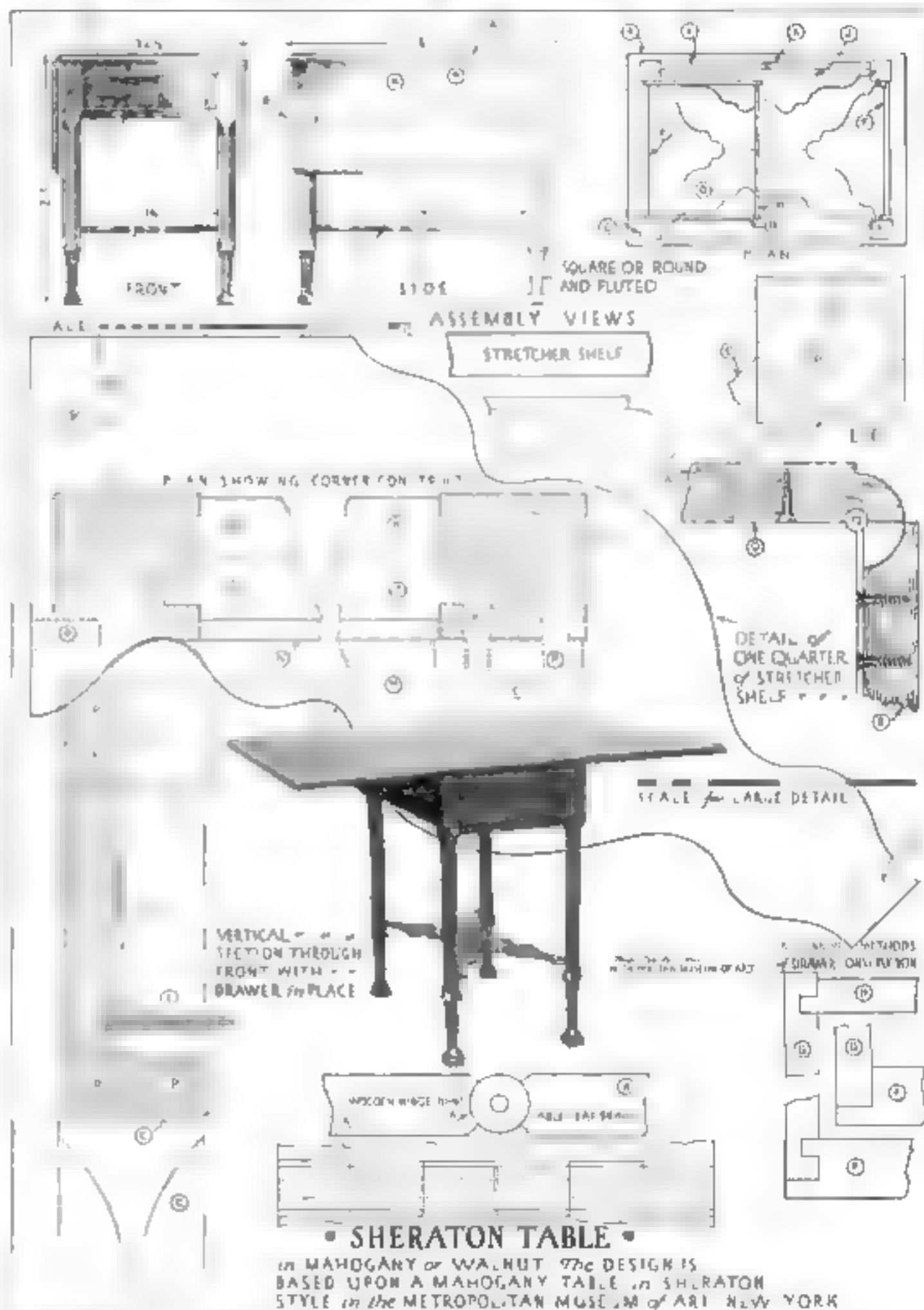
The table is one to grace any room. If carefully constructed and well finished in either mahogany or walnut, it will grow richer and more beautiful with age. It is exactly the type of furniture that becomes a prized heirloom. And the very fact that it is put together painstakingly by hand and is the product of the loving labor of many evenings at cellar or attic workbench adds to its intrinsic utility and value.

The design is based upon a mahogany table in Sheraton style in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. George F. Kaercher, the furniture-factory superintendent who prepared the working details, has made no attempt to follow slavishly the original. Using the museum piece simply to suggest the style, he has adapted the design to the requirements of home construction, simplifying it where possible.

In size the table is one to commend itself for many purposes, especially when space is at a premium, as in a small room or apartment. The top is 22  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. by 2 ft. 8 in.; with both leaves extended, it is 2 ft. 8 in. by 4 ft.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. The height is 2 ft. 5 in. There are two roomy drawers, one in each end.

There is nothing particularly difficult about the construction. Any woodworker with reasonable experience in building simple furniture, such as most boys acquire nowadays in their manual-training classes, will have no trouble in understanding the drawings or performing the individual tool operations. Success depends, however, upon great accuracy in laying out the stock and fitting the joints.

(Continued on page 124)



End, side, and plan views of the table, and larger details of the corner construction, drawers, legs, top, leaves, braces, and ornamental stretcher shelf. The parts are lettered to correspond with the bill of materials which should be studied in connection with the drawings. Any dimensions may be found by using the graphic scales.



# Dressing Up Your Radio Receiver

## Secrets of "Style" in Constructing a Good-Looking Set

By W. R. Clendinning  
Designer of Radio Apparatus

various positions. Our first trial was of a layout as shown in Fig. 1. Then we found:

First, the grid wire would be 9 in. long from the secondary condenser to the grid of the radio-frequency tube.

Second, the plate connection would be parallel to the grid wire.

Third, the tube sockets and transformers were jammed together at the right end of the panel and yet there was a lot of unused space at point marked A.

To make a long story short, we juggled with front panel and rear panel layouts for a couple of days before we drilled a hole in the panel. The last layout is shown in Fig. 2, and has the following advantages.

On the front panel, the 3-in. dial with the vernier, that is so necessary with the special feed-back coil used with our hook-up, and the two 4-in. dials on each side of it "balance" nicely. Placing the rheostats above the center line of the panel and the jacks in a straight line directly below them, gives more weight to the right side and eliminates the bare space usually found above rheostats in amateur sets.

The layout of instruments behind the panel is more satisfactory, for the space is very evenly filled. The grid and plate leads are well separated, and the plate and coupler coil are entirely out of inductive relation, as they should be.

The aerial and ground binding posts are on a separate block at extreme left of panel, thus producing short leads to the 4-turn primary. The grid lead is 8 in. long from the feed-back coil secondary to the grid. The plate wiring, started at the plate of the radio-frequency tube, runs

DAD dropped in on us one night and became thoroughly interested in something that was going on at our local station. The look in his eyes when Jim switched over to Kansas City, just to see if he could get them, told us a story we had never before realized.

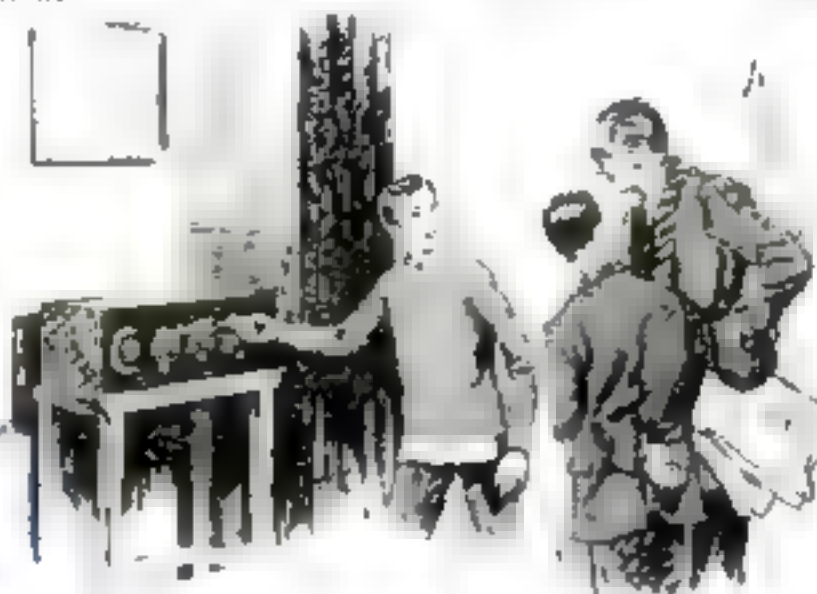
"What selfish idiots we have been," said Jim to me later. "Here we have been doing all sorts of tricks with our sets and never topped to think that perhaps the rest of the family might want to listen in just for the enjoyment of the programs."

And then the idea came. We decided to build Dad a set for his better set than we had ever had. A set good enough to look like a factory set and to work like no set ever worked before. So we built it, with all the skill we could muster.

Before we started to make it we asked Mrs. Smith, our next-door neighbor, to come in one day when Mother was out and tell us where she thought the set should be placed, and what sort of finish it should have to match our furniture, and similar questions that only a woman can answer.

Then Jim, who used to work for a carpenter, built a real cabinet, to take a 7 by 21 in. panel. He made it of oak, carved with a pretty checkerboard design. Then he stained and waxed it with much elbow grease, and put on fancy silver-plated hinges and catches.

I was all for going down and buying the parts immediately, but Jim said, "No, let's figure out what color dials will look best, and what sort of panel, jacks, and



### Materials that Insure a Professional Finish

**PANEL**—Standard, of guaranteed quality. Dials of same material and finished to match or to contrast artistically.

**Apparatus**—Parts to match in appearance. All exposed metal to be nickel, silver or gold plated.

**Wiring**—Silk-covered magnet wire, braided copper flexible leads, and tinned or gold-plated copper bus bar for connections. Bends to be neat and all wires as short as possible. Use only genuine spaghetti. Insert key socket bushings where wires pass through cabinet.

**Cabinet**—Genuine mahogany walnut or oak, with furniture finish.

Avoid Fiber, pasteboard, cheap rubber, paper, iron, wood (except for cabinet and baseboard), compositions known as "mud," friction contacts (except where absolutely essential), cheap spaghetti, apparatus not of standard make and fully guaranteed.



FIG. 1

Fig. 1 The average amateur would consider this a good layout, but it has several defects

so on. Let's get the right trimmings if it takes a week."

I suggested that, as the radio stores are full of splendidly designed sets, all we had to do was to find one with a cabinet like ours, and see what trimmings it had. We found what we were looking for in a Mission oak cabinet. It had a grained panel engraved in white, with lustrous black dials and nickel-plated trimmings. We almost lost our heart to some other color combinations, for there was one set in a mahogany cabinet with a lustrous black polished panel and dials, highly polished jacks and clear white engraving

—a jewel among sets—and another set in an ornamented green leatherette case with an imitation mahogany panel engraved in gold, dials to match, and gold-plated jacks and screws.

Knowing what sort of dials and panel trimmings we had to buy, the rest was easy. Of course, we were particular to get the best instruments both in efficiency and appearance. We got coils wound with green silk covered wire, condensers designed for low loss, with verniers, and real spaghetti, soldering lugs, and tees.

And then we planned the layout. We figured things out about this way.

First, the set should come pretty close to filling the cabinet we put it in. And it should fill it all over, not in spots.

Second, the front panel should be "balanced" as they here another there on a straight line with the first and the same distance from the edge of the panel; a little engraving to fill up a bare spot, and not too much, would be on either side of the panel.

Third, the instruments should be arranged with fair uniformity in the rear of the panel, and in such positions that the wiring would be short and direct.

Fourth, it should look as neat inside as out.

We took our blank panel and laid out on it the dials, jacks, nuts, and so on, in



FIG. 2

Fig. 2 The revised design with apparatus and panel conforming to professional standards

4 in. to one side of the feed-back coil rotor, from the other side of the rotor to one side of the plate condenser (which is shunted with the plate coil) and from the other side of this shunt to the detector B-battery binding post, and to the grid condenser of the second or detector tube.

The layout finally being approved, we took our panel to a local engraver and told him to put his best man on the job. He also drilled it for us without burrs.

Then came the wiring. This was play wherever a wire joined a binding post we used solder lugs and spring washers,

(Continued on page 124)



# How to Finish Home-Made Furniture



If you have a hobby for making cabinets, furniture, porch swings, radio boxes, etc., you will find our book on Wood Finishing invaluable. Naturally, you want to give your handiwork a beautiful finish. Our Book gives complete instructions. It tells how to stain wood artistically—how to remove old paint and varnish—how to secure a beautiful enamel finish.



## FREE-25¢ Book on Wood Finishing

This book gives complete instructions for finishing all wood—hard or soft—old or new. Explains just what materials to use and how to apply them. This book is the work of experts—illustrated in color. Contains a hundred wood finishing hints.



It tells how inexpensive soft woods may be finished so they are as beautiful and artistic as hard wood. Includes color charts—gives covering capacities, etc. Contains practical suggestions on making your home artistic, cheery and inviting.

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# Making and Setting a Door Frame

By Edwin M. Love

WHEN the home mechanic cuts a new doorway in a partition, he is confronted with the problem of fitting a door frame in the opening; and he is not merely shifting the location of door, he has also to make the frame. If the opening is trimmed properly for 1-in. jambs, it will be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. wider than the door (allowing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. for finished thickness of the jambs and 1 in. for plumbing, and 2 in. bushing, allowing 1 in. for the head jamb and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. for leveling.

A straight-edge 8 ft. 4 in. long is necessary. This may be made from an old sash or any suitable board, with both edges straight and parallel. With this at the plumbness of the trimming studs, and with shingle points block the hinge stud behind the hinge positions to plumbness. From a board the width of the frame cut a piece equal in length to the width of the frame inside at the head and use this piece to serve as a spreader for

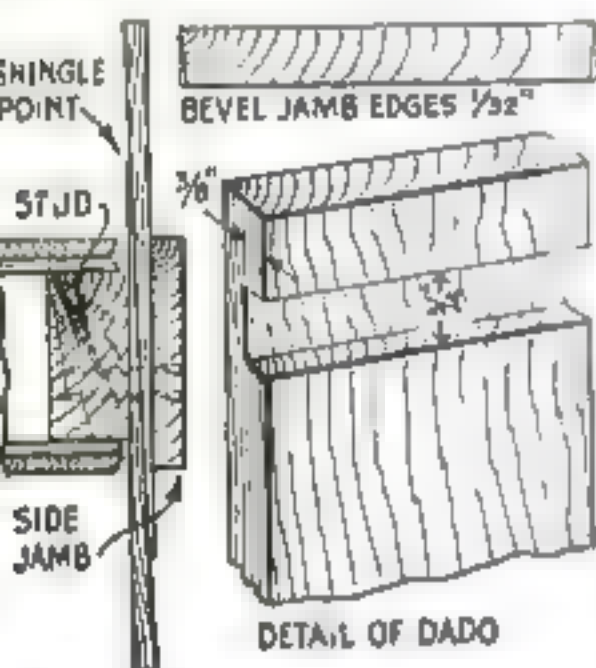


Fig. 3. Whiggle points used as welders, a dado, and properly beveled lamb edges.

the lower ends of the side jambs and to  
d in covering the opening.

Stand the frame in the opening, and, holding the level on the edge of the hinge jamb, plumb it with the wall and tack the top and bottom with 8d, finishing nails. Level the head, and cut off the bottom end of the longer side jamb. If the side jambs are sprung edgewise, the straight-edge



Fig 1 on left  
Plumbing ho-  
buse at 100 ft  
door for 10 ft  
a 100 ft tube  
and a 100 ft

Fig. 2 below. Cutting off the end of his single paper, it was found that he had been in the room for some time.

points between the stud and jamb in one or two additional places, as shown in Fig. 1, until the jamb is straight, and nail solidly to the studding through the portion that will later be covered by the door-stop.

Proceed in the same manner with the lock jamb, being careful to block where the lock keeper is to be fastened. If the wall is so much out of plumb that it is inadvisable to set the frame plumb edgewise, be careful to keep one jamb as much out of plumb as the other, or the door will appear to be twisted when shut.

Wedge the bottom of the jambs tightly against the ends of the spreader, nail solidly, and remove the spreader. Block the top jamb and cut off the projecting points of the shingles with a saw, as shown in Fig. 2. Breaking off these projections with the hammer is doubtful

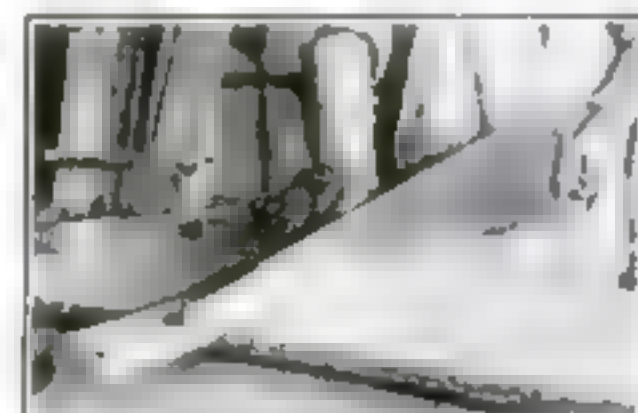
economy of time, since the jamb is likely to be knocked out of true.

To make a door jamb, cut the stock for the side jambs 3 in. longer than the door. Clean up the face side and straighten one edge, beveling it toward the back, as illustrated by Fig. 3, so as to insure a tight joint between it and the casing. Gauge the stock in width about 3/32 in. wider than the thickness of the partition, rip to width, and bevel the other edge as well.

Leaving 1 in. of stock above the head jamb, dado for the head jamb  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. deep and just wide enough for the end of the head to fit in snugly. A good method of making the side cuts is illustrated in Fig 4. Tack a short straight-edge across the jamb as a guide for the saw (cutting in the waste wood, of course) and hold another strip lightly against the saw. This insures a good, clean edge. Chip out the waste wood roughly with a chisel and finish with a light cut.

Assemble the parts by nailing into the ends of the heads with four 6d. box or finishing nails, and gage a pencil line around both edges a trifle more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. from the face to guide in placing the edge of the casing.

To set a new frame, determine the bright of the head lamp by marking on



**Fig. 4.** Using two strips of wood to guide an accurate saw in cutting a dado in a door jamb

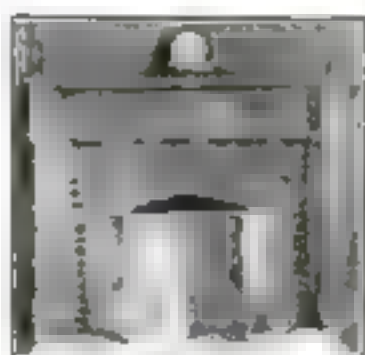
the wall. Stand the jamb in the opening, and scribe the bottom ends to the floor, being careful to set the scribers for the exact amount to be cut off. This fits the ends neatly to the floor.

ARCHED openings will be the subject of the next article in Mr. Love's instructive series.

## A Folding Screen for Your Open Fireplace

**By E. E. Scott**

**A** FIRE screen is a necessary adjunct to every home fireplace. Because of the high cost of real brass screens, however, many otherwise artistic chimney corners are made commonplace by the presence of a cheap black spark arrester designed for utility but not for beauty. The cheapest solid brass fire-screens cost at least \$2 a square foot and it takes a minimum of 8 sq. ft. for small fireplace, that is, one with an opening 26 by 30 in. Sufficient material to make a four-section screen of this size



The completed brass screen, which cost only \$3.50 for materials, is shown at the left.



Details of the screen and suggestions for ornaments, tape shown at the right

can be bought for the small sum of \$3.60.

Each section of the screen illustrated is 1 by 2 ft. The frames are made of bar stock brass 1 by 1/2 in., covered with 12- or 12 1/2 brass mesh, that is, mesh about as fine as fly screen.

To make the screen, obtain 24 ft. of bar brass from a hardware store or mill supply house and saw it into eight 24-in. lengths and eight 11-in. lengths. The short pieces are "budded" against the end of the long strips to form a hollow rectangle and are brazed together.

(Continued on page 118)

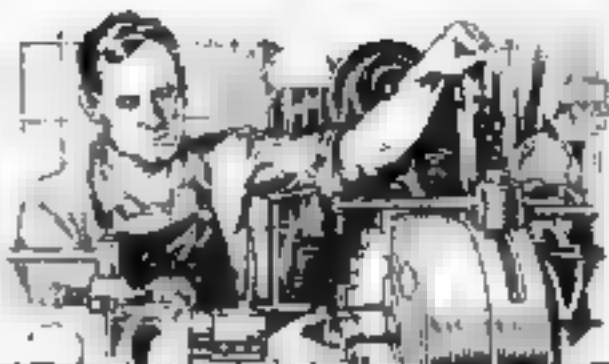






# Better Shop Methods

How Expert Mechanics Save Time and Labor



## How to Handle Rush Repair Work Old Bill Uses Shortcut Methods in Machining

By James Ellis

Machine-Shop Superintendent

THE seven-o'clock whistle has blown some minutes before Old Bill came into the shop through the side door, smiling to several of the men as he passed. It was pleasant to see his lathes and planers and drills cutting iron even before the night's chill was off.

He came to a lathe where a large piston was being turned.

"Looks as though you will have the piston ready by the time Conley gets the crosshead," he remarked.

"I guess I will," the machinist replied; "especially as Conley isn't here this morning!"

"What! Conley not here?" Old Bill exclaimed. "Where is he? We must have that crosshead!"

He pushed his old cap back on his head and looked about the shop to see whom he could best trust to finish the crosshead. It was an important job, and he could take no chances. "I guess Bob Laten will do," Old Bill mused; "he's young, but he is a careful fellow."

So it was not long before Laten was looking over the job that he was to tackle. He saw the broken crosshead he was to duplicate and the new one in the lathe already had been planed.

In about two minutes, he was looking for Old Bill.

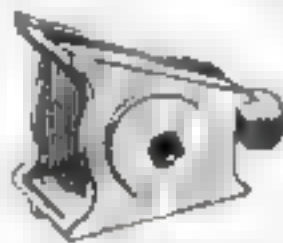
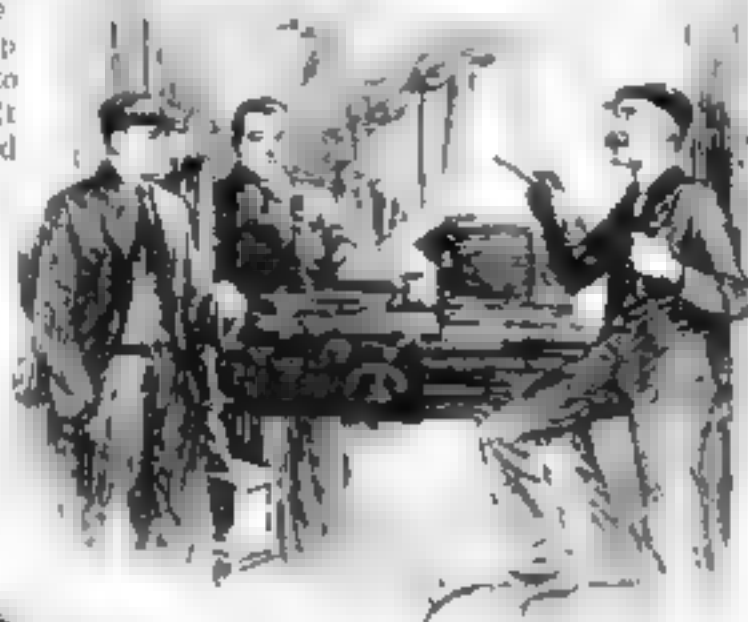
"This job's killed!" he said.

"Killed!" Old Bill gasped. "Why, that's for the light plant at Hughes, and we have to get it out. Let me see what is wrong."

"Conley has planed it so that we can't clean up the hole for the piston for one thing," Laten explained, as he showed Old Bill the measurements. "And if we could, it is off center another way."

"IT'S no use to try to save that, boys," Old Bill said slowly to the group that had gathered. "This one is good for scrap, and the sooner we get the foundry making another, the

"Lots of us spoil work," said Old Bill. "but we don't spoil the same thing twice."



The new crosshead

better off we are. Bob, tell the foundry I say to make another one today, while I go and get bawled out over the phone."

He had promised certain delivery on this job, and now he had failed. He would get another cutting made, and in the morning he himself would see that no mistakes were made at least not in laying out the work.

The crosshead illustrated above. The

old one had cracked and finally broken. In the resulting wreck of the engine, the piston and cylinder head broke. This had put the engine out of commission and a neighboring town out of lights.

The following day Old Bill was on the job before the whistle blew. He went directly to the foundry to watch the new casting taken out of the sand. Two of his own men were there helping to clean it up. They soon had it in the machine shop and up on the table of a planer, at 11 warm.

Old Bill came over with a sketch he had prepared.

"If Conley had made a little drawing of the job, the engine might be running now," Old Bill commented. "It is a mighty good idea to make some sort of a drawing of anything with as many surfaces as this, so that you can see all the dimensions before you while laying out the job."

"We will get the center of the boss end (Fig. 1), so that we will know that we have stock enough to clean up the hole. This is one place where Conley didn't leave enough. Then we will find the center lines on the other end (Fig. 2). Have to measure from the inside here, though, so that when we are through, both jaws will be the same thickness."

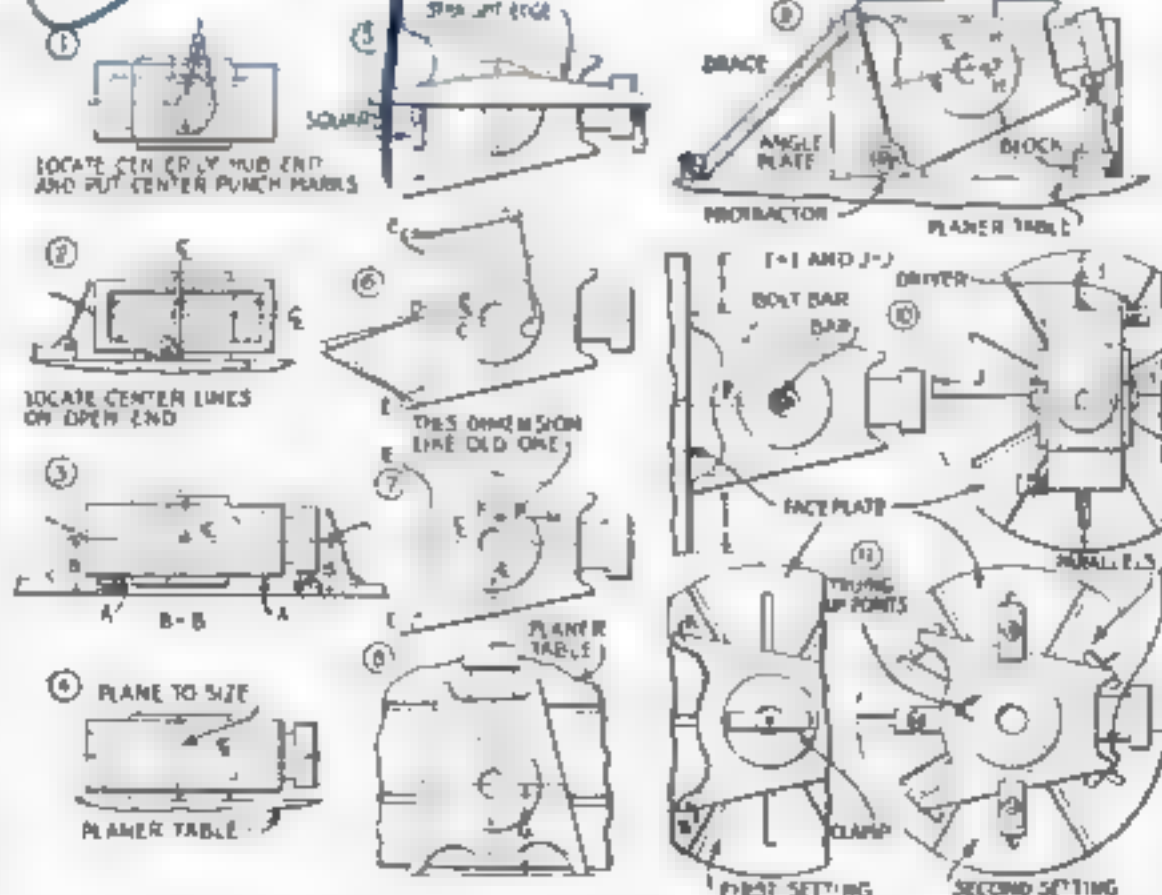
"Having done this, we will plane off one of the faces. Now Bob, set up the casting so that the center lines we have just drawn are parallel to the planer table. Then draw a center line all the way around the casting with the surface gage."

Old Bill left to attend to other duties.

"I see where Conley made his mistake," Bob said to his helper. "He did not find the center line, but set the casting up for the first cut on two parallel strips here (A, Fig. 3). That threw everything out."

By the time Old Bill got back, Laten had planed both sides of the casting to the finished

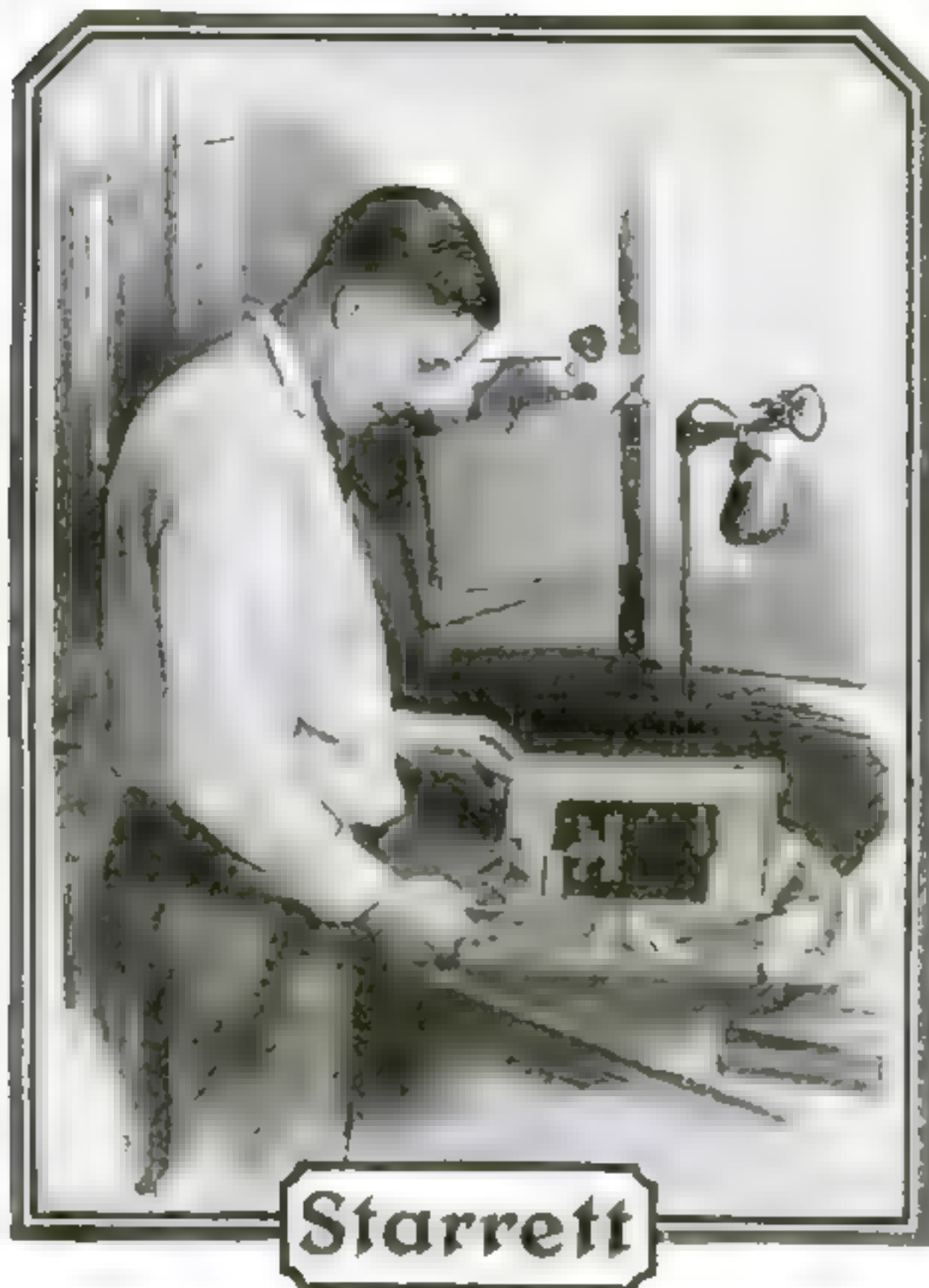
(Continued on page 141)



The steps followed in laying out and machining the crosshead. Speed in handling work of this kind depends upon an accurate layout and a systematic plan of operations.

**DON'T** fail to turn to pages 130-140, where you will find the continuation of the Better Shop Methods Department.





Are  
The Best Tools  
Too Good  
For The  
Beginner



## Apprentice Set No. 901

When you learned to ride a bike you begged or borrowed from one of the kids an old wheel to practice on. That is, you did if you were wise.

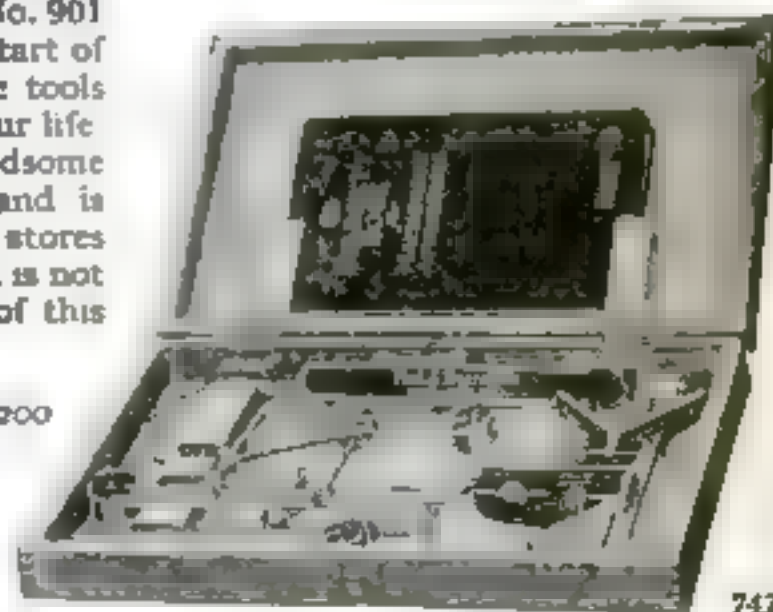
But you can't learn a trade that way. You must have *accurate* tools to do accurate work and any mechanic will tell you so. That's why crack machinists advise the youngster to start with his own kit of

Starrett Tools—the same fine tools they use themselves. In the No. 901 Apprentice Set you get the start of a kit of well-made, accurate tools that you'll use the rest of your life. The Set is contained in a handsome nicely finished wood case and is sold by good hardware stores everywhere. At a price which is not the least attractive feature of this splendid kit.

Write for Starrett Catalog No. 23 "W" describing the uses of 2200 Fine Precision Tools. Free.

**THE L. S. STARRETT CO.**

*World's Greatest Toolmakers*  
Manufacturers of Hackaws Unexcelled  
ATHOL, MASS.



Set No. 901 consists of No. 11, 6-inch Combination Square complete with Sliding Head and Center Head No. 117 B, Center Punch No. 320, 6-inch Flexible Steel Rule in Pocket Case No. 390, Center Gauge No. 79, 6-inch Outside Caliper with Solid Nut No. 73, 6-inch Inside Caliper with Solid Nut No. 77, 5-inch Divider with Spring Nut, and the Starrett Book for Machinists Apprentices, Vol. 1

© This seal on a radio or tool advertisement signifies the approval of the INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS. See page 31.



**Red Devil Tools Better Made**

**ZIP!**

**and the glass is cut clean and sharp**

No fumbling, no guess-work — no flaking or breaking of glass with the "Red Devil" Glass Cutter. Simply draw the tool lightly across the pane of glass, and you have a clean, continuous cut superior to that of a diamond cutter.

The "Red Devil" steel wheel glass cutter makes the diamond expensive and ill-fashioned.

**"Red Devil" Glass Cutters**  
It's All In the Wheel

—each one separately hand hooded and tested — the only one of its kind made. Ask any glazier what he thinks of it.



No. 014—shown here the glassers standard and 20c each.

**Fix It Yourself with a "Red Devil" Plier**

You can make and mend hundreds of things with it. "Red Devil" Slip Joint Plier No. 850, with side cutter, is handy for keeping things in order. Drop forged from steel.



No. 850—\$3.75 in. \$1.25 a pair.

Look for the "Red Devil" trade mark on every tool. Then you'll be getting the same tools the skilled mechanic uses. On sale at all hardware dealers.

Write for free mechanic's tool booklet.

**SMITH & HEMENWAY, CO., INC.**  
Mfrs. of "Red Devil" Tools

264 Broadway, New York, N. Y.



"Red Devil" Rapid Boring Auger Bits are 1/2" under boring have 10° greater clearance and bore with or against the grain of any wood. Style 2400—10 1/4 in. shown here. 80c.

## The Home Workshop

### Houses that Allure the Songbirds

By Ernest Rade, Ph.D.

ON ONE of those long winter evenings when you turn to your workbench for a few hours of amusement, why not build a bird house? It is a good idea to get ready for the return of the songbirds for January and February are the proper months, contrary to general belief, for hanging up bird houses.

There is more to making a good nesting home than meets the eye. Boxes roughly made together and attached in any loose way are not to be handy are useless. A good bird house will have no fine cracks. If it is hung on a long thin nail, it will be otherwise unsuitable. It should be made of wood that is not too soft.

like a hole, narrow opening at the top and a large oval cavity at the bottom. The entrance hole, however, should be adapted to the size of the bird that is to use it.

Bird houses should be hung perpendicularly with the entrance hole facing the west. They should be fastened rigidly so as not to rock violently in the wind.

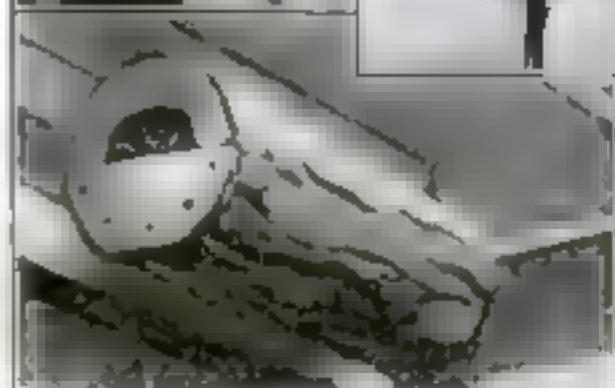
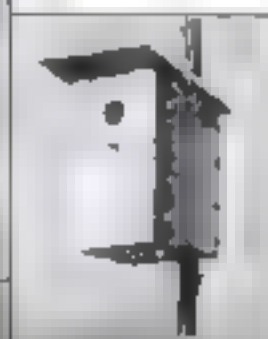
Chickadees prefer to build in fruit



An open bird house should be placed against the wall of a house above and a well exposed to the sun and either west or chickadees at right.



Natural house for chickadees at left. A poor bird has too little of a hole and a comfortable swallow house under the eaves at right.



Artificial house for winter shelter. 10 in. x 12 in. x 12 in. 10 in. x 12 in. x 12 in. 10 in. x 12 in. x 12 in. 10 in. x 12 in. x 12 in.



trees where plenty of underbrush is found. The house should be attached about 12 ft. above the ground and partly concealed in the foliage. Underbrush is necessary, since these birds do not like to fly over long stretches of open ground.

Birds that dwell in deep cavities, such as bluebirds, require houses that are partly open. Swallows and other related species prefer long, horizontal, nesting places.

These may be attached beneath gables or eaves of houses, well protected from the rain.

Birds may not appreciate architectural efforts, but it is just as well to make their houses neat and attractive.

Common sparrows are the enemies of songbirds and should be discouraged.

### Wrench Prevents Staples from Bending under Hammer Blows

IN DRIVING the staples for a barn-door hasp, especially if the wood is hard, the sides are almost certain to spread apart, causing annoyance and extra work. This can be prevented by placing a wrench over the ends of the staple before it is driven.

Oak fence posts cause the same trouble in driving fence staples, but a thin wrench, carried along with the staples and hammer, will help.



How to drive a hoop staple easily



No. 772  
45-volt  
large  
vertical  
Price  
\$3.75



No. 766  
22-volt  
large  
horizontal  
Price  
\$2.00

*Dry 'B' Batteries  
are more economical  
and more dependable  
than any other  
source of plate  
current!*

## Cut your operating cost

THIRTY years' experience in the manu-  
facture of radio batteries has enabled  
the National Carbon Company to develop  
the new dry "B" Battery which is  
more economical than any other  
radio battery now on the market.

Eveready "B" Batteries are especially  
designed for radio use, and are  
available in plate current ratings from  
one to ten amperes. They are made  
in a variety of sizes to fit the  
requirements of your radio set. (Check  
your set for correct size.)

There is an Eveready Radio Battery for  
every radio set.

Made in U.S.A. and supervised by  
**NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, Inc.**  
Headquarters for Radio Battery Information  
New York San Francisco  
Chicago London Paris Tokyo

# EVEREADY

## Radio Batteries



—they last longer



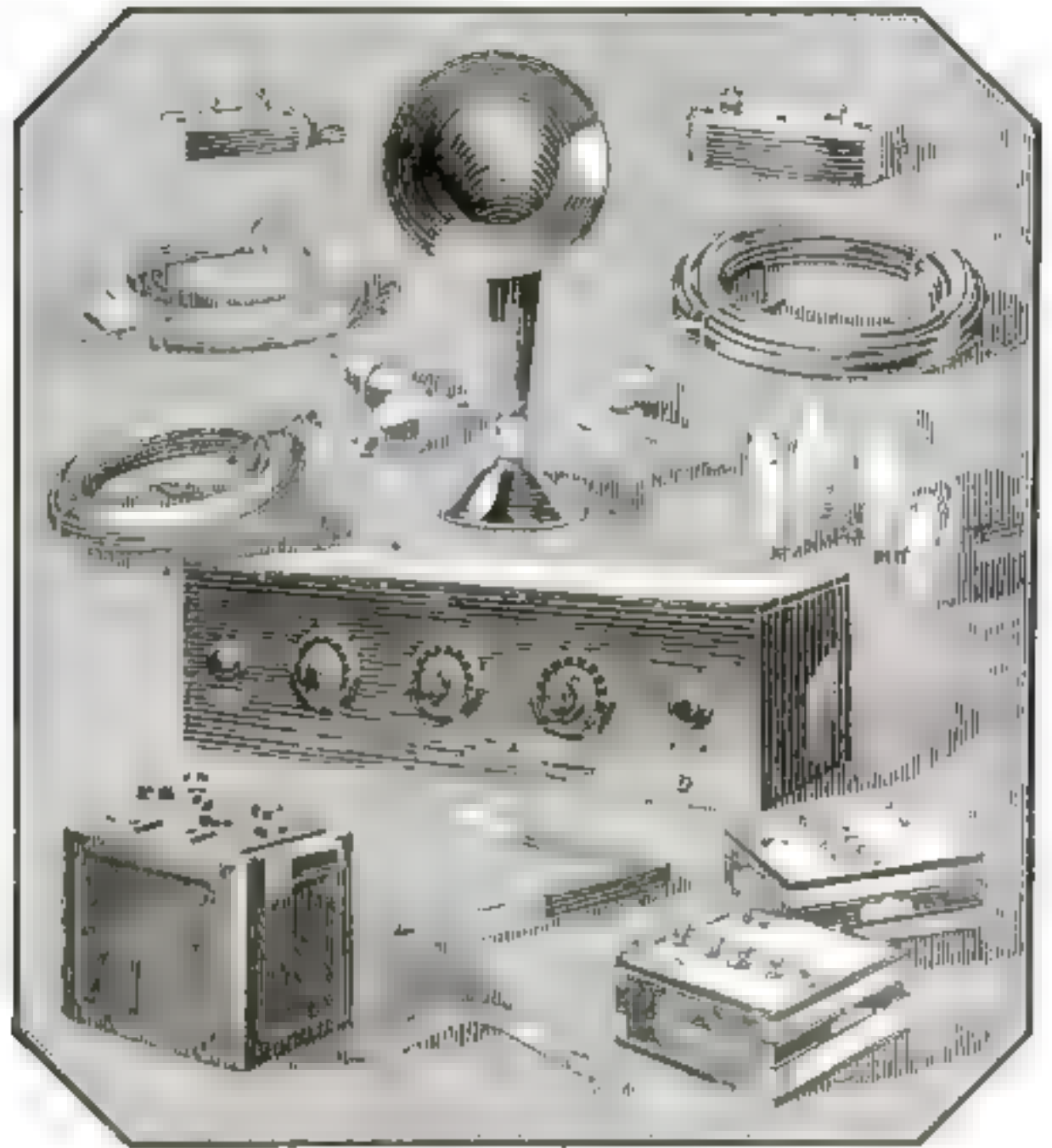
# Which would

*This* →

## "WITHOUT ACCESSORIES"

Radio instrument	Lead speaker	Ground clamp
Antenna wire	Window lead in	Antenna spring
Connection wires	Mechanic's lubric	Hammer
Clips	Storage battery	Nails
Lightning arrester	"B" batteries	Screws
Insulators	Tubes	Staples
	Your time	

Separate price for each of these items.



## What "complete self-contained"

IT is the best of fun, we admit, to hook up a radio set, to string your antenna from tree to house, to connect your ground wire—at least it is fun if you are mechanically minded.

If, however, you want principally to use a radio set there are two things of primary importance—first, that its tone quality shall be absolutely pure, non-metallic and accurate; secondly, that it shall

be as little fuss and bother to you as is humanly possible. This means De Forest D-12 Radiophone—the leader in the field—bearing the imprint of Dr. Lee De Forest, the man whose great invention paved the way to radio broadcasting.

As to tone—it is impossible to describe the clean and natural tone quality which this instrument gives. You simply must hear it and judge

# DE FOREST RADIOPHONE

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.



# you choose?

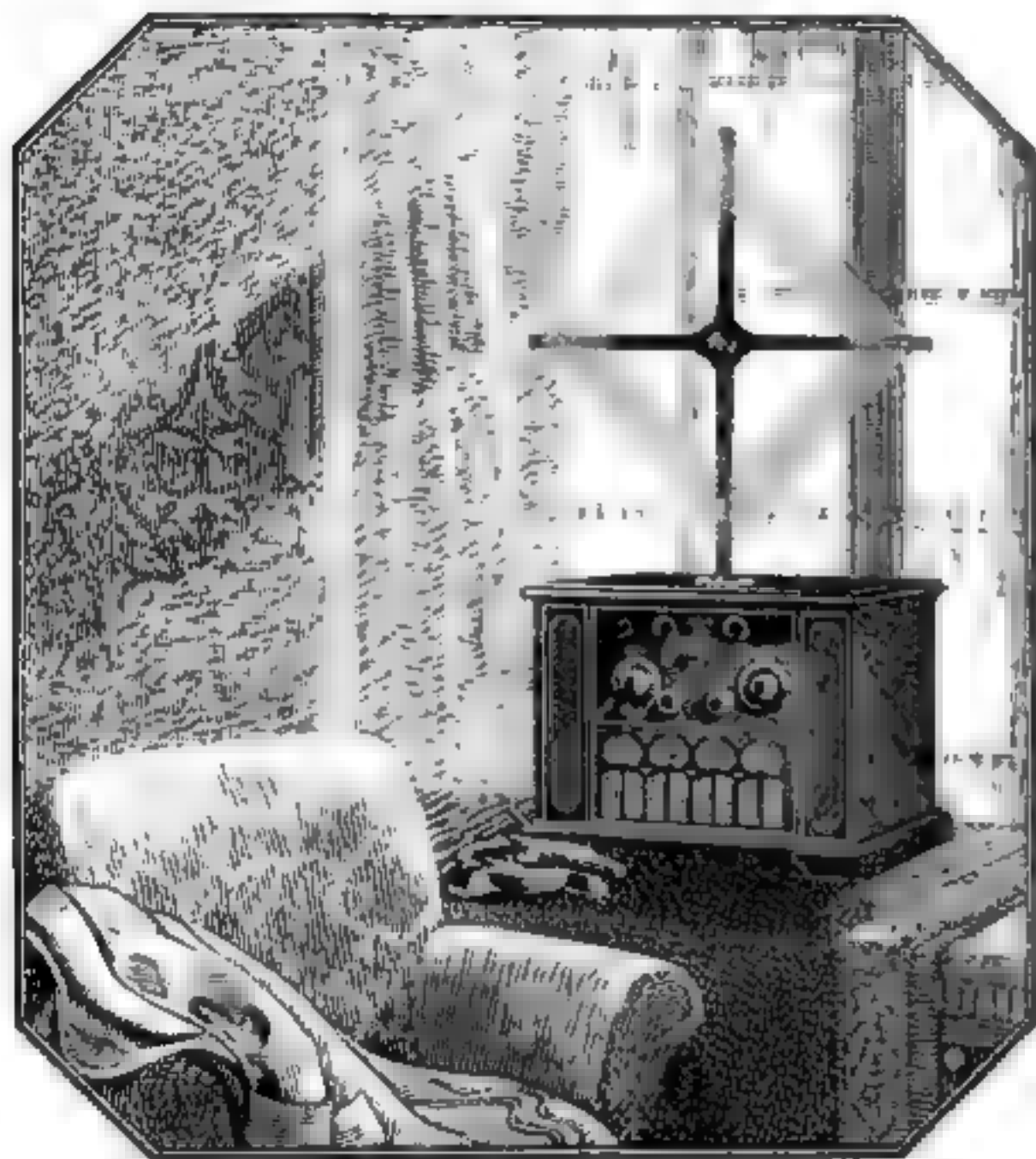
## DE FOREST D-12 RADIOPHONE

Complete in one unit, with everything necessary to use it immediately—all at the one initial cost.

Prices according to cabinet finish and batteries.

With dry batteries	
In Fabrikoid cabinet . . . . .	\$181.20
In Mahogany cabinet . . . . .	176.20
With storage batteries	
In Fabrikoid cabinet . . . . .	\$180.00
In Mahogany cabinet . . . . .	195.00

← *or this*



## means as in De Forest

for yourself. And as for convenience, remember these important things: it is self-contained and complete in one unit—usable within five minutes after it enters your home—easily movable from room to room because it does not need to be attached to either antenna or ground.

When you find the De Forest agent in your

DE FOREST RADIO COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

vicinity you find a man who knows radio—a man who has given us his word that he will see that every instrument he sells is thoroughly inspected and properly serviced after the sale.

Avail yourself of his help. He desires, as we do, that you should get the fullest enjoyment and satisfaction from your instrument.

Also makers of De Forest Tubes, The "Magic Lamp" of Radio

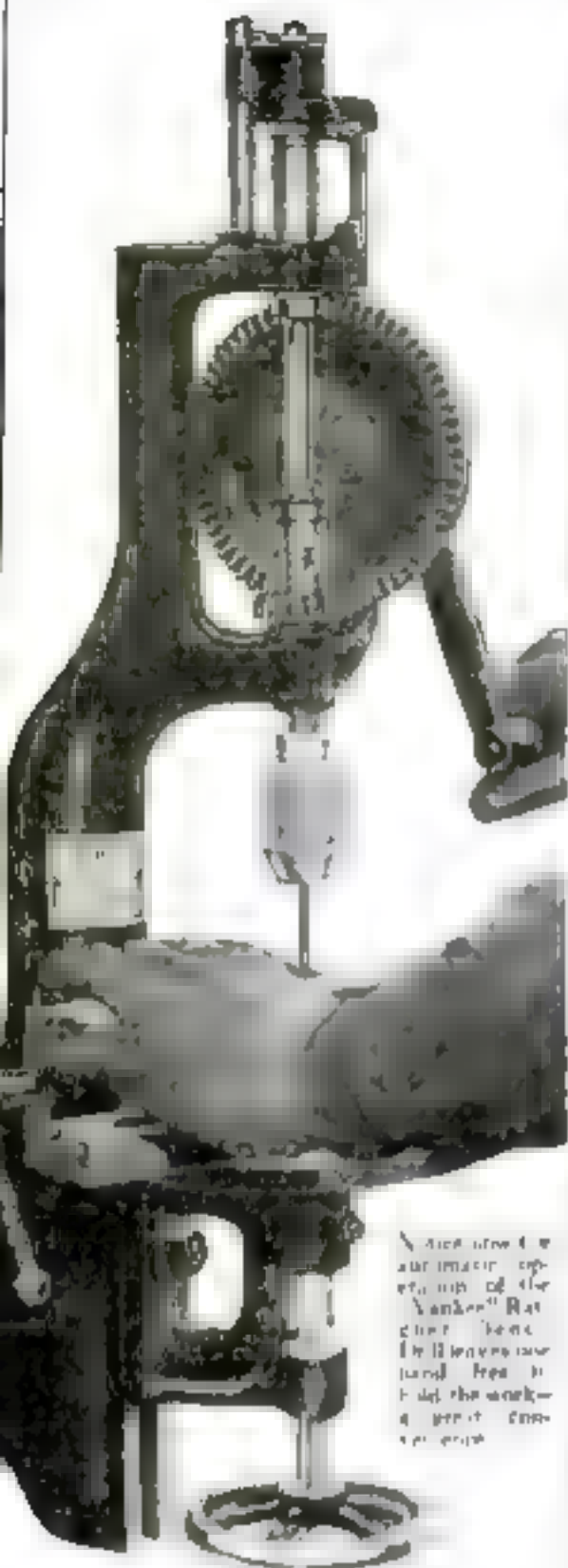
# DE FOREST RADIOPHONE

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Ⓢ This seal on a radio or tool advertisement signifies the approval of the INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS. See page 21.





Look at the automatic operation of the "Yankee" Ratchet Feed Bench Drill. It feeds the work as you turn the crank.

## Away goes drilling trouble

THE "Yankee" Automatic Friction and Ratchet Feed takes the place of hand feeding. Saves drills.

Just turn crank and Friction Feed runs drill down to work; then Ratchet Feed automatically operates and feeds at the proper rate, with the right pressure.

Automatic throw-off prevents jamming

### "YANKEE" Ratchet Bench Drill

No. 1095. Illustrated. Two Speeds. 3-jaw chuck. Holds up to 3 in.

No. 1097. One Speed. 3-jaw chuck. Holds up to 1 1/2 in.

### "YANKEE" Vise No. 999

For use on bench drills and other machines. True on all sides. Strong. Jaw 2 1/2 in. wide. 13 in. deep.

Dealers everywhere sell "Yankee" Tools. Write for FREE "YANKEE" Tool Book

# YANKEE TOOLS

Make Better Mechanics

ORTH Bros. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A.

## The Home Workshop

### Salvaging a Worn-Out House Furnace

By Lawrence B. Robbins

THE furnace-man shook his head after inspecting my old hot-air heater.

"This furnace isn't even worth taking in trade," he said. "Firebox is cracked, casing pretty well rotted out, and the boiler is so rusted that it ain't much use. Tell you what I'll do—I'll tow you \$10 for old junk."

"Nothing doing," I expostulated, for I had suddenly become possessed with an idea.

To begin with, the parts of the heater did have a cracked firebox and a rusted boiler; but I knew there were ways of making such things. The single-pipe or "pupelem" furnace had just come into vogue in our neighborhood. I wondered if I could change the old-style coal-burner into an economical single-pipe furnace.

That afternoon I took down the register

and the ammonia pipes and cut off the casing bolts with a cold chisel, as the bolts had been burned tight after 15 years of exposure to heat. As fast as the scale and rust were removed from one section, I inspected it for cracks, which I closed solidly with iron cement.

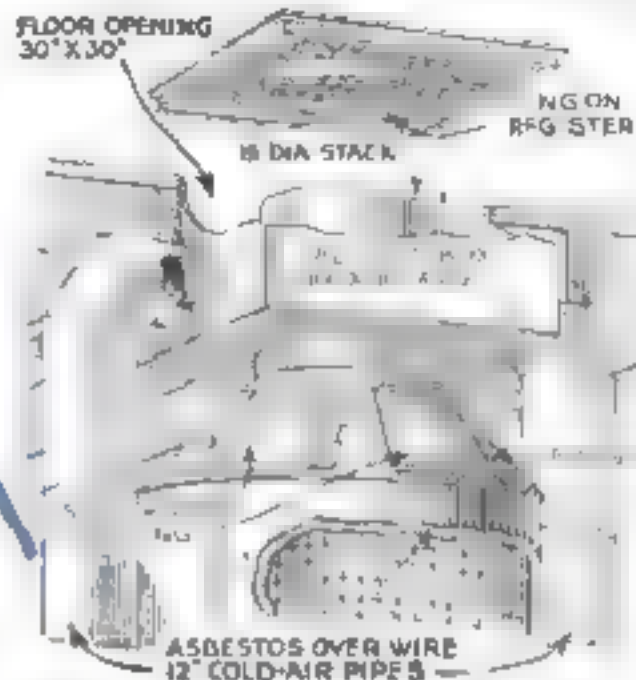
Then I chose the spot in the house for the one big register and proceeded to reassemble the furnace directly below it. The ashbed section was cemented to the floor to prevent air from entering underneath and the sections were made gastight at the joints with stove putty.

The casing was replaced with new bolts and a small length of wire wound around each one, the use of which will be explained further along.

The bonnet, or top conical casing, then was altered. The heater pipe stubs were removed and each opening was closed with a plate of sheet iron with a little tab at each side to hold it in place. The joints were made absolutely tight with stove putty.

Next, the entire circular top of the bonnet was removed, a 3-in. stub clinched in the opening, and the bonnet put in place over the furnace.

The method of returning the cooled air to the heater puzzled me at first, but



The construction used for connecting the old furnace to a standard single-pipe floor register



The rebuilt furnace which uses one-third less coal than before it was reconstructed

finally I hit upon the solution. I had the galvanized iron box shown above made at the tin-smith's. This was nailed inside a 30-in. square opening cut in the floor and placed so that the two 12-in. stubs came at opposite sides of the furnace door. These stubs were connected with two similar stubs fitted in the bottom of the casing by 12-in. pipe and elbows, shown in the large photograph.

A stack slightly more than 18 in. in diameter and 24 in. high was fitted to the stub over the top of the bonnet and to the circular

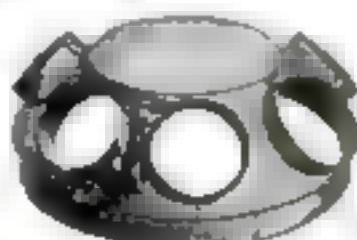
ring on the floor register. The register was laid in place and the assembly was complete.

The casing was covered with 1-in. mesh poultry wire, pulled tight and secured by the little wires previously mentioned.

The netting was covered with an inch of asbestos meal mixed with water to form a thick paste. This was allowed to dry a week and then, after the smoke pipe and dampers had been connected with the furnace, a gentle fire was built and kept going all day. The result was a pure white coating for the entire furnace except the door facing.

A new one-pipe furnace would have cost about \$150. I rebuilt the old one in spare time at a total cost of less than \$45, including the new register facing, which was \$12.

Since this change I have heated my house on one-third less fuel and have gained 50 per cent in heat.



The bonnet before remodeling



# Meet the MAGNAVOX Radiotikes



A hick, he a hick,  
f. nuly a a n —  
sent 're n a a n



THE new Magnavox Receiver has assumed a place of acknowledged leadership among the enduring radio achievements of the year.

The Magnavox one dial Station Selector means that anyone can now command a degree of selectivity previously limited to the expert. You probably have your own ideal of what a radio receiver should accomplish. Investigate the Magnavox and find that your ideal has come true.

Reliable dealers everywhere carry Magnavox Radio Products in stock. If unacquainted with the Magnavox store in your vicinity, write us for information and literature.

## THE MAGNAVOX COMPANY OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

New York: 350 West 31st St. Chicago: 162 N. State St. San Francisco: 274 Beaman St.  
Canadian Distributors: Perkins Electric Limited, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg

ILLUSTRATED above is the Magnavox Radio Receiver TRF-5, a 5-tube tuned radio frequency circuit encased in handsomely carved mahogany cabinet. This set, without tubes or batteries, represents remarkable value.

An accessory for the TRF-5 is the M4 Reproducer (also illustrated).

Magnavox Radio Receiver TRF-50 has the same circuit and panel enclosed in carved period cabinet with built-in Reproducer.

The Magnavox Co.  
350 West 31st St., New York

Send me a complimentary copy of Radiotikes, the "funny people" of radio.

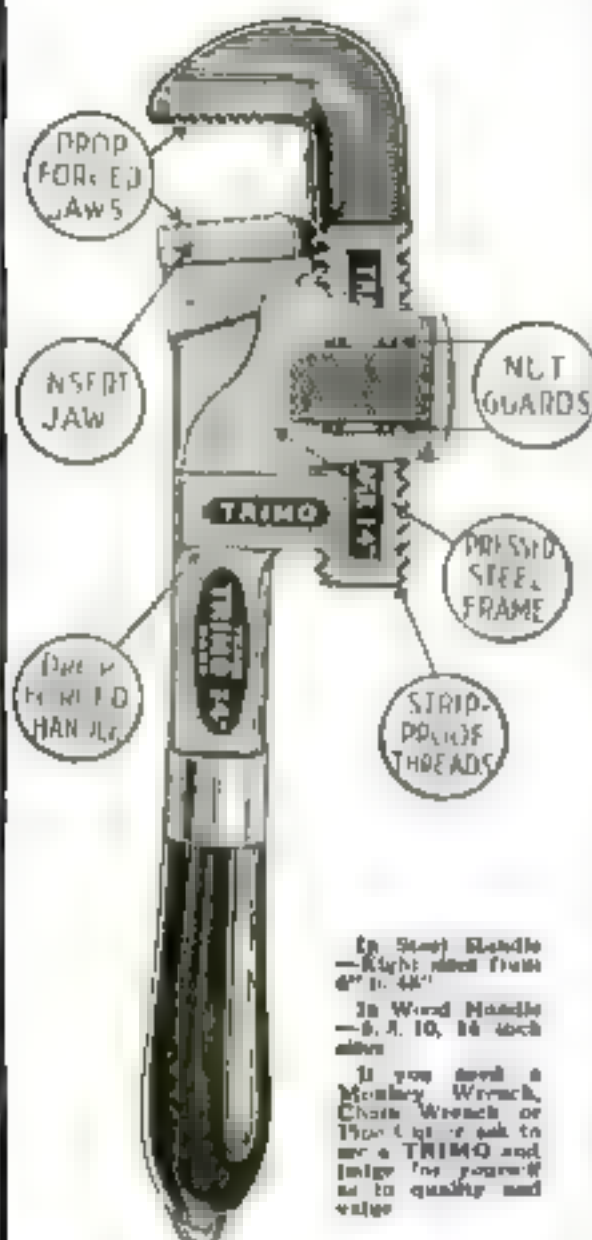
Name, .

Address



# TRIMO

## Turns Anything That's Tight



In Snap Handle  
—Right hand from  
6" to 14"  
In Wood Handle  
—6, 8, 10, 12 inch  
also  
If you need a  
Monkey Wrench,  
Chain Wrench or  
any other tool to  
use a TRIMO and  
insure the quality and  
value

Endorsed by The Popular Science  
Institute of Standards

Keep a Trimo handy. It will tighten up or loosen anything that's round or square or in between and it saves you many a penny, many a minute and many a cuss word.

The Trimo is built for men who are particular about their tools. Superior design and finest materials and workmanship make it a satisfaction to own and a joy to use this wrench.

And it's really more economical in spite of the few cents saved by buying a cheaper wrench, because insert jaw in handle and all other parts are readily replaceable at small cost so that you can keep it as good as new indefinitely.

Your dealer will gladly sell you one. Just be sure and say "a Trimo."

**Trimont Mfg. Co.**  
Roxbury, Mass.

7451

# TRIMO

## Alining the Wheels of Your Auto

By Ray F. Kuna

Principal, Automotive Trades School,  
Cincinnati, Ohio

I WAS coming into the city the other day when I noticed the car ahead of me acting in so queer a fashion that I had my suspicions of the sobriety of the driver. The car would appear to be going straight ahead when it would swerve 8 or 10 feet to the side of the road.

The driving was so erratic that it was dangerous to attempt to pass. Finally, selecting a place where the road was wide, I did pass and then stopped and flagged the driver. He seemed willing enough to stop. He had been in a slight accident and was still excited.

I explained to him that his wheels were out of alignment and that to continue

meant a certain wreck. We looked about and found a tough pole. This was placed over the front axle and used as a pry to straighten out the steering-rod. As this was pulled back into place, the wheels assumed a position more nearly their natural one.

He was then able to proceed on his way with a degree of safety.

In this case the wheels were out of line at least 6 in. It is about as safe to drive a car in that condition as to look down the barrel of a loaded gun. A car in this condition will jump beyond the control of the driver instantaneously. Even if a set of wheels is out of line less than an inch, there is undue tire wear and some danger of accident.

The illustrations show what is meant

by excessive toe-in or wheels out of alignment. Wheels out of alignment

may be too close or too far apart when measured across the front; either is dangerous. What happens to tires when wheels are not properly aligned is shown in the picture of the worn tire. The wheels in this case were thrown slightly

out of line by striking the curb. While not noticeable in the steering, the damage showed up on the tire tread within a few days.

The expert tire man will tell by the feel of your tire treads whether or not the wheels are out of line. Even if the wear is slight, the sharp edges on one side of the tread



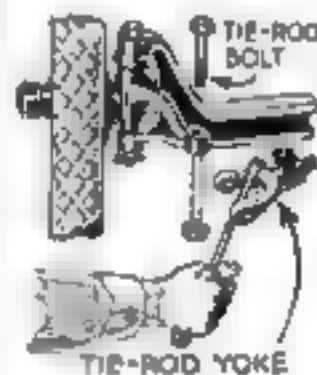
A car with excessive toe-in is dangerous to drive; any misalignment causes tire wear

pattern will reveal it.

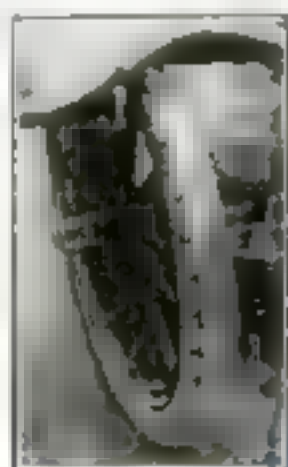
In aligning front wheels, the first step is to loosen the tie-rod bolt through the yoke at the end of the steering-rod and remove it. Since the yokes are clamped on the threaded portion of the reach rod, it will be necessary to loosen the clamp bolt and then turn the yoke on or off, depending on the amount and way in which the wheels are misaligned.

The center of the tires must measure from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. closer at the front than the rear. Set the wheel on a jack and mark the center of the tire by holding a soft lead pencil against the tire as it spins. Measure with a stick.

When the proper alignment has been obtained, the tie-rod bolt is cleaned and replaced, the cotter-key inserted, and the clamp bolt locked tight.



Adjusting the yoke



Bad alignment looks like this—caused by tire wear

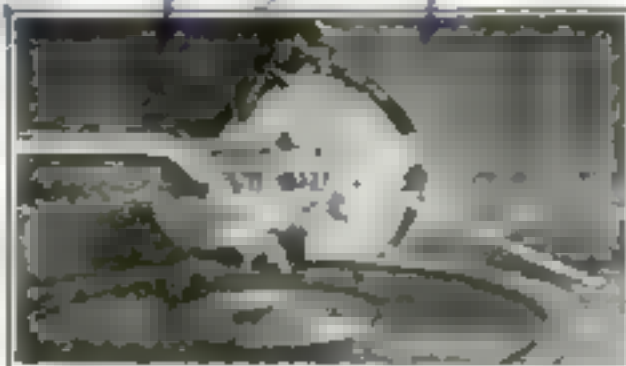
## Phonograph Record Replaces Noisy Alarm

ONE morning, as I was awakened by the ringing of the alarm clock, I decided to try a new way, so I rigged the old alarm clock to the phonograph and now I am awakened to music.

The bell is removed from the clock. One end of a piece of thread is tied to the alarm winding key; the other end is tied to the starting lever of the phonograph. The thread should

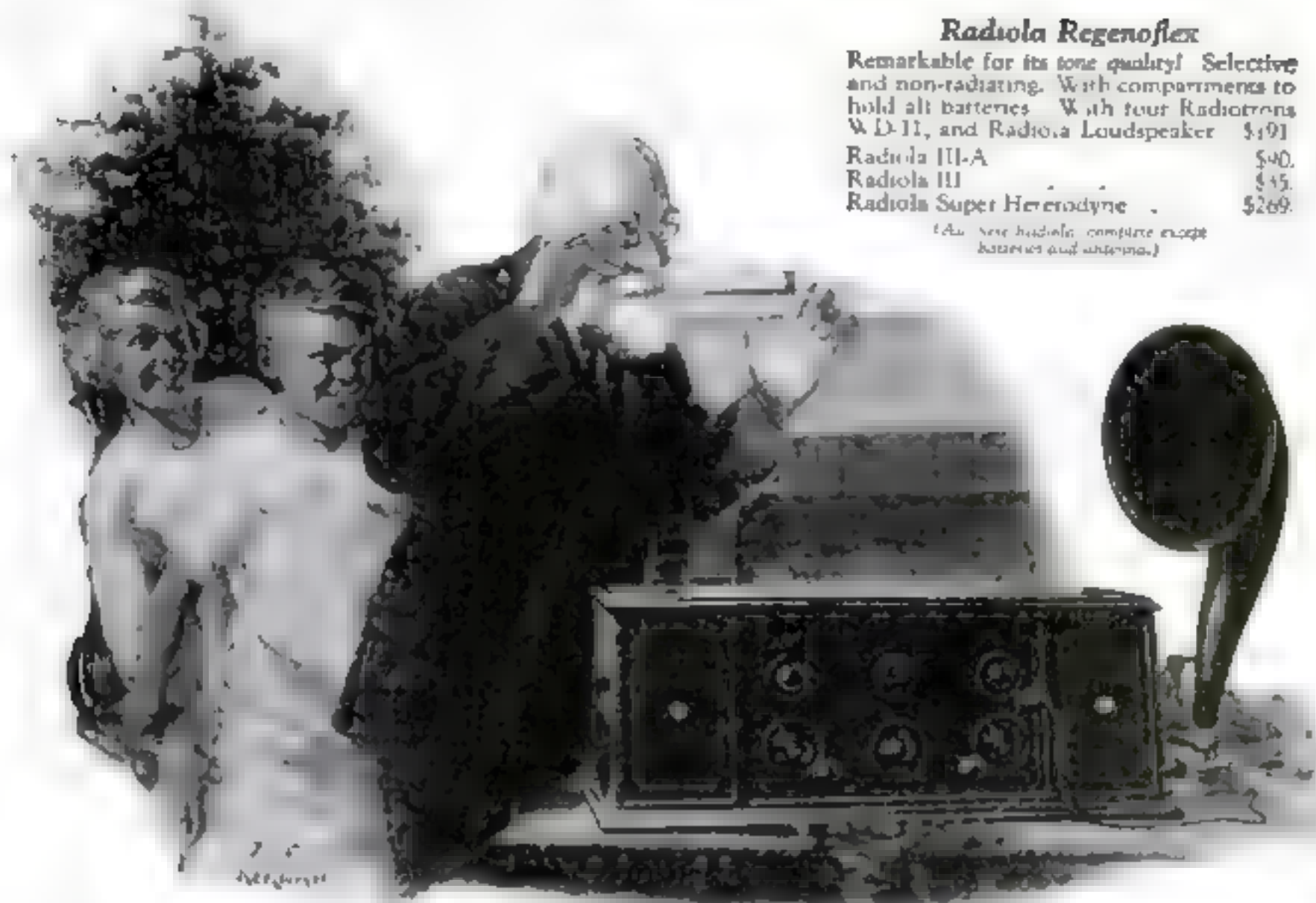
be very light so that it will break when the starting lever is pulled back. A stout string should be attached to the top of the clock to hold it steady.

As the alarm winding key in the back of the clock turns to the left, it winds up the thread and pulls back the starting lever. Then the thread breaks, leaving the phonograph running.—S. D. SNAVELY



The alarm-winding key winds up a thread attached to the phonograph starting lever



**Radiola Regenflex**

Remarkable for its tone quality! Selective and non-radiating. With compartments to hold all batteries. With four Radiotrons W D II, and Radiola Loudspeaker \$191

Radiola III-A \$40.

Radiola III \$45.

Radiola Super Heterodyne \$269.

(All new Radiolas complete except batteries and antenna.)

# Christmas *is* Christmas —with a Radiola

A Radiola stretches away through the narrow walls of the city apartment. It makes a new world of the old farm kitchen. It reaches out and out, and brings home the fun!

There'll be Christmas carols on Christmas morning. There'll be music and laughter and lectures and sports—day after day—week after week. The new generation will grow up with a bigger world to live in. The older generation will get new joy out of life. Everybody wants a Radiola!

*"There's a Radiola for every purse"*

Radio Corporation of America

Sales Offices:

233 Broadway  
New York

10 So. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

28 Geary Street  
San Francisco, Cal.



This symbol  
of quality  
is your  
protection

**Want a Radiola This Christmas?**

A gentle hint does wonders. Send us the name of the relative who doesn't know what to get you, and we'll mail to him—or her—a book about all the Radiolas from \$35 to \$425. It may help. Or send for the booklet yourself for Christmas ideas.

# Radiola

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA**  
Dept. III (Address office nearest you)  
Please send a Christmas booklet on Radiolas to

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_





## NEIGHBORS

When Ephraim Crosby made a clearing far out on Valley Road and built his house, he had no neighbors. He lived an independent life, producing on the farm practically all that his family ate and wore. Emergencies—sickness and fire and protection of his homestead from prowlers—he met for himself. Later he had neighbors, one five and another eight miles away. Sometimes he helped them with their planting and harvesting, and they helped him in turn. Produce was marketed in the town, twenty miles along the cart-road.

Today Ephraim Crosby's grandchildren still live in the homestead, farming its many acres. The next house is a good mile away. But the Crosbys of today are not isolated. They neighbor with a nation. They buy and sell in the far city as well as in the county-seat. They have at their call the assistance and services of men in Chicago or New York, as well as men on the next farm.

Stretching from the Crosbys' farm living-room are telephone wires that lead to every part of the nation. Though they live in the distant countryside, the Crosbys enjoy the benefits of national telephone service as wholly as does the city dweller. The plan and organization of the Bell System has extended the facilities of the telephone to all types of people. By producing a telephone service superior to any in the world at a cost within the reach of all to pay, the Bell System has made America a nation of neighbors.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

**BELL SYSTEM**

*One Policy, One System, Universal Service*

### Unique "Dead Man" Anchors Aerial Guy Wires Firmly

MANY broadcast listeners, confronted with the problem of keeping their aerials up, resort to guy wires or ropes.

The amateur's method of anchoring guy wires, however, is nearly always most unreliable. Stakes driven into the ground should not be considered, as the swaying of the aerial mast eventually loosens if it does not pull them out altogether.

The strong and dependable "dead man" or anchor illustrated consists of six pieces of pipe, iron bar, or wood. It will be



Iron bars, pipe or strong wooden stakes may be used in constructing this "dead man"

found impossible to pull out this anchor even if it is placed in very stony or loose earth.

The guy wire or rope is fastened first to the top horizontal bar, passed under the bottom horizontal piece, and then carried to the antenna mast.

In a test using a horse to pull against the anchor, spectators were dumfounded to see the horizontal bars gradually bent into a horseshoe shape while the stakes remained in the ground.

This anchor also will be of interest and value, no doubt, to campers who have trouble keeping their tents on one spot.—JOHN H. SCHALEK, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### How to Waterproof Shellac

A SHELLAC finish on furniture or woodwork can be made fairly waterproof by the application of two or three coats of banana "oil." The last coat of shellac must be sandedpapered as smooth as possible. Apply the liquid generously with a soft brush such as is used for varnish, and sandpaper each coat lightly. It dries with a dull finish, but this can be brightened by the application of furniture wax.

Many amateur woodworkers are partial to a shellac finish, but refrain from using it because shellac, unless specially treated, turns white from moisture.

### SIGNS, BANNERS, CARDS



**Easily Painted** with the aid of Letter Patterns. Simply trace around a letter pattern and fill in. Made in a large variety of colors and sizes at surprisingly reasonable prices. Send stamp for free samples. John F. Kuhn, 611 423 Grand Ave., Chicago.



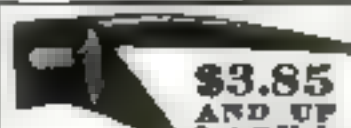
### 8 HOUR BATTERY

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*Will not soften with heat or  
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A Celoron Panel gives you thorough, leak-proof insulation. It guards your instruments against

loss of precious electric current. It improves the appearance of your set. It helps you get the best possible results from your radio hook-up.

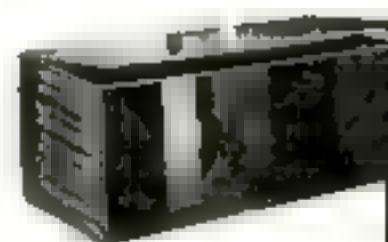
**Celoron Tubing**—Celoron tubing has all of the insulating qualities of sheet Celoron. It is used extensively by manufacturers of the best radio instruments. Coils wound on Celoron tubing hold their shape and give the most durable service. Celoron tubing is made in all sizes and diameters.

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## THE HOME WORKSHOP

### A Tandem-Steered Hill Racer

By Dale R. Van Horn

**T**HIS racer is designed for either winter or summer use on hills. With unusually wide beams, it "hangs" to the ground and is so light that one boy can pull it uphill with ease. But perhaps its chief charm lies in the fact that it is steered somewhat after the manner of huge city fire trucks with two steering wheels.

The body is built of wooden strips and the frame covered with painted canvas or light-weight tin. The snug cockpit is neatly inclosed. If you wish, you can attach an air propeller in front.

Any boy handy with ordinary tools will find no difficulty in its construction. Here is a list of the materials required:

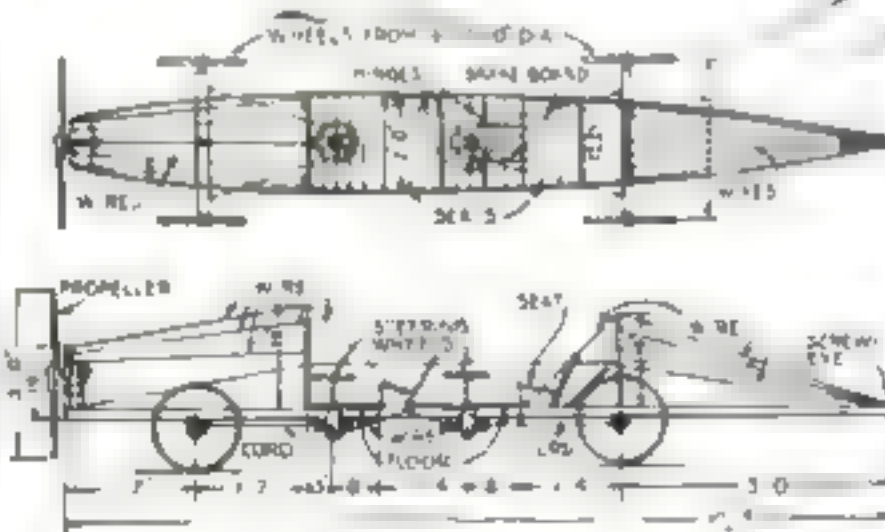
Two 11-ft. side strips, 1 1/2 in. wide.  
Two 11-ft. 2 in. pieces 3 1/2 in. wide for sides.  
Two 11-ft. 3 in. pieces 2 ft. long for sides.  
Four wheels from 16 to 20 in. diameter, either all of the same size or two pairs.  
Two wooden disks or other wheels for steering.  
Two bismarck wheels.  
Four 1/2 in. x 1/2 in. of the same size.  
Four wooden disks 1 in. thick and 1 in. smaller than the pulleys.  
A quantity of tongue-and-groove wainscoting or 1/2 in. boards for flooring.  
About 15 ft. of wash cord or equivalent rope.  
Two 3-in. bolts 6 in. long with washers.  
Four lag screws 8 in. long, with short pieces of gas pipe to fit the wheel hubs unless the wheels already are provided with extra long hubs.  
Sundry boards for cleats, seats, brake and the rest of the frame.  
100 ft. of galvanized wire.  
Enough canvas or tin to cover the frame.

front of the cockpit, and the third to fit back of the rear seat. These need no exact dimensions, though they should be slightly higher than they are wide. The detail on the next page shows how they are built up and assembled in place.

Now we are ready to truss the wires. Run one wire along each side, attaching the ends in screweyes as indicated and running them through other eyes turned into the cockpit frames about 10 in. from the floor. These wires later form the side of the cockpit.

Through other screweyes run wires from the tops of the frames down to the side pieces near the seats to counteract the pull of the several wires run from each end.

The two steering-wheels are mounted upon vertical broomsticks, which termi-



For winter use runners are substituted for the wheels of this speedy racer. The top and side views appear above.

The two 11-ft. side strips of the main frame are held apart at the back and front by flat blocks. That at the rear is a triangular block 2 in. thick, 8 in. long and about 5 in. wide. The side strips are nailed to this with their ends flush. The other ends of the strips are nailed to another 2-in. block 12 in. wide and 6 in. long. The sides of both blocks should be curved slightly to fit the general curve of the sides. This can be seen in the accompanying top view of the car.

One axle and one bolster piece, after being bolted together, are attached 18 in. from the front; the other pair are fastened 3 ft. from the back. The bolsters are held by nails driven through the side pieces.

Build three frames from 1-in. material, one for the front, another for the dash or

nate just under the floor in special V-shaped pulleys made from the pie-tins. The steering-cord is placed about the pulleys, and the ends, after being drawn tight, are secured in stout screweyes set on the back of the front and the front of the rear axles, 4 in. from each end.

To make the pulleys, set the tins in pairs, bottoms together, and

solder them. Cut wooden disks and place one on each side; then drive through them nails long enough to reach through the tin and the two disks. Be sure to close the bottom of the groove clear around with solder so the cord will not force them apart and bind when in use. To insure a positive grip between pulleys and cord, rub the cord with best dressing.

Locate the centers of the pulleys and with an old wood bit, slightly smaller than the broomsticks to be used, bore holes through them. Use glue or two nails, driven at an angle, to lock pulleys and shafts.

Now spread the frame sides until they are two feet apart, midway between the ends, and nail on the floor boards, leaving spaces for the seats, which are built and

(Continued on page 111)



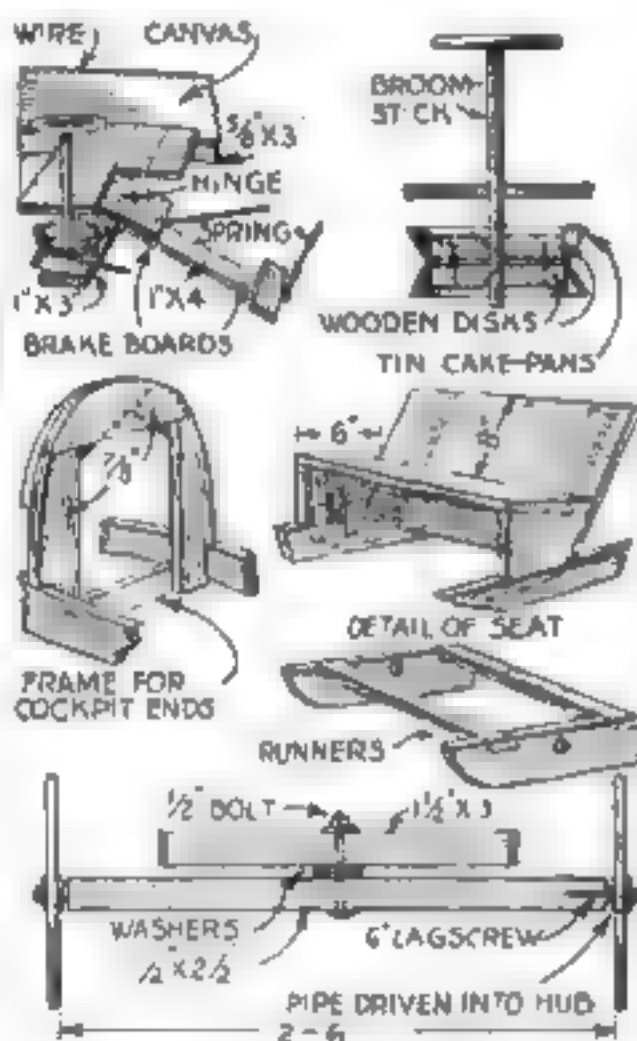
## The Home Workshop

(Continued from page 110)

assembled as indicated by the seat detail. This done, bore holes for the steering shafts through the floor at the points indicated and midway between the sides, and support the lower ends by means of wooden strips with a hole through the lower cross piece for the lower end of the broomstick and with the pulleys between this and the floor above. Nail to the sides, then trim with short wires as indicated to offset the pull of the cord.

The steering columns should be vertical. The steering wheels may be old coaster wagon wheels or wooden disks cut for the purpose, bored and glued or nailed on the upper end.

Now finish placing the wires by running them from the ends to the curved upper portions of the cockpit frames, using small staples to hold them. These wires



Details of the brake, steering mechanism, frames, runners, and wheel assembly.

give the desired curve to the canvas or further support the tin, if used.

Build and attach the seats, and provide the brake, which is made by cutting out a portion of the floor just in front of the rear seat, cleating and hinging it at the forward end and nailing to this trapdoor a short board. This board is held horizontally by a spring attached to the rear cockpit frame. The spring also keeps the hinged portion of floor in place. Yet at a moment's notice, the rear rider can bring the racer to a complete stop by stepping on this portion of the floor.

Lay the covering in three sections. Cover first the front, placing the material on and marking where the cuts are to be made. Then fix the two side pieces, finally complete the rear. If tin is used, the edges can be crimped over the wire edges of the cockpit; if canvas is used, the edges should be sewed tightly over it.

(Continued on page 112)

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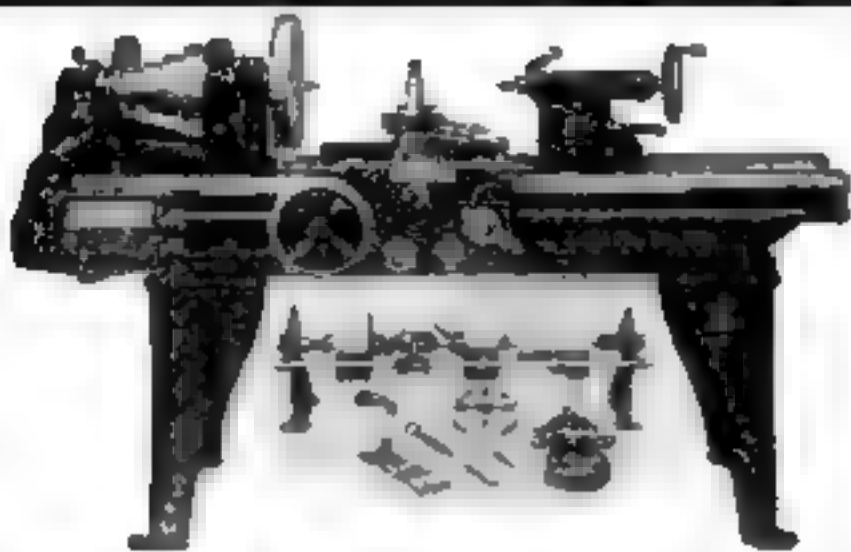
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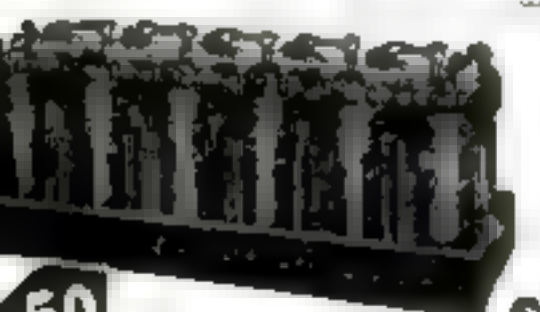
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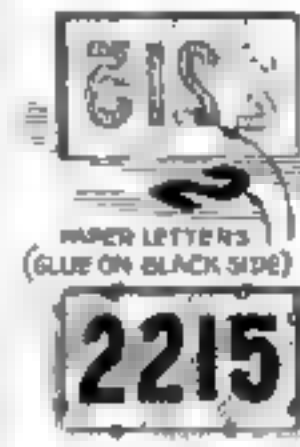
Write for your  
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## The House Workshop

### Old Calendar Furnishes Figures for House-Number Plate

AN ATTRACTIVE house-number plate can be made at little or no cost from a 3 by 5 in. piece of glass and large black numbers, about 2 1/4 in. high, cut from a discarded business wall calendar.

Stick the black faces of the figures to the glass with transparent glue or mucilage. When dry, coat their backs with the same adhesive, or, better yet, shellac. Next, apply one or more coats of white or some light-colored paint over the entire back of the glass sheet.



Figures are black against white

Fasten the plate to the building with four upholsterer's brass-headed tacks, driven in until the heads barely touch the glass.

The carbon in the printer's ink, backed by the paint, will remain black for a long time, and the combination of black on white makes the numbers stand out with exceptional clearness.—F. W. B.

### Tandem-Steered Hill Racer

(Continued from page 111)

It will be well to provide a turnbuckle in each truss wire so that any slack can be taken up without delay.

If you wish a propeller, cut it from a 2 by 4 and mount it on a shaft supported as indicated in the side and top views. It should have at least 6 in. clearance above the ground. A propeller only 2 ft. in diameter will spin faster and weigh less than the one shown.

Two hooks should be set in the front and a 20-ft. tow rope with rings in each end kept back of the rear seat.

To use, two riders take the seats and grasp the steering-wheels. To turn to the right, the front rider turns the steering-wheel to the right, while the rider to the rear turns his to the left.

All sorts of stunts can be accomplished by this racer. For instance, when both steering-wheels are turned to the right and held there, the racer swerves from its path, then continues in a straight line but with the machine pointing to the left.

Of course you will wish runners for winter use. Build these in pairs, connected at the top of each end of the runners by cross pieces. Bore holes through the top edges near the center for the axles and put these on in place of the wheels, using the same lagscrews.

When the runners are used, it will be great sport to build a smooth snow track down some steep hill so that it terminates on the shore of a lake or pond. Then, by careful manipulation of the steering apparatus, great distances can be covered.

As soon as the racer is completed and you have tested it out, protect all parts with a coat of paint. Keep the steering cords tight and lubricate the steering columns well with hard oil.

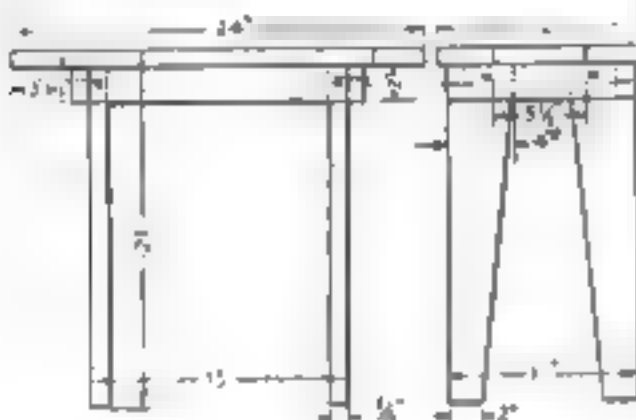
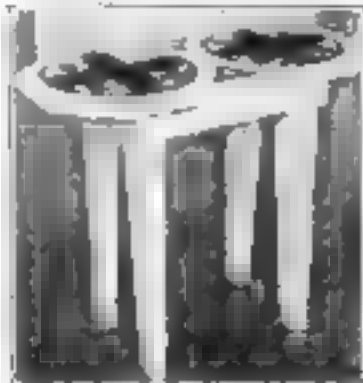


## The Home Workshop

### Useful and Attractive Benches Constructed at Little Cost

**S**MALL benches or stands, that serve many purposes in the home may be made quite easily. I have constructed two attractive benches from a single long board  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick and 12 in. wide.

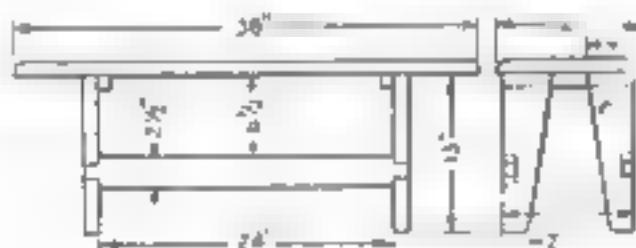
The way these were made is indicated in the accompanying illustrations. The four legs can be cut out in each case from one width of the board with a minimum of sawing. The tops are made



The pieces for making this bench are cut from a single wide board without waste

simply by sawing the board to length and cutting off the corners, the upper edges being rounded off smoothly. The benches are put together with glue and wood screws and then are painted neatly.

In this case the benches were first primed with one coat of flat white paint



A low bench, which embodies another type of strong yet exceedingly simple construction

and then the ornamental designs, previously drawn on paper, were traced on them. Several 10-cent cans of different colored paints provided the coloring. The surface was given a final coat of clear varnish.—H. S. TRECARTIN.

### Straightening Dented Tanks

**O**N VARIOUS occasions I have straightened copper tanks and removed dents from sheet-metal tanks simply by soldering on a number of wires,

as indicated and pulling the vessel back to its original shape. After the straightening is completed, it is a simple matter to remelt the solder and remove the wires. N. G. N.



## No. 111 Spiral-Ratchet Screw Driver Price \$2.50

The improved positive lock-nut permits automatic driving or drawing; will instantly convert it into a ratchet screw driver, or will lock it rigidly for use as a plain screw driver. Beveled edges prevent finger-pinching.

Steel spiral nuts and steel spiral, machined at a 20° angle.



## Automatic screw driver perfected with new features

**T**HIS screw driver sinks a screw with the least possible effort. The improved positive lock-nut permits automatic driving or drawing; will instantly convert it into a ratchet screw driver, or will lock it rigidly for use as a plain screw driver. Beveled edges prevent finger-pinching.

The spiral nuts and the steel spiral are made of hardened steel, milled at a twenty-degree angle. Thus this tool withstands unusually severe strains.

A conveniently located shifter knob controls the ratchet mechanism.

Three tool-steel blades—hardened, tempered and polished—are provided.

Length extended with blade in place, 11 inches. Length closed, without blade, 10 inches. Weight, 14 ounces.

### What other tools do you need?

The Goodell-Pratt Catalog No. 15 shows the entire line of 1500 Good Tools—many of them particularly adaptable for the home workshop. Write for a copy.

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# THE HOME WORKSHOP

## Priscilla Sewing Cabinet Is an Always Welcome Gift



FOR your next home workshop undertaking, why not try building a Priscilla sewing-box? It makes an attractive piece of furniture for the sewing-room, and being small and light, it can be carried into the living-room, sun porch, or any place where the always

accumulating odd jobs of needlework may be done most comfortably and conveniently. Generations of use in American homes have placed the stamp of approval on the Priscilla cabinet.

The complete working details and bill of materials for a sewing cabinet of this type are contained in Home Workshop Blueprint No. 31, listed on this page. H. Caldwell, of Toronto, Canada, used the blueprint in constructing the cabinet illustrated. He writes:

"My wife, who has wanted one of these for some time, is quite pleased with the result and declares that it has not a bit of the 'homemade' look. I am quite proud of this job myself, as it required a little more care than anything that I have yet made, though I would not call it at all difficult. I used walnut and for a finish filed with a dark stain, gave two coats of shellac rubbed down with fine sand paper, and then waxed. This gave a very fine satin finish."

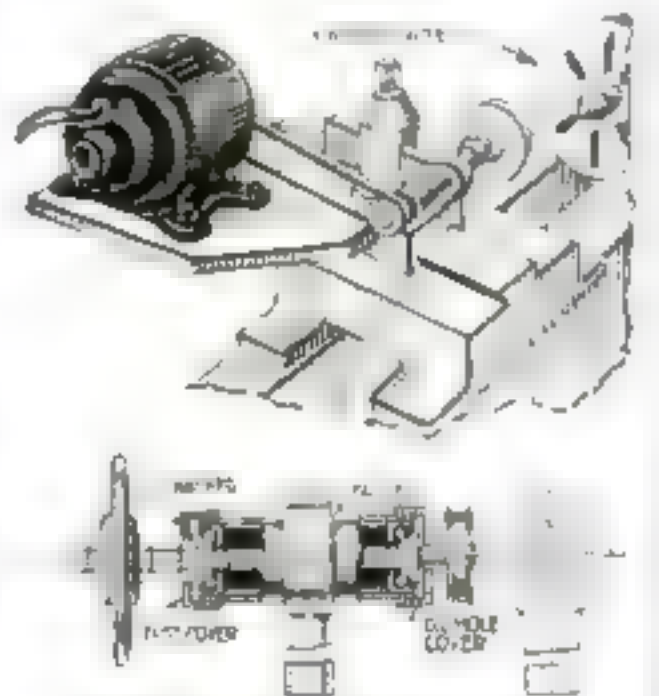
The new blueprint for this month gives full size details and bill of materials for the table illustrated on page 89.

## Lathe Grinding Attachment Made from Odds and Ends

IF YOUR home workshop equipment includes a small motor, it can be arranged for plain grinding on a lathe.

The motor is mounted on a slotted steel plate, which is clamped under the toolpost washer.

The wheel is carried in a special bracket with a shank to fit the toolpost. A front-wheel bicycle bearing is used for the spindle bearing. The outer casings



Grinder in use and details of the spindle, which runs in a simple bicycle bearing.

are made from steam pipe, counterbored to receive the ball race. The ends of each casing are turned true in relation to the center line of spindle. The dust caps shown were found in the scrap pile.

The shank is forced and drilled to receive the bearing, which is braced in place after it has been set square and clamped in position. The wheel spindle is driven by belt—in the case a rawhide belt. Adjustment of belt and wheel is made by means of the toolpost screw. The spindle may be made longer, for internal grinding, if desired. If a motor must be purchased, it would be better to buy a regular grinding attachment.

## Complete List of Blueprints

ANY one of the blueprints listed below can be obtained from POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY for 25 cents. The Editor will be glad to provide, upon request, information relative to tools, material, or equipment.

Blueprint Service Dept.  
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GENTLEMEN: Send me the blueprint, or blueprints, I have underlined below, for which I inclose \_\_\_\_\_ cents:

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## The Home Workshop

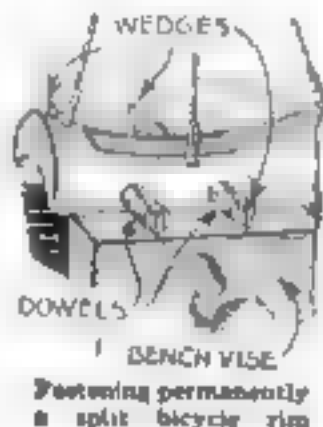
### Using Dowels and Wedges to Make Difficult Repairs

**J**OINTS in woodwork that are especially difficult to fasten securely can be held in many cases with dowels and wedges.

This method of repair is illustrated in the accompanying drawing, which shows how I have fastened bicycle rims that had split at the joint. This is a fairly common repair, but is rarely made permanently and satisfactorily.

To repair a bicycle rim in this way, remove the wheel, take off the tire, and loosen the spokes directly over the joint. Hold the rim in a convenient position, force apart the leaves, and apply a thin film of glue over both surfaces.

Place the joint in a vise so that about two-thirds of it is above the level of the jaws. Drill two holes of  $\frac{5}{16}$ -in. diameter at such a point that they will all but penetrate the inside concave part of the rim. The holes should be  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. from each end of the joint.



Have ready two dowels cut with a dowel plate or turned. Be sure they are a snug fit. They should be  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. longer than is required. Through each end of these make two saw cuts parallel to each other and about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep. Now make four wedges  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long and  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. wide. These should be as thick as the saw cut at one end and  $1/16$  in. wider at the other.

Apply glue to the holes through the joint and drive the dowels through the holes until they project equally on both sides, with the saw cuts parallel to the spokes. Glue the wedges and drive them into the saw cuts. Allow the glue to dry for at least 12 hours and then cut off the projecting dowels and smooth the ends, which may be painted to match the rest of the rim. Retighten the spokes and assemble.—I. H. C

### Blotting-Paper on Bottle Neck Prevents Stains on Labels

**W**HATEVER care is exercised in pouring chemicals from bottles, a drop or so of the solution occasionally will find its way over the lip of the bottle and destroy or badly discolor the label.

By tying or otherwise fastening a piece of blotting-paper around the neck of the bottle, any drops that flow over the lip will be absorbed. This prevents the discoloration of either label or shelf.



Any overflow is absorbed immediately

## BROWN & SHARPE TOOLS

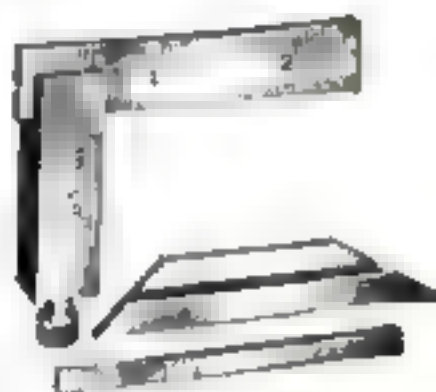
### —For the Motor Mechanic



Here is an Inside Micrometer that is new. It has a clamp nut that locks the spindle at any reading. The No. 264 takes cylinder bore and other inside measurements from 2" to 8" by thousandths with ease and precision.

### —For the Shop Mechanic and Toolmaker

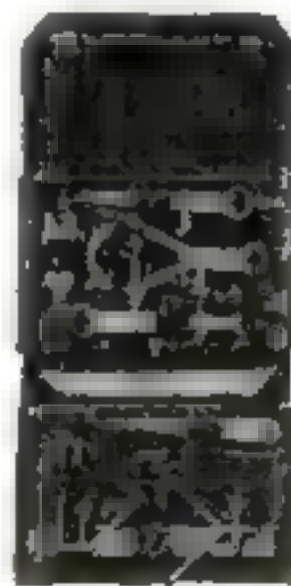
A tool kit isn't complete without one of these handy Adjustable Squares. Blades are interchangeable and adjustable to any length. You will find the reversible blade feature of the Brown & Sharpe No. 554 gives it an added handiness.



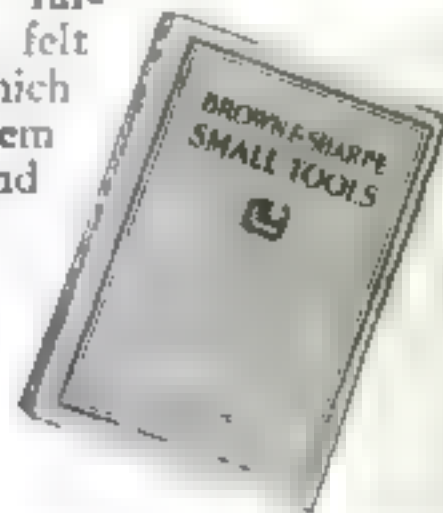
Another new tool that proves its worth is Brown & Sharpe Thread Tool Gauge No. 577. Adjustable, for cutting tools, from a sharp "V" to a 1" flat. Made with three different angles—60°, 55°, or 29°—and remarkably inexpensive.



### —For the Apprentice and Home Mechanic



Set of Tools No. 847 is one an apprentice or home mechanic finds that answers his requirements. They have been especially chosen for the requirements of the beginner or home mechanic. This set represents an outfit of high quality tools at a moderate outlay. Tools are furnished in a neat, felt lined, leather case which helps to protect them from injury, dust and moisture.

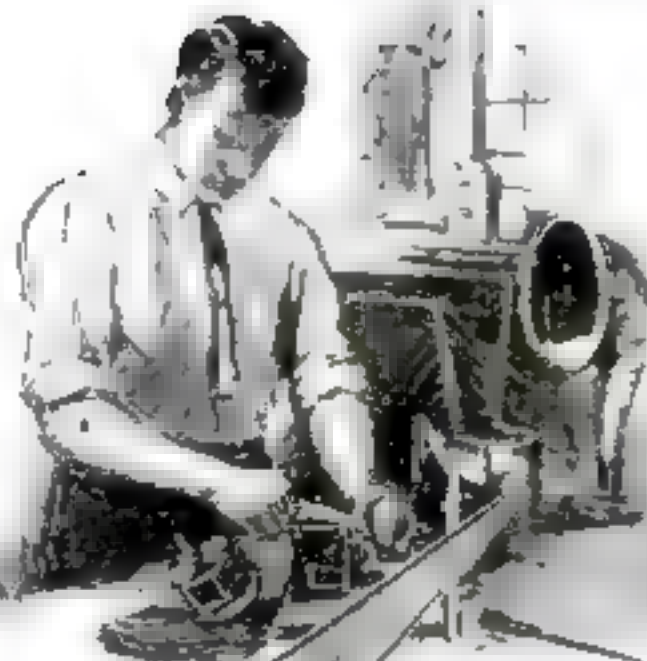


Our new No. 29 Small Tool Catalog lists all the above and over 2000 other tools. It's a buying guide every tool user ought to have. Copy sent on request.

**Brown & Sharpe Mfg. Co.**  
Providence, R. I., U.S.A.

**"Standard of the Mechanical World"**





# KLEIN PLIERS

Did you ever notice that the fellow who turns out the professional looking jobs—is a crank about the pliers he uses? Next time you're around, drop into your hardware store and get the feel of a pair of Klein's in your hands—then you'll know. They've been standard in big electrical companies for over half a century!

**Mathias KLEIN & Sons**  
Established 1838      Made in USA

## The Home Workshop

## How to Duplicate a Rare Table

(Continued from page 89)

The exact sizes of each piece are given in the following bill of materials, each item being lettered to correspond with the drawing on page 89. The dimensions are given in inches and the wood is either mahogany or walnut, except as otherwise noted.

- A Center or main top,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $22\frac{1}{2}$  by 32. 1 required
- B Table edges,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  by 13 by 32. 2 required
- C Legs  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $28\frac{1}{2}$ , 4 required
- D Drawer rails, top,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 16. 2 required
- E Drawer rails, bottom,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  by 16. 2 required
- F Drawer fronts,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 by 16. 2 required
- G Drawer sides or ends,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by 4 by  $15\frac{1}{4}$ . 4 required
- H Drawer backs,  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $15\frac{3}{4}$ . 2 required
- I Drawer bottoms,  $\frac{3}{4}$  by 14 by  $15\frac{3}{4}$ , plywood, 1 required
- J Side rails, top,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{4}$  by  $23\frac{3}{4}$ , tenoned both ends ( $24\frac{3}{4}$  between shoulders of tenons) 2 required
- K Table braces,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  by  $26\frac{1}{4}$ . 2 required (each piece will cut two braces)
- L Guides, top of drawers,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  by  $16\frac{1}{2}$ , whitewood, 2 required
- M Guides, bottom of drawers,  $\frac{1}{4}$  by 2 by  $23\frac{1}{4}$ , whitewood, tenoned both ends ( $24\frac{1}{4}$  between shoulders of tenons) 2 required
- N Guides, bottom runners,  $5/16$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by 24, whitewood, 2 required
- O Strengthen shell,  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $7\frac{1}{4}$  by  $15\frac{1}{4}$  (doweled 1 leg) 4 required
- P Drawer stock  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. diameter
- Q Table and drawer stock  $1\frac{1}{2}$  wide, brass, 6 required
- R Top fasteners, stock  $\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  by  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , iron 12 required
- S Drawer pulls, stock, brass, 2 required
- T Wood screws, iron

Two methods of making the drawer joints are shown, but dovetails may be used, if the builder prefers.

The legs on the museum table, shown in the photograph, are round and tapered just above the foot and ornamented with reeding or flutes. This construction presents some difficulties and can be avoided by making the lower part of the legs square and tapered, with or without flutes, as preferred.

The finishing of a piece like this is of the utmost importance. Stain the wood. Fill with paste filler, either walnut or mahogany color, apply a wash coat of thin shellac and then build up a smooth surface with coats of either shellac or varnish, well rubbed with pumice-stone and oil or water or a very fine grade of the so-called "wet" sandpaper. A dull shellac finish with the addition of several coats of furniture wax is one of the best for this piece.

The table could be made of whitewood and painted or enameled, the flutes being colored deeply for contrast. In that case knobs may be used instead of antique nails.

### Tightening Barrel Staves

**STAVES** of dry wooden barrels may be tightened easily with a tool made from a broken hoe, as illustrated. The offset allows the tool to be held away from the barrel at the upper end and this facilitates the work. The lower end has a small bevel so that it will not slip off the hoop.—I. S. THOMSON, Richmond, Utah.



**A "tool" made from old box**

**FAHLBERG**  
MADISON, WIS.

### For Perfect Conductivity

**Radio** It is now possible for the amateur to get his own class in this home soldering, but make the proper conductive path presently in radio work. E. D. Fuhberg, former Professor of Geography at Wisconsin University and now an Engineer with Western Electric Co., Inc., and R. J. Hat, the complete home soldering furnace. Heat runs in two units — non-exploding — Burns denatured.

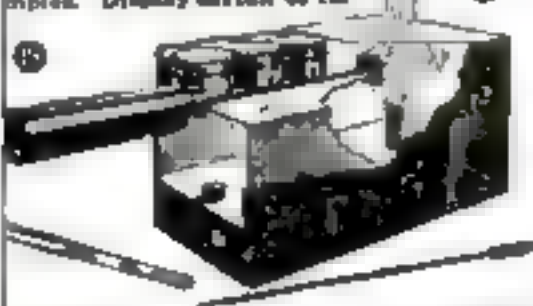
## Reddy **HOT**

### Enduring Furnace and Tested Supplies

to your dealer. If not satisfied we will send it  
back at once at no charge.

D. Fahlberg Mfg. Co., Madison, Wisconsin

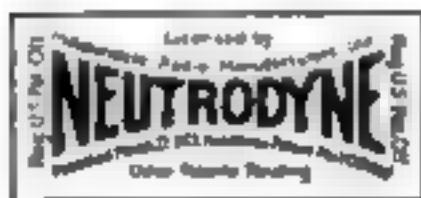
**ROBBERS AND DEALERS:**  
is as wire for attraction  
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PAHLBERG MFG. CO., Madison, Wisconsin  
and the un-paid one Reddy Hot Soldering For  
for which I enclose \$1.50. P & M

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**Ask your dealer  
to show you a  
Howard 4 and 5  
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dyne Receiver**

**Write for  
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467 East Ohio St., Chicago



## The Home Workshop

### New Mirth-Provoking Card Game Made Quickly from Pictures

By Capt. E. Armitage McCann

NEW amusements are always in demand, both for big parties and quiet evenings at home. Here is a card game you can make yourself and spring on your friends as an entertaining novelty.

To make a set of cards for four or less players, six colorful pictures will be needed. If they are about 7 by 10 in., 10 cards about 2½ by 3½ in. will be required for each picture.

Arrange these 10 cards irregularly on the table and paste on them the picture in such a way that each will receive a portion of it, as illustrated. Then, with the corner of a razor blade, cut through the picture along the edge of each card. The set will fall apart with a piece of

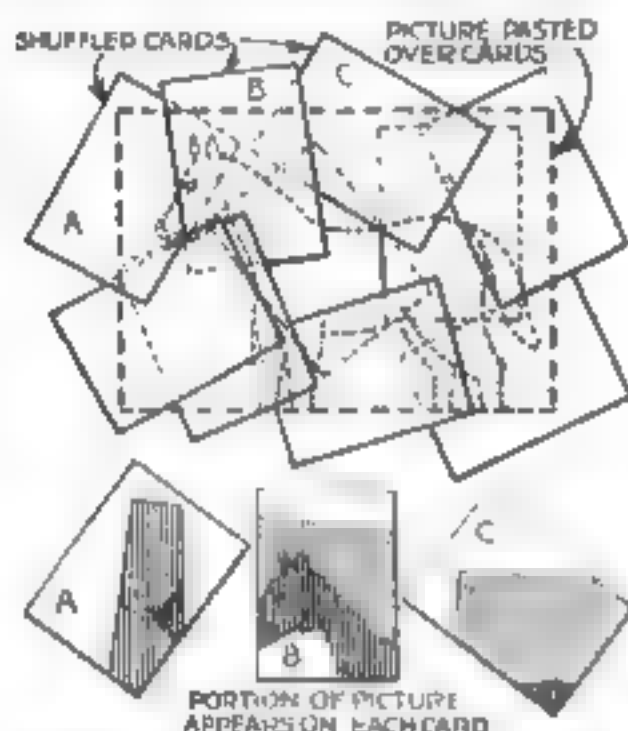


Diagram showing how a large picture is pasted over 10 cards, and three completed cards

picture on each card. Do this with the other five pictures, arranging the cards differently for each set.

The game is played by shuffling the cards and drawing and discarding them from the pack. The person who first forms a complete picture is the winner. Rules and a system of penalties and points can be formulated along any lines that seem desirable.

Use thin cards and paste the pictures down firmly. Sometimes the edges will need repasting after the cards are cut apart. The cards for the whole pack must be of the same size.

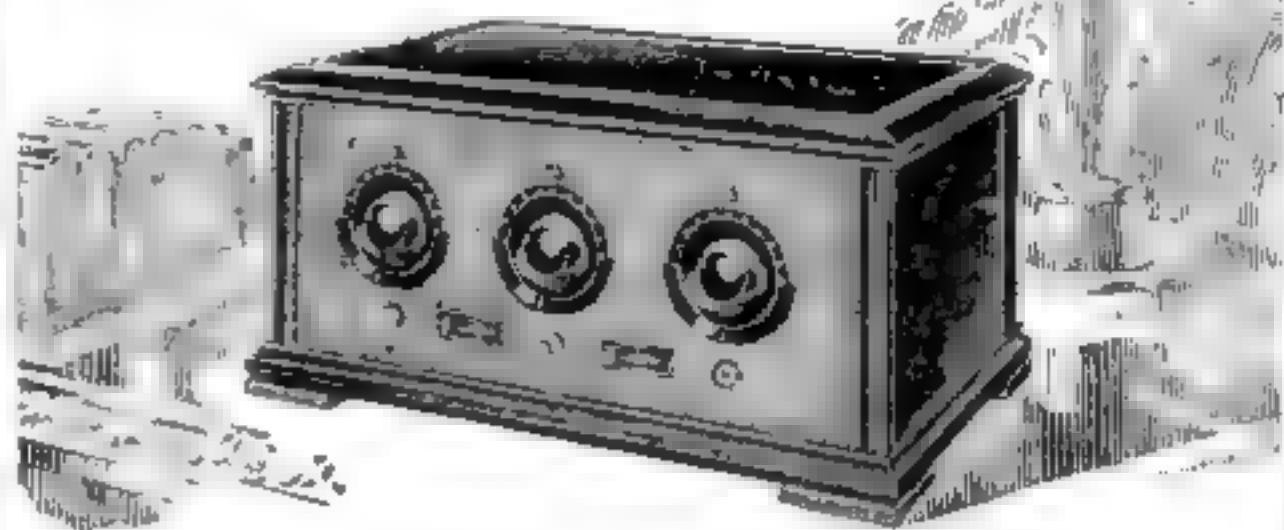
If there are to be more players, have more pictures. The game may be made amusingly educational by substituting maps or historical subjects.

### New Workshop Features

AMONG the articles scheduled for early publication in the Home Workshop Department are: Salem Chest of Drawers Simplified for the Beginner in Woodwork, A Linen Cabinet Made from Packing-Cases, Rattaning Chairs, A Quebec Coaster, Ammunition Press for Snowball Battles, Alarm Clock in Nest Case Resembles Costly Chronometer, and Nail and Hardware Cabinet for the Home Workshop.

# EISEMANN

## ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT



## Type 6-D Broadcast Receiver

*Non-oscillating ~ Non-radiating*

### SPECIFICATIONS

Circuit: Two stages of tuned radio frequency amplification, detector and two stages of audio frequency amplification. Non-oscillating. Non-radiating. Astatic transformers used to minimize mutual induction.

Tunes: Five in all. Jacks provided for either five or four tube operation.

Antenna: Either storage or dry-cell.

Cables: Complete as supplied for "A" and "B" locations.

Wave length: 200 to 600 meters, with maximum efficiency of reception.

Ampl. 75 to 125 lbs., single wire.

Panel: Aluminum, with attractive crystal black finish. A perfect body capacity shield.

Dials: Benetton design. Mounted to fit the hand and permit a natural position in tuning.

Blower: Adequate resistance for all standard base commercial tubes.

Controls: Single bearing, low leakage comm.

Set: Suspended on cushion springs which absorb vibration.

Cabinet: Mahogany with decorative lines and high finish. A single space provided for "B" location.

THE real, intrinsic value of the 6-D Receiver can be fully appreciated only by making direct, side-by-side tests with other makes

Such comparisons need not be confined to sets in the same price-class. The 6-D is the equal, in every detail, of many receivers priced \$25, \$50 and even \$75 higher.

Performance of the highest order, strikingly attractive appearance and moderate price—all these elements of true worth are found in the 6-D.

You will note its clarity and the full, generous volume. You will also observe the unusual sharpness of tuning. And the finely carved, high finish mahogany cabinet will make a strong appeal.

Price \$125.00 without accessories. For sale by reliable dealers.

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Type BM Easy Mounting

\$4.50

**Jones****MULTI-PLUG**

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This is the **MULTI-PLUG** THE STANDARD SET CONNECTOR.**HOWARD, WORKRITE, ZENITH, MU-RAD**  
and other leading set manufacturers.

**INSTALL** a Jones Multi-Plug and Cable on your set. A plug and cable is to the radio what the socket and cord is to the electric iron—a connector which is efficient, convenient, safe, and indispensable.

**EFFICIENT** because battery, antenna, and ground wires can be connected and disconnected by a single operation. Seven confusing operations reduced to a simple one. It assures perfect contact and is simple to connect.

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without disconnecting wires. The eight foot cable allows batteries to be placed in basement or other suitable place.

**SAFE** because no live ends are exposed and center pin is keyed so that wrong connections are impossible.

**INDISPENSABLE.** You will know why only after testing out this plug designed to meet the demand for an inexpensive yet practical and simple method of connecting batteries, antenna, and ground.

Order from your dealer or direct from

**HOWARD B. JONES • • • 626 E. Canal St., Chicago**

Write for illustrated folder.

## Build a Super-Heterodyne Yourself and Save Money!

Experience the thrill of getting all the distant stations with a Super-Het built by yourself. It's easy with the **RECEPTRAD KIT** shown above. It contains all the essential parts with complete instructions. From your dealer or by mail for the remarkably low price of \$53.50. Smaller kit containing only the most essential parts \$33. Either set will operate a loudspeaker on an indoor, outdoor or loop aerial.

# RECEPTRAD

**GREIFF DOUBLE SELECTOR****MULTIFLEX KIT***The Perfect 4 Tube Circuit—Loop Operating*

Uses four tubes. Two stages of radio frequency, a crystal detector and three stages of audio frequency. No station too distant to be brought in with good clear volume. Assembled by anyone in a few hours. Superior to a 5 tube Super-Het.

\$29.50 Containing principal parts \$34. Including all parts.

**FREE** Blue prints of wiring diagrams of both circuits. Just drop us a line giving your dealer's name and address.

**RADIO RECEPTOR CO.****59 BANK ST., NEW YORK.**

## The Home Workshop

### A Folding Fireplace Screen

(Continued from page 113)

If you never have tried brazing, the making of a fire screen presents a good opportunity to learn, and it is easy. First get a small strip of silver solder and an ounce or two of common borax. The silver is inexpensive, as it is not real silver but an alloy of several metals so blended that their melting point is far below that of brass and yet, when cooled, the joint is so strong that it can be bent without breaking. After it has been melted and cooled, the solder has a yellowish tinge similar to brass. The solder will flow in the flame of a gasoline blowtorch when the metal which is to be joined is heated to bright red at the point of contact.

**TO SOLDER**, clamp the two pieces in contact so that they extend over a bench or in a convenient position. Sprinkle on some borax, turn on the flame, and when the brass at the joint has become bright red, rub the solder over it until it melts a little. Apply the flame directly until the liquid solder runs between the two pieces of metal; then shut off the gas. In a minute the solder will solidify and make a joint as good as the metal itself. Solder all four frames in this manner, taking care that the corners are carefully squared.

When all the frames are made, file off and emery polish the joints and any other places that need cleaning, and prick punch preparatory to drilling. It is necessary to measure only one frame for drilling, as it can be used as a templet for the others.

To prepare the brass mesh, cut it carefully to a size  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. less all around than the outside of the frames, that is  $11\frac{1}{4}$  by  $28\frac{1}{4}$  in. In order to prevent it from fraying out and to enable it to hold when riveted, a band of solder must be run around all sides. This is easily and quickly done by rubbing soldering paste or painting zinc chloride soldering fluid around the edge and then running a nearly red-hot soldering iron around the edge while holding a stick of solder against the hot iron. Lay the screen on a bench so that it overhangs and rub the hot iron along the upper side until two rows of squares are filled in evenly all the way around.

**AS THE** edge of the mesh will be visible on the inside of the completed fire screen, it should be bound with soft brass or copper ribbon .01 in. thick by 1 in. wide, soldered sufficiently to hold it on one side only and folded over, as indicated.

To rivet on the screen, lay it under the drilled frames and mark the proper place for the holes with a gimlet or other sharp tool; then force holes with it through the brass-bound edge. File down the rough edge on the side where the gimlet breaks through. Ordinary auto brake band brass rivets should be used, as these are split, require no washers, and can be headed over quickly.

When all the screens have been riveted on, the sections should be joined by riveting on the hinges.

(Continued on page 119)

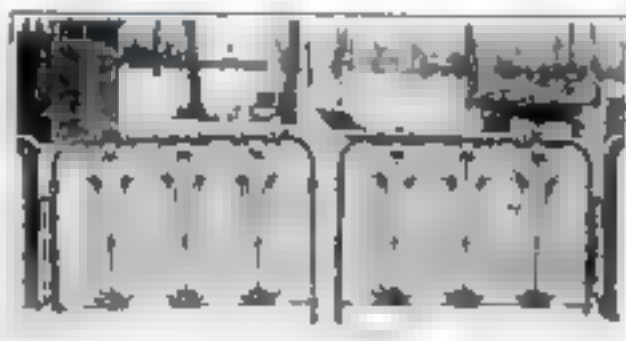


## The Home Workshop

### Old Iron Bedstead Converted into an Ornamental Gate

THE two ends of an iron bedstead can be used effectively as gates in connection with either a wire or an iron fence.

An old iron bedstead can be had for next to nothing at almost any junk dealer's or second-hand store. The ends shown were bought for 50 cents each. The head end must be cut down so that it equals in height the foot end. A back-saw will do this, while the castings into



Gates made from iron bedstead ends purchased from a junkman for 50 cents each.

which the bed rails fit can be knocked off with a hammer.

A heavy piece of band iron, from 18 in. to 2 ft. long, as necessary, is bent so that 1 in. extends at right angles at either end. Into each of these short ends a hole is drilled. One of these pieces is bolted to each bed end. Onto the gateposts are bolted or welded short pieces of iron with ends similarly bent and drilled and so spaced that the two halves of each hinge will fit properly. An iron rod extending from top to bottom holds each pair of the hinges together.

To add strength to the gates a sliding shoe of curved iron is provided for each half, fastened by means of a round piece of iron extending into the hollow of each free leg. To lock such a gate a number of devices will suggest themselves besides the one illustrated.—C. L. MILLER.

VARNISHED woodwork that has been neglected can be given much of its old time luster provided it is not stained by the atmosphere. Simply apply furniture wax, rub it in well and polish vigorously.

When commercial size is not obtainable readily, plastered walls and ceilings that are to be painted with oil paints may be sized with carpenter's glue diluted with a large quantity of water.

### A Folding Fireplace Screen

(Continued from page 118)

To give an art brass finish and remove any discolorations caused by soldering flux or heat, scrub the screen all over with a wet brush which has been dipped in powdered pumice. A coat of thin, colorless lacquer will insure the permanency of the bright finish if the screen does not come into actual contact with the fire.

If something less plain than a straight top is desired, such as a curved or Gothic top, it will be necessary to cut out the tops from sheet brass with a cold chisel and then file them to the proper shape. A sheet-brass wreath sometimes is added to give a finishing touch.

# ALL-AMERICAN

## Solves Every Gift Problem

### If He Has a Radio Set Already—

It can be made a better one by installing genuine ALL-AMERICAN Audio Transformers. Two of these instruments, fitted into any set not already equipped with them, will give the receiver greater loud speaker volume with remarkable purity of tone. ALL-AMERICAN Transformers are so designed that they amplify fundamentals and harmonics equally, throughout practically the entire audible range. Hence, voice and tones are reproduced faithfully.

Give him ALL-AMERICANS, the Audio Transformers which, through sheer merit, have become the largest selling transformers in the world. 3 to 1 Ratio, \$4.50; 5 to 1 Ratio, \$4.75; 10 to 1 Ratio, \$4.75.

### If He Needs a High Grade Receiver—

Give him ALL-AMERICAN Super-Fine Parts, and he can build an intermediate-frequency receiver embodying all the most advanced features known in Radio. His set will be the envy of "distance" fans, as well as of his musical friends.

Super-Fine Parts are easily installed. No critical adjustments are necessary. Operation is smooth and flawless. And every part is ALL-AMERICAN—ask any Fan what that means in Radio! Sets built with Super-Fine Parts are unsurpassed for selectivity, range, volume, and tone quality. They represent in a very real sense the ultimate in radio broadcast reception. Price, \$26.00.

#### ALL-AMAX JUNIOR

The design for the simplest but greatest of Radios. A one tube set, a 250,000 ohm impedance and built to give 20 ft. range and to give the best of the easy task of servicing.

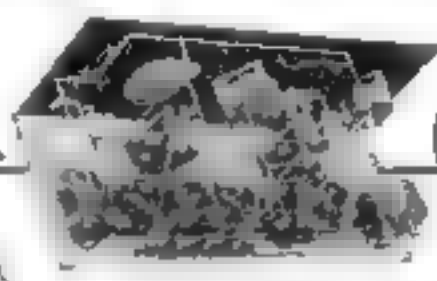
Price—complete (semi-finished) \$22.00



#### ALL-AMAX SENIOR

The Senior is a complete receiver of the highest type, a five tube set, with great range and selectivity. It is a complete assembly with full instructions for wiring.

Price—complete (semi-finished) \$42.00



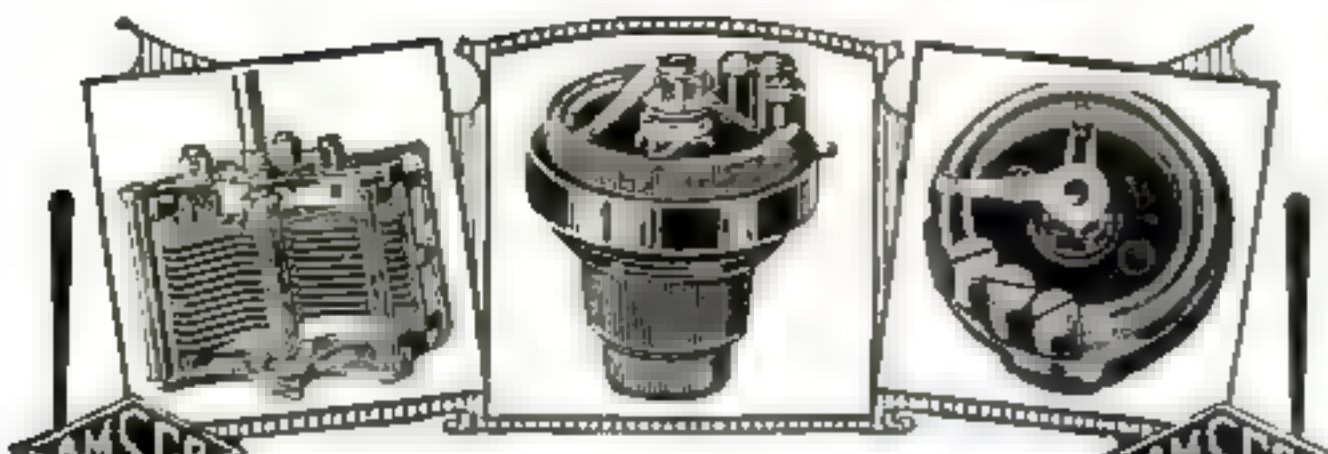
The Radio Key Book  
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for 10 cents cash or stamps.

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Pioneers in the industry  
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**Largest Selling Transformers in the World**





## Consider Carefully

The parts you select to build your set. Know beforehand that the results will be up to expectations. Particular set builders use only Amasco apparatus. They are built and designed by men who really understand radio and are guaranteed to function properly. Comparison proves their superiority and extraordinary value.

SEE THESE AMSCO PRODUCTS AT YOUR DEALER'S

AMSCO LOW LOSS CONDENSER. A laboratory instrument for perfection in set building.  
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AMSCO DOUBLE RHEOSTAT. Does the work of 3 old style rheostats. Saves panel space and wiring.

Write for interesting literature.

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BY measuring your natural musical ability, this famous, free, new Holton Talent-Test tells you how easy it may be for you to win success on this easiest-to-learn of all saxophones.

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—tells how test is given.

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America's Greatest Band Instruments

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Without obligation, I want to determine my talent for the easy-to-learn Holton New Revelation Saxophone. (Check if interested in any other instrument):

Clarinet ( ) Trombone ( ) Baritone ( ) Trumpet ( )

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## Must Men Fear 40?

**M**EDICAL authorities agree that 45% or nearly two-thirds of all men past middle age are afflicted with a disorder of the prostate gland. There is no known cause for many of the ailments commonly ascribed to declining years, including pain in back, feet and legs, frequent nightly urgings, etc., to name symptoms and lack of vitality. But now, science knows that thousands suffer needlessly.

For a member of the Learning Association for the Advancement of Science has discovered a trustworthy new drugless technique that usually restores the prostate gland to its normal functioning. Already it has been used by more than 15,000 men—Doctors, Scientists, Teachers, Bankers, Lawyers, men in every walk of life with amazing results.

## FREE BOOK

If you will mail the coupon below you will get in plain wrapper a free copy of an interesting book describing this new method. It contains facts every man should know. But word is limited. So the edition of this book is limited. Address

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401 Main Street, St. Louis 8, Mo.

Please send me Free and without obligation, a copy of your booklet "Why Many Men Are Old at 40." Mail in plain wrapper.

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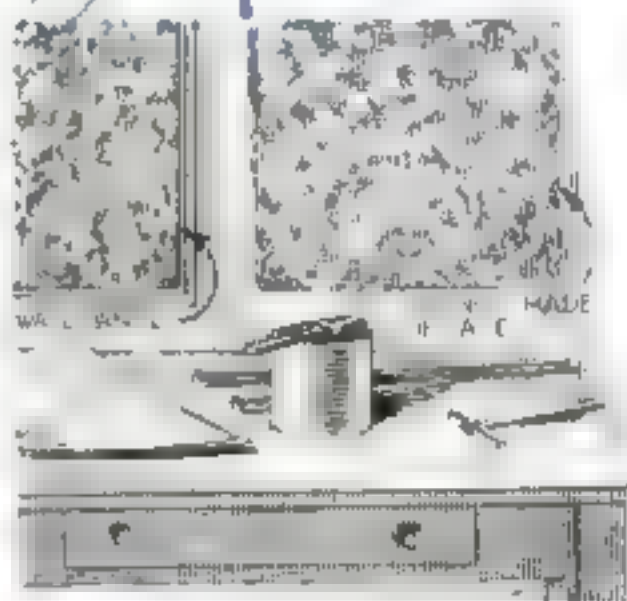
Western Office—Dept. 407, 711 Van Ness Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

## The Home Workshop

### Old Lace Forms Stencil for Decorative Wall Panels

**T**HE latest development in the art of stenciling is to use a piece of old lace in place of the usual stencil cut from stencil board. The lace gives a far more delicately delicate results when properly used, especially for the wall panels now popular.

The lace is prepared by giving it a coat of shellac to stiffen it. It is fastened



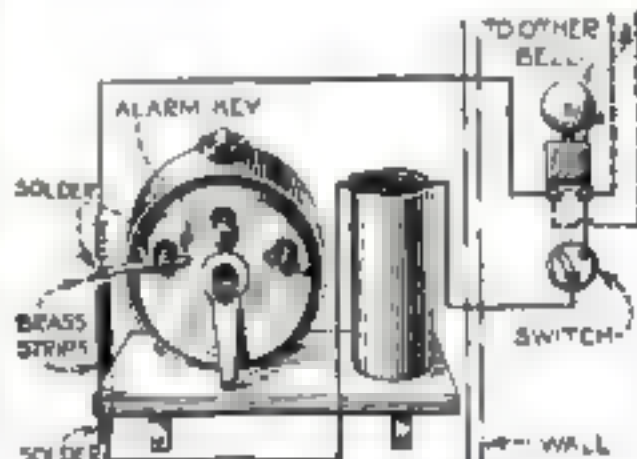
The shellacked lace gives more delicate effects than an ordinary half-cut stencil.

firmly against the wall and the color is applied with a stiff stencil brush in the usual way, except that great care must be taken to prevent the design from becoming blurred. It is advisable to practice a little before trying the method on a finished wall.

When dry, the panels are framed with panel molding.

### Alarm Clock Rings Electric Bells in Separate Rooms

**I**N ORDER to use one alarm clock for two separate bedrooms and at the same time eliminate the noisy ticking that so annoys light sleepers, I hooked the clock to an electric call bell system as shown.



Besides ringing bells, this device may be arranged as a store window lighting switch.

When the alarm goes off, a piece of No. 16 gage brass soldered to the alarm key revolves and strikes another strip screwed to the wooden baseboard. This closes an ordinary electric-bell circuit and a bell rings in each bedroom.

One or two switches may be installed to control the bells. The clock should be fastened to the base.—W. T. M.



## Home Workshop Chemistry

Simple Formulas that  
Will Save Time  
and Money

**A SOLUTION** for re-inking type-writer ribbons consists of the "lead" of an indelible pencil dissolved in a solution of equal parts of pure grain alcohol and glycerine. Apply to the ribbon with a semi-stiff brush.

Ink for labels may be made of equal parts of pyrogallol acid (the photographer's pyro, not hypo) and green vitriol (iron sulphate), dissolved in water. The addition of a little gum arabic or tragacanth will prevent any tendency to run. It is best to varnish the label when marked, using the varnish mentioned last November in this column.

A simple ink for writing on blue-prints is made of  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon of washing soda (soda carbonate) in 4 tablespoons of water, thickened with gum arabic or gum tragacanth. "Sympathetic"



Splitting indelible pencil (above) to make type-writer ribbon ink.

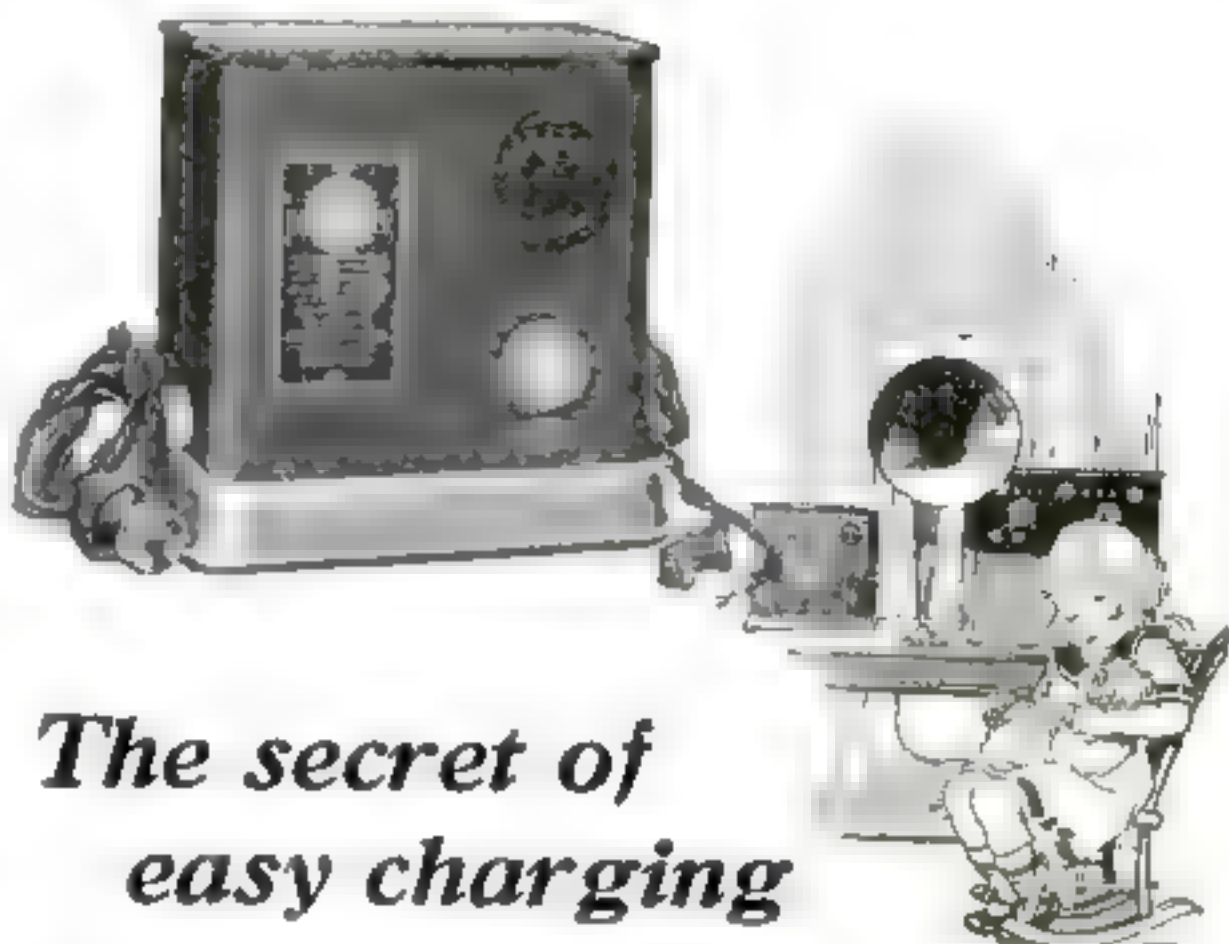


Dustling lead at left and adding gum (below).



Inks are those that become visible only when they have been treated with light, heat, or some chemical. The juice of lemon, orange, or onion, when used as an ink, is invisible and the characters are developed by heat, applied with a flat-iron. Writings with ferric sulphate are developed by a strong solution of tea or tannin. When paraffin is diluted with benzol and used as an ink, the writing may be read by dusting it with charcoal or smoking it with a candle flame.

An etching ink for steel or iron tools consists of about  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of ordinary rosin, melted, to which is added 1 tablespoon of lard oil—a lubricating oil expressed from lard—and 2 tablespoons of turpentine. One or two tablespoons of lamp-black may be added, but this is not absolutely necessary. When this mixture or ink is cold, it should be thick. Spread a little on a stamping pad and ink the rubber stamp. Press the stamp carefully on the tool to be etched, which must be perfectly clean. Make a border of putty or wax around the design or lettering and pour into this the etching fluid described in this column last August.



## The secret of easy charging

MAYBE you think the storage battery a difficult proposition. Charging is what used to cause trouble—until we developed

### The New Silent GOLD SEAL HOMCHARGER

Now charging is as simple as ABC. Here's the HOMCHARGER way: Slip two spring clips over the battery terminals, and screw a plug into any lamp socket. That's all. Go right on using your set, if you want. You can even sleep in the same room with the HOMCHARGER, it's so quiet.

So get a good storage battery, the new silent GOLD SEAL HOMCHARGER, and enjoy radio at its best.

Handsome! Finished in mahogany-red and gold. Non-scratching rubber feet. Absolutely safe, absolutely certain, care-free. Unqualifiedly guaranteed.

**FREE!** Ask your dealer or send direct for a copy of the booklet, "The Secret of Distance and Volume in Radio," containing valuable information as well as complete details of the new silent GOLD SEAL HOMCHARGER.

#### THE AUTOMATIC ELECTRICAL DEVICES CO.

Largest manufacturers of Vibrating Rectifiers in the World

131 West Third Street, Cincinnati, Ohio

Under the same management as the Eddiel Manufacturing Company

#### 14 GOLD SEAL HOMCHARGER features

- 1—Simple, needs no care.
- 2—Efficient, costs about 3c to charge the average battery, much less than bulb or liquid types of charger.
- 3—Quick, brings battery up to full charge overnight.
- 4—Tapers charge cannot injure the battery.
- 5—Clean, no bulbs to break, no liquids to spill or produce fumes.
- 6—Dependable, adjusted and sealed at factory.
- 7—Lasts forever; only one moving part, the Tungsten contact, which can be replaced at \$1 after many thousands of hours of use.
- 8—Foot-proof, charges automatically, no matter which clip is attached to which battery terminal.
- 9—Safe, approved by Fire Insurers, Underwriters. No danger of shock or fire.
- 10—Beautiful, sturdy metal case finished in mahogany-red and gold.
- 11—Universal, made in types for all voltages of alternating and direct current. Charges all radio "A" and "B" batteries, and automobile batteries.
- 12—Quiet, its fan of hum cannot be heard in next room.
- 13—Unqualifiedly guaranteed.
- 14—Popular price, and every where for \$18.50, in Canada \$20. Complete, no extras to buy.



## So Many More —Count 'em!

When you start to count the product of your machine, you start to get *more product*.

You mean not only to get a count, but to *increase* the count—and be able to check-up the increase.

An initial record of so-many pieces per hour soon leads to so-many *more*, for the count points the way. It shows what methods, what changes in mechanism show *GAINS*—by your

## Veeder COUNTER

This small Rotary Ratchet Counter (No. 6) counts reciprocating movements of the lever, as required for recording

the output of innumerable small machines. When the lever is moved through an angle of 40 to 60 degrees, the counter registers one. The further the lever is moved, the higher the number registered. A complete revolution of the lever registers ten. This counter can be adapted

to no end of counting purposes, by regulating the throw of the lever. Price \$2.00. *Cut nearly full size.* Small Revolution Counter, also \$2.00.

The Hand Tally illustrated below is used for counting anything from number of people in a public place, to number of packages in an inventory.

In the factory or store it counts stock in the "open." It may count anything from cattle on a ranch, to poles on a telephone line! Registers one for each pressure of the thumb lever; counts up to 10,000, then repeats. Can be set back to zero from any figure by turning knob once round. Size, exclusive of finger ring, 2 inches greatest diameter. Price, \$5.00.

Write us about that counting problem of yours—it's probably solved in the 80-page Veeder booklet; copy free

**The Veeder Mfg. Co.**  
44 Sargeant St. Hartford, Conn.

## The Shipshape Home



### Leaking Faucets

pression or Fuller use of the screw in closing, while the leverage of the handle rods

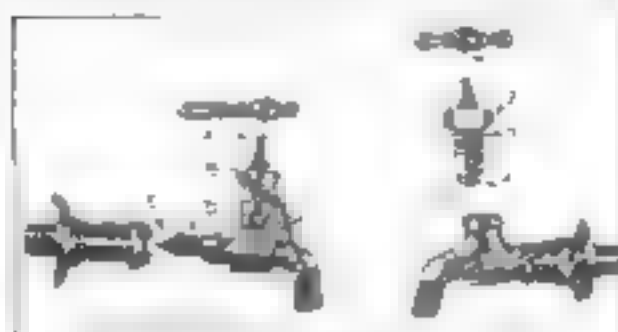
If a faucet leaks when it is closed tightly, the trouble is with a rubber (or fiber) washer located in the passage. This washer should be replaced immediately, since a continuous dripping of water will add materially to the water bill, and, what is probably more serious, make stained spots on basins, sinks, and tubs through the mineral deposits from the water. These stains become evident in a short time and usually are hard to remove.

The other type of leak commonly encountered is one that allows the water to spurt out around the valve stem while the water is turned on and sometimes sprays a part of the wall or furniture or wets the operator. It is seldom, however, that a leak around the valve stem cannot be stopped by tightening the cap or packing nut.

Washers for both types of faucets usually are available at a 10-cent store and always at a hardware shop. The expense is so small that one can well afford to keep one or two washers in store for each kind of faucet, just as extra fuses are provided for the fuse box.

To repair a compression faucet

1. Shut off the water at the valve on the main line leading into the house. This



Fuller faucet at left. A handle screw. B packing nut. C cotton packing which seldom needs renewing. D rubber ball which causes a leak when worn. E ball-retaining nut. Compression faucet (at right). 1 handle. 2 cap or packing nut. 3 packing-nut washer which rarely gives trouble. 4 main washer responsible for most faucet leaks. 5 washer-retaining screw

Common water faucets found in the home are of two

valve usually is located near the water meter. Every housekeeper should know where it is and how to operate it in case of serious faucet trouble or broken or frozen pipes.

2. Open the faucet and let the water drain out.

Loosen the cap (packing nut) with a monkey-wrench or large automobile wrench. To prevent scarring the finish, put a rag around the nut before applying the wrench.

4. Unscrew the valve stem by turning the handle to the left until it is removed entirely. This is all the disassembling necessary. Now loosen the screw holding the disk washer.

If the head of the screw has corroded to such an extent that it breaks, cut out the washer first and turn the screw with

a pair of pliers. Fasten a new washer in the recess from which the old has been removed, trimming it to fit, if necessary. A rubber, fiber, or leather washer may be used. A hard washer is preferred for hot water and a soft one for cold. Examine the



Removing nut on a Fuller faucet with an ordinary pair of pliers

seat for the washer and make sure that it has not become rough where the washer was worn away. If it has, it should be smoothed. This often can be done with a screwdriver or the square end of a narrow flat file. Some faucets have seats that can be replaced with new ones.

Put the valve back in place and tighten the packing nut. If the faucet turns too hard, the packing nut has been made too tight.

To repair a leaky Fuller faucet

1. Shut off the water at the main valve and drain the faucet.

2. Disconnect the faucet at the middle joint. This is necessary because the washer is not located on the valve stem and is not accessible from the top of the faucet. If there is no middle joint, the faucet is of the compression type; this is the most obvious distinction between the two kinds.

3. Replace the rubber ball or washer by removing the small nut. Put in new rubber and replace the nut. Reassemble the faucet after having examined it for other possible troubles.—E. E. ERICSON



## The Straps at Home

### Puttying Windows

IN REPLACING a broken pane of glass, the home worker usually has little trouble except in making the putty look straight and neat. This can be accomplished by pushing a piece of cardboard against the edge of the putty, as shown,



to straighten it. One corner of the cardboard is mitered and used to true up the corners of the putty.

If linseed oil is brushed on wood surfaces that are to be puttied, the putty will not readily dry up and fall off. WARREN SCHOLL, Saint Ignace, Mich.

### Repairing Door-Knobs

When a door-knob was pulled off recently in my home, I found that the small setscrew had broken in two. Not having a screw of the right size available at the time, I drilled right through the knob, and the knob replaced the knob on the spindle and passed a cotter-pin through the holes, as shown. The ends of the pin were bent round on the outside. The repair was inconspicuous and there was no danger of the knob's coming off again.—D. R. V. H.

DRILLED HOLE



COTTER-PIN  
(Pin holds knob)

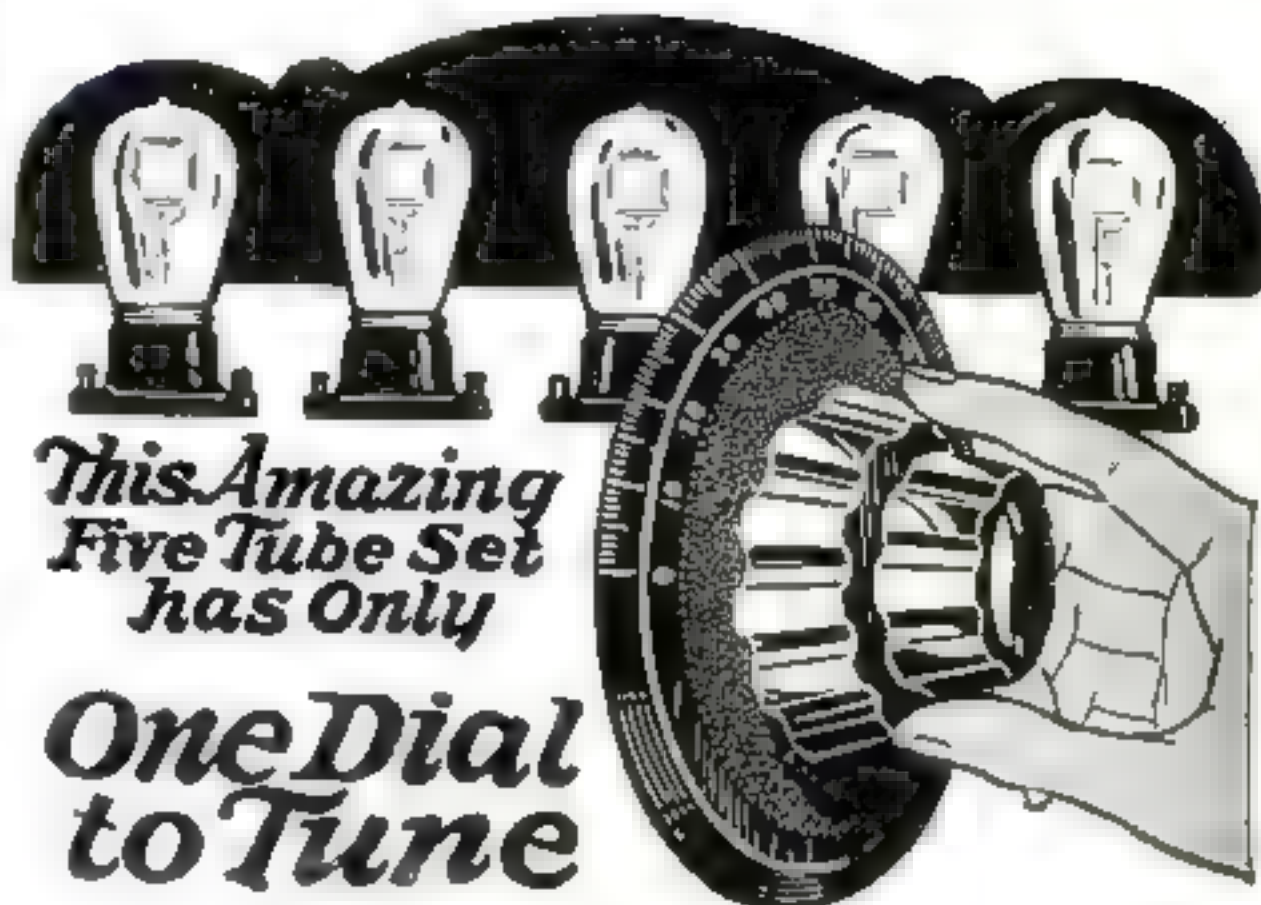
### Water Supply for Furnace

TO SHORTEN the daily job of filling the water pan of my hot-air furnace, I have installed a supply pipe, as illustrated. This was done by moving the  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. plug in the side of the hot-water tank, which stands near the furnace, and substituting  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. bushing by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. bushing. A short  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. pipe was screwed into the bushing, followed by a globe valve and 2 lengths of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. pipe connected by an ell. The end of the pipe was brought down to about 8 in. above the pan.

This additional piping makes it possible to fill the water pan in a few seconds.—G. M.



Connections for filling vapor pan



**This Amazing  
Five Tube Set  
has Only  
One Dial  
to Tune**

Just ONE Dial to turn to get coast to coast range.  
Just ONE Dial to adjust to get perfect tone reception.  
Just ONE Dial to tune to get the utmost in selectivity.

**HERE**—at last—is a five tube tuned radio frequency Receiver with a distinctive simplicity of design. It is a beautiful set, and with its simple ONE Dial Control it will do anything any other five tube set will do,—and will do it with one setting of the dial!

### Tunes Out Local Stations—Gets Distance Easy

Just ONE Dial to turn on the MOHAWK, and as you turn it you tune in station after station covering the complete range of radiocasting wave lengths. It cuts out the nearby stations with ease and brings in the distant ones clear and distinct. You can operate it with an aerial of any length to give satisfactory results under varying conditions.

## The Mohawk 5-Tube Receiver

Built in a distinctive period type walnut cabinet, it will instantly appeal to the artistic taste of the most critical. Yet its beauty is not "only skin deep." The quality goes clear through. Don't fail to see the MOHAWK, hear it, and try it, before you buy. You might pay more—but you probably won't if you try the Mohawk first.

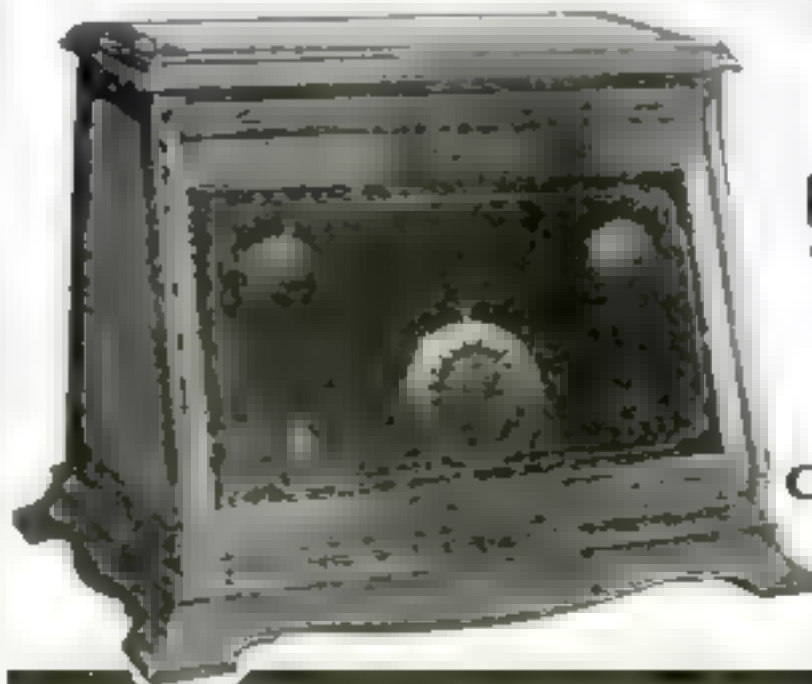
Ask your dealer about the new MOHAWK. If he does not have it, write us, we will send you a descriptive folder.

**FREE** Handsome descriptive folder tells all. Prices, specifications and remarkable results. FREE on request.

**MOHAWK  
ELECTRIC  
CORPORATION**

2236 Diversey Blvd.  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Dealers and Distributors Wanted  
Everywhere







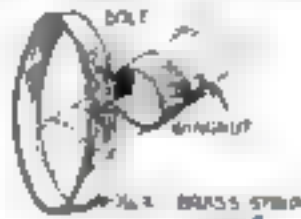


## The Home Workshop

### Flashlight on Sewing-Machine Aids in Threading Needle

**A**FTER wearing out my patience in threading the needle of my sewing-machine, I attached a flashlight to the arm of the machine head, as illustrated. The clamp is a strap of 1 16-in. brass, 1 in. wide, held with a pair of bolts and nuts. The light is in the right position to throw the needle into silhouette, thus illuminating its elusive eye so that threading becomes easy.

PHILIPPE A. OLDD, Portsmouth, Ohio.



### Auto Tire Improves Sawbuck



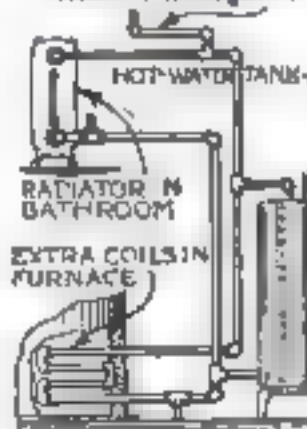
**S**CTIONS of an old tire casing fitted over the horns of a sawbuck are a surprising aid in holding sticks of cordwood in place. The rubber should be nailed on as shown above, so that the sharp edge of the tread is facing in.

—C. L. MELLER, Fargo, N. D.

### Radiator Furnishes Heat and Increases Hot-Water Supply

**T**O PROVIDE additional heat in the bathroom and at the same time increase the amount of hot water available for washing purposes, an ingenious extension of the water-heating system recently was made in a small house in Washington, D. C.

#### HOT-WATER SUPPLY



Connections for the auxiliary radiator

A hot-water radiator was placed in the bathroom and connected as indicated with the furnace coils so that it serves as an auxiliary hot-water tank. The coils in the furnace were increased in size correspondingly and a valve was provided for cutting off the heat when not required.

Care was taken not to place the valve where it would cut off the supply from the water main to the heating coils and regular tank. G. A. L.

# The GREATER Neutrodyne EAGLE Balanced Receiver



New Model B  
5 Tubes

\$175

Good  
Reasons  
For Buying  
The New Model B  
Eagle Receiver  
GUARANTEE

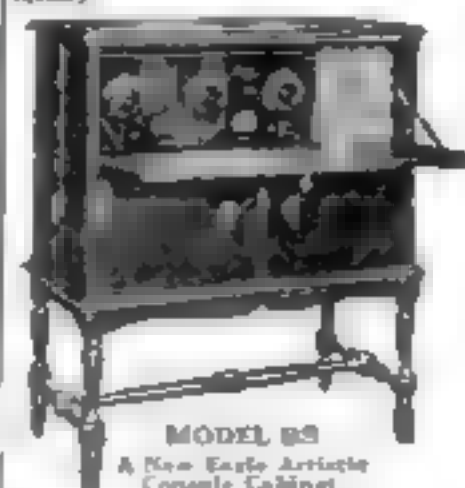
The guarantee that accompanies every Eagle Receiver fully protects you.

### Exclusive Eagle Instruments

Multiple alignment controls, switch, built-in tuning, die cast condensers, no. 1 vacuum tubes, automatic volume control, refinements of the Neutrodyne receiver—found only in the New Model B Eagle. Cannot be purchased except as incorporated in the Eagle.

### BALANCE

the perfect balance of tone reproduction, which is the secret of Neutrodyne efficiency. Assured by expert craftsmanship and repeated checking—note before each set leaves the factory.



MODEL B5

A New Eagle Artistic Console Cabinet

Price \$100

An artistic Console cabinet for the EAGLE in American Walnut or Mahogany with your preferred color finishes for history and charm.

## A Happier New Year

My dear Ray

Only your wonderful thoughtful new smile have found just the very gift I wanted—the New Eagle Receiver. When folks asked me this year "Has Santa Claus good to you?" I told them I had someone who was better to me than even Santa Claus.

I was a little afraid that Radio might prove too complicated for me, but the Eagle is so easy to operate as my phonograph. I have made up a list for me and now all I do is decide on the program I want to hear and turn the dial to the number for that station. No more long hours of waiting, dull tunes.

My Eagle keeps me entertained. I like to say it's the best radio set money could buy to which I replied, "Of course, didn't that select it for me?" Now folks are going to get a New Model B Eagle. Says he just the set he's been waiting for.

I appreciate this wonderful gift and shall soon tell you.  
your affectionate Mother

Write for Literature



EAGLE  
26 Boyden Place

RADIO CO.  
NEWARK, N. J.



**I Go to School at Home!**



**HIGH SCHOOL COURSE IN TWO YEARS**

**YOU ARE BADLY HANDICAPPED** if you lack High School training. You cannot attain business or social prominence. You are barred from a successful business career, from the leading professions, from well-paid civil service jobs, from teaching and college entrance. In fact, employers of practically all worth-while positions demand High School training. You can't hope to succeed in the face of this handicap. But you can remove it. Let the American School help you.

**FIT YOURSELF FOR A BIG FUTURE** This course, which has been prepared by some of America's leading professors, will broaden your mind, and make you keen, alert and capable. It is complete, simplified and up-to-date. It covers all subjects given in a resident school and meets all requirements of a High School training. From the first lesson to the last you are carefully examined and coached.

**USE SPARE TIME ONLY** Most people idle away fifty hours a week. Probably you do. Use only one-fifth of your wasted hours for study and you can remove your present handicap within two years. You will enjoy the lessons and the knowledge you will gain will well repay the time spent in study.

Check and mail the coupon NOW for full particulars and Free Bulletin.

**American School**

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Dept. H-175 Grand Ave. & 35th St., Chicago  
Send me full information on the subject checked and how you will help me win success.

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Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

## The Home Workshop

### Turning Off a Water-Heater from a Distance

By W. W. Michaux

**BY PRESSING** a button in the bathroom I can turn off the gas water-heater in my kitchen. The remote control system by which this is accomplished was installed for \$2. It saves many steps and much gas, and would be even more useful in a house where the water-heater is located in the cellar.

To a board under the water-heater I attached an ordinary door-bell with the gong removed. This I connected with a pushbutton in the bathroom and with another in a convenient position in the kitchen, as well as with the transformer that supplies the current for the regular door-bell. By means of a wire connected in place of the true



THE WATER-HEATER IS TURNED OFF BY PRESSING A BUTTON IN THE BATHROOM OR KITCHEN. THE REMOTE CONTROL SYSTEM IS INSTALLED FOR \$2.

former and would give equally good results.

I bent one end of a 6-in. length of flat iron at right angles, beveled it off, and filed a small notch in it. A coil spring was fastened to the other end and the piece was fastened to the gas cut-off lever, as shown above.

The coil spring holds the lever in the cut-off position until it is turned on by hand, when the notch in the beveled end of the iron strip is hooked in a small flat spring attached to the bell board. When sufficient water has been heated, the button in either the bathroom or the kitchen is pressed. This causes the clapper of the bell to vibrate and hit the flat spring, jarring it sufficiently to release the notch in the flat iron strip. Thereupon the spring pulls the lever to the off position, shutting off the gas.

### Broken Type Cleans Bottles

**TO CLEAN** dirty bottles when other methods fail, obtain from a print shop a small piece of old type. Break it up into small pieces, place them in the bottle to be cleaned with some hot water, or strong lye, and shake well. The sharp edges of the type will loosen hard and stubborn deposits more quickly than lead shot and may be used over and over again.—H. L. W.

## WET CELLARS MADE DRY from the Inside!

**MAKE** and keep your cellar dry by filling cracks and coating concrete or brick walls and floor with Smooth-On No. 7. Excellent also for waterproofing garage, stable and wash-room floors, boiler pits, cisterns, septic tanks, water troughs, fountains, duck ponds, swimming pools, manure pits, etc.

Requires about 25 lbs. of Smooth-On No. 7 for each 100 sq. ft. of surface and you can do the work yourself. Smooth-On No. 7 is the only practical waterproofing material that can be effectively applied from inside and to wet or dry surface.

Can also be laid in a thicker layer over worn wooden floor for concrete effect and watertight surface that is easily washed and kept free from odors.

Sold in 5 and 10-lb. cans and 25, 50 and 100-lb. kegs.

Write for Prices and FREE BOOKLET



**SMOOTH-ON MFG. CO.**

Dept. 60

574 Communipaw Ave.  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Do it with  
**SMOOTH-ON No. 7**

**FREE**



**To Each Purchaser of a World Battery**

A 24-Volt "B" Storage Battery positively given FREE with each purchase of a WORLD "A" Storage Battery. The WORLD Battery is famous for its guaranteed quality and service. Backed by years of Success for Many Factories and Thousands of Individual Users. You save 50%.

Prices That Save and Satisfy

Auto Batteries	Radio Batteries
6-Volt, 22 Plate \$12.75	6-Volt, 100 Amps. 12.50
6-Volt, 12 Plate 14.25	6-Volt, 120 Amps. 15.50
12-Volt, 7 Plate 27.50	6-Volt, 140 Amps. 18.50

Minimum Express C. O. D. subject to examination. 5 per cent discount for cash or full with order.

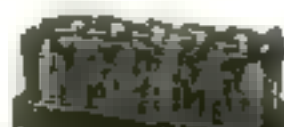
**2-Yr. Guarantee Good in Writing With Each World Storage Battery**

Write satisfactory World performance. Mail this ad with your name and address. We will ship battery and order is received. And give you your choice of "B" Storage Battery or a handsome clock to Radio Area Agents. FREE With Today.

**WORLD BATTERY COMPANY**  
2219 So. Wabash Ave. Dept. 7 CHICAGO, ILL.

This "FREE" "B" Storage Battery takes the place of dry cell "B" batteries. Can be recharged and will last indefinitely. To be sold retail for \$24.95. It is the only battery of its kind equipped with solid rubber case—no lead-acid solution and no leakage. Take advantage of this remarkable introductory offer. No "B" 12-volt, 130-amp. or greater. We will send FREE a handsome clock to Radio Area Agents. Subject of the "B" battery. Be sure to specify which is wanted.

**GIVEN FREE**  
To introduce this new and popular World "B" Storage Battery.

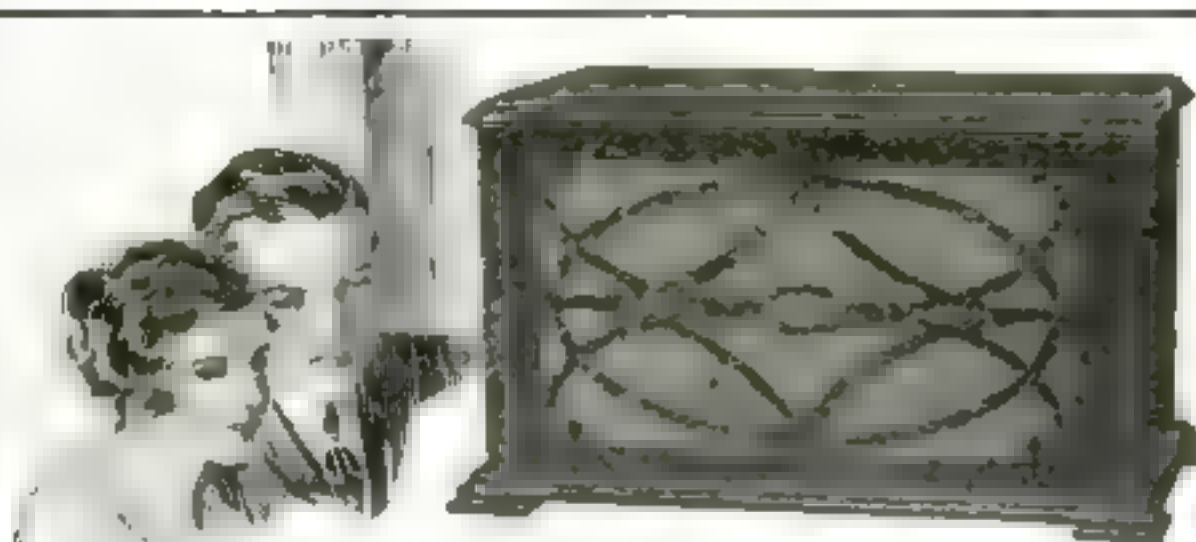


6









## So Natural You Want to Look Inside for the Performers!

You'll be genuinely surprised at the full, round, musical tone of this new Cabinet Audiophone.

Its "voice" is not a phone unit. It is an adjustable electromagnetic device that gives pleasing quality to the most powerful tones, yet is as sensitive as any loud speaker ever built. For distance "fishing," or for volume on concerts, it gives you radio at its best.

Genuine mahogany. Size  $17 \times 10 \times 10\frac{1}{4}$ , just right for top of radio set or phonograph. Price, \$30.00 at your dealer's. Other Audiophones at \$25.00, \$20.00, \$15.00 and \$12.50.

The Bristol Company, Waterbury, Conn.

# Bristol AUDIOPHONE

TRADE MARK

LOUDSPEAKER

## At last! a 100% Woodworker

Only \$225.00

complete with motor



8 inch Circular rip saw  
8 inch Circular cross cut saw  
11 inch Band saw  
4 inch Jointer, Shaper  
16 inch sander  
Lathe - 14 inch swing

**PARKS** Cabinet Shop Special is as complete a small shop equipment as you can buy! Everything in one compact unit with motor!

Just the machine for your home shop—for the cabinet maker—novelty and toy-maker—special furniture builder—for the farmer who makes his own crates, bee-hives, etc. No end to its usefulness!

Complete, or without motor and attachments to suit your needs.

Write for circular

The Parks Belt Sizing Machine Company

1547 Alnerton St., Cincinnati, O.

Coastal Factory 285 State Street East, Montreal, Can.

# PARKS

WOODWORKING MACHINES

## FREE Greatest Catalog of Radio Bargains

SEND FOR IT TODAY

It contains a thousand bargains of everything in radio: parts, supplies, down to the very latest information on all different circuits, complete list of broadcasting stations and other valuable data. Send your name and address and we'll send FREE CATALOG.

### BUILD YOUR OWN RADIO SET

All a complete plan for the following radio sets: standard advertised guaranteed parts; drilled baffle plate and wiring diagrams for easy set construction.

Ultra Audion Circuit	\$ 8.95
Five Tube Licensed Neutrodyne	33.75
One Tube Cockaday	10.45
Three Tube Cockaday	19.95
Eight Tube Superheterodyne	59.75
One Tube Reflex	15.85
Two Tube Reflex	20.55
Three Tube Reflex	27.85
Four Tube Acme Reflex	39.85
Five Tube Improved Cockaday	39.65
One Tube Reinhartz	10.45
Three Tube Reinhartz	17.55
Two Stage Amplifier	10.90

Order from this ad and send your name. We pay all the shipping charges. We'll send you a catalog of all the radio sets and parts. We'll send you a catalog of all the radio sets and parts. We'll send you a catalog of all the radio sets and parts.

### FREE SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Our radio engineers will help you solve all your radio problems and furnish you with the parts and service you need. Our service is free to all our customers.



HEADPHONES

**RANDOLPH RADIO CORP.**  
150 N. UNION AV. CHICAGO, ILL.

## The Home Workshop

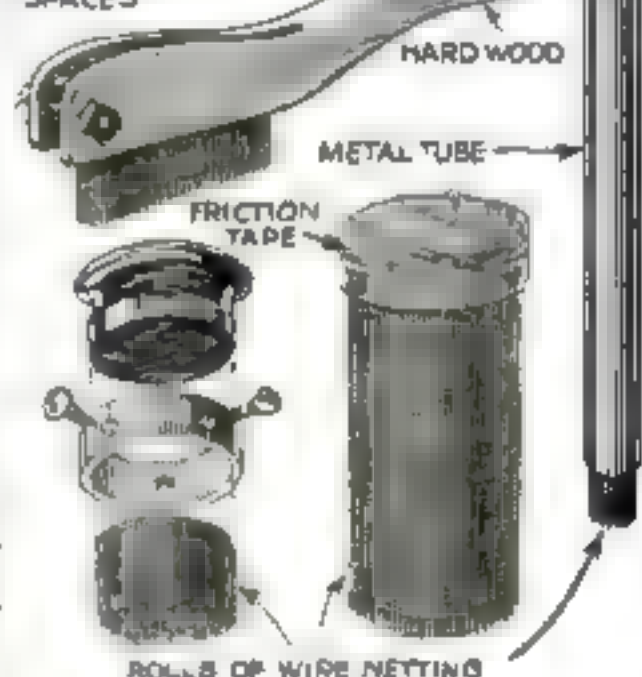
### Wire Brushes Made Quickly from Rolled-Up Netting

WIRE brushes are exceedingly useful tools in every home, workshop and garage. They are fitted for freeing engines from dust, dirt and carbon, removing paint and varnish, scraping insulation from wire, scouring pots and pans in the kitchen, taking off caked mud from running gears of autos, cleaning files, and many other purposes.

Wire brushes may be made easily at very low expense. The brush proper is cut to the shape desired. The ends of the wire form the "bristle" part.

Several useful brushes are illustrated. An old wooden drawer pull serves as the handle for the short round brush. The brush part is a long strip of wire cloth about 1 1/2 in. wide. Handle and knob are

FOR NARROW SPACES



Four types of homemade wire brushes. Many others may be prepared as needed.

connected together by a strip of metal, which is soldered to the brush and held with small screws or brads to the handle. The method of making the other brushes is obvious. The wire cloth should be of a mesh to suit the work in hand.—S. W. B.

### Sturdy Pedestals and Stand

(Continued from page 127)

After applying glue to the inside edges, fasten the four uprights to the standard with long finishing nails. Toenail at the bottom. Set the nails and fill the holes with glue, stain and wood fine dust.

Pedestal B is similar to A except the thickness of the uprights, which are 1 3/4 in., and the faces of the inside standard, which are 2 1/4 in. The top is 1 3/4 in. thick and is laid out on a 12-in. circle.

The smoking stand, C, is constructed about a center standard 1 in. wide on its three sides. The top may be round or hexagonal, 6 to 8 in. in diameter, and 1/2 to 1 in. thick.

The wood should be well sanded and all edges chamfered before finishing. A bog or weathered-oak dye is recommended, followed by a light filler and a flat varnish or wax well rubbed.



## The Home Workshop

### Unique Safety Lock Opened by a Key Made of Bent Wire

FOR the door of a boy's room, the safety lock illustrated may be made cheaply and easily. It cannot be picked by any one who is not in the secret and it will hold the door against anything but extreme violence.

This is also a good lock for a chest, cupboard, toolbox, or chicken-house.

The lock itself is nothing more than a bolt that is shot home by a special wire key. The bolt, which must slide easily in two guides, may be made of wood, although it is a better to use strap iron. The thickness of whatever material is used depends upon the strength desired. For a small lock the strap may be 4 in. long. One of the guides is at the edge of the door; the other is about 3 in. away. The bolt is drilled with 6 equally spaced holes, as shown. When it is shot, it en-

FIGURE 1. The bolt is shot home by a special wire key. The bolt is drilled with 6 equally spaced holes, as shown. When it is shot, it en-



The key is bent in the shape of a U, and the U-shaped opening, also made of iron, or an iron plate and two wooden spacers.

The keyhole is placed any distance below or above the bolt; 2 or 3 in. usually is sufficient. The key is a very heavy piece of wire. Beginning at one end, bend 1/4 in. at right angles. Measure from this bend a distance corresponding to that from the bottom of the keyhole to the center hole of the bolt. Make a right-angle bend at this point. Leave 1 or 2 in. and bend again to form a conventional key handle.

To open or close the lock, insert the key, turn the end upward toward the bolt, pull the wire toward you, and feel for one of the holes in the bolt. When the end engages a hole, turn the wire like an ordinary key and the lock will open or close, as the case may be.

No other piece of wire except the special key will open the lock, and no one will suspect the method if the work is done carefully. E. B.

FOR radio material, see "Dressing Up Your Radio Receiver," page 90, and the regular Radio Department beginning on page 76. "BUILDING AN AERIAL MAST" will appear next month.



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AGENTS



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Bill Carola

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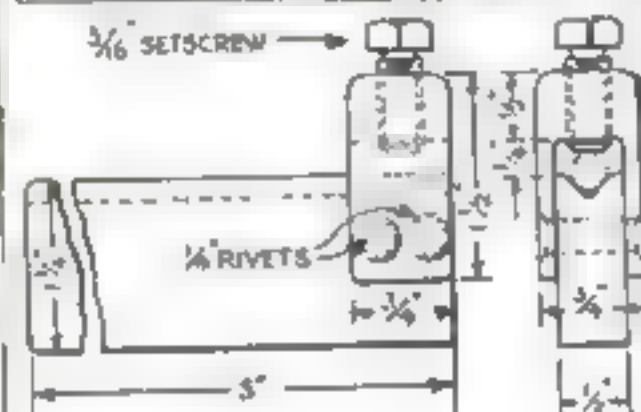
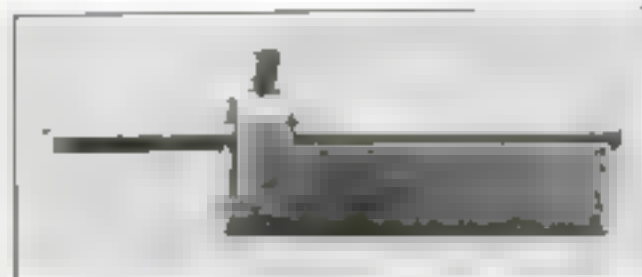
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## Better Shop Methods

### A Small Boring Tool I Have Found Useful

VERY often a mechanic has to have the toolsmith forge a tool for boring small holes or threading a special job. The delay and cost of having this done may be avoided if a holder like that illustrated is at hand.

The body and head are made from  $\frac{1}{4}$ " diameter drill rod. It is not necessary to machine the sides of the two pieces, just clean them off against the side of an emery



This simple holder is for use with small boring and threading tools made of drill rod

wheel. The 45-degree V then is milled or cut with a forming tool in the shaper.

Mill the piece for the head to the correct width and depth and clamp it to the body, drilling through the two parts for the rivets. A hole is drilled and tapped in the top of the head for the setscrew. The rivets then are headed and the holder is ready for use.

Boring bars and threading tools may be made of drill rod from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter for use in a holder of this size.—  
HARRY E. RICE, Rutland, Vt

### Prizes Offered for Photos of Labor-Saving Tools

"IT COMES in very handy many times in my work about the tool-room," writes Harry E. Rice, a reader of POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, in regard to the toolholder described above.

If you are a machinist, probably you have used a similar idea. At any rate, you have made useful or unusual tools or fixtures for accomplishing work that could not be done easily with your regular tools, or with tools you could go out and buy.

Send clear photographs of any such tools, with a brief description of their construction and purpose, to the Editor, Better Shop Methods Department, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, 250 Fourth Avenue, New York. For each photograph available for publication, POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY will pay four dollars.



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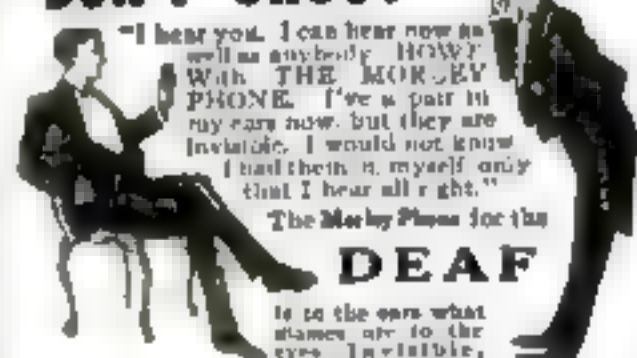
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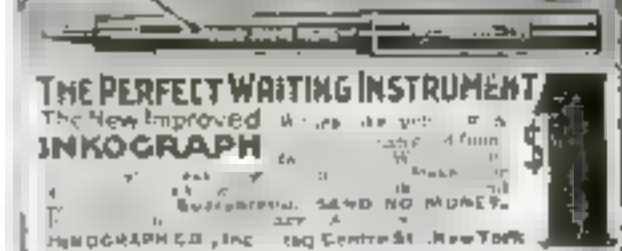
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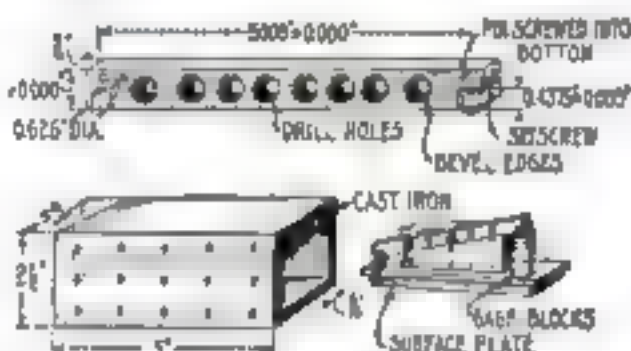


## Better Shop Methods

### Sine Bar and Parallel Aid in Accurate Tool Work

A SINE bar's accuracy is dependent upon the care taken in making it. Several styles are available and they are made in various sizes.

The design shown below is my own preference. It is made of tool steel hardened and accurately ground. The buttons,



The sine bar is used in conjunction with a special square cast-iron parallel block

which are both the same size, are hardened also and ground. Each is held in place with a short pin that screws into the center. Holes are drilled and tapped in each end of the bar for locking the buttons in place with a setscrew.

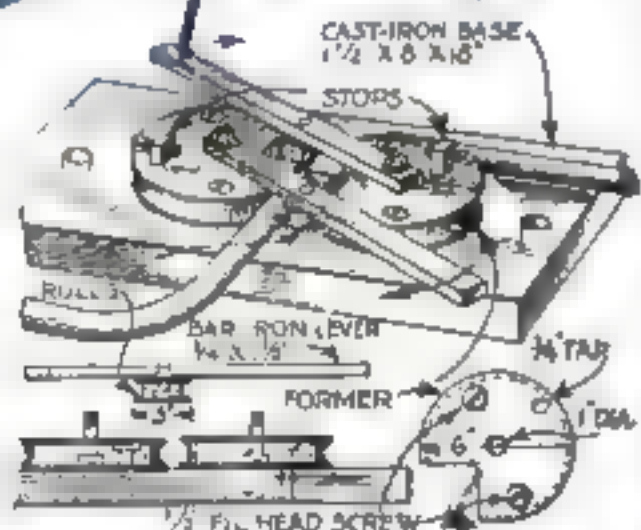
The square, cast-iron parallel is used in conjunction with this sine bar. It is planed square all around and then ground to size. A series of holes is drilled and tapped in one side and the bar is fastened to the parallel with a single screw and washer. Gage blocks can be used to best advantage for setting the angle.

The sine bar and parallel make a convenient set for a toolmaker working on fine tool and gage work.—H. L. W.

### Simple Pipe-Bending Fixture

AN EFFICIENT pipe-bending fixture that can be cheaply constructed is shown below. The fixture may be built on a bench or wooden block or moved about as necessary.

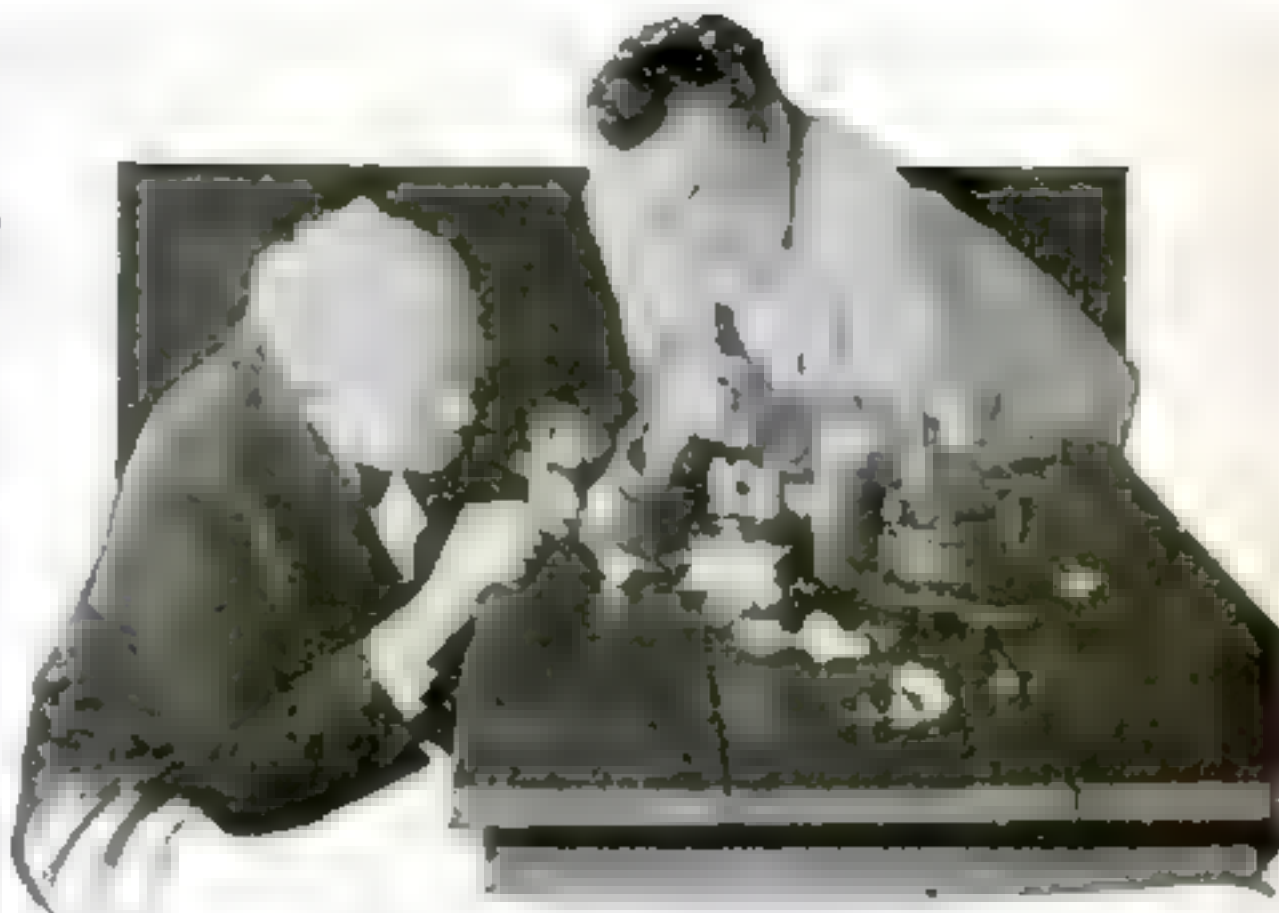
The base is a piece of cast iron planed on all sides. The formers and rollers are



The assembled pipe-bending tool and details of the levers and forming rolls

made as detailed. Each former is fastened to the base with 2 countersunk head screws. The stops are riveted to the under side of the formers.

The levers may be any suitable length, but short levers are preferable if the fixture is to be carried from place to place. Additional leverage can be had by using pipe extensions.



Thomas A. Edison and Charles F. Steinmetz in the Schenectady laboratories of the General Electric Company, where Dr. Steinmetz did his great work.

## Steinmetz

The spirit of Dr. Steinmetz kept his frail body alive. It clothed him with surpassing power; he tamed the lightning and discharged the first artificial thunderbolt.

Great honors came to him, yet he will be remembered not for what he received, but for what he gave. Humanity will share forever in the profit of his research. This is the reward of the scientist, this is enduring glory.



Emerson tells how the mass of men worry themselves into nameless graves, while now and then a great, unselfish soul forgets himself into immortality. One of the most inspiring influences in the life of a modern corporation is the selfless work of the scientists in the laboratories, which it provides for their research.

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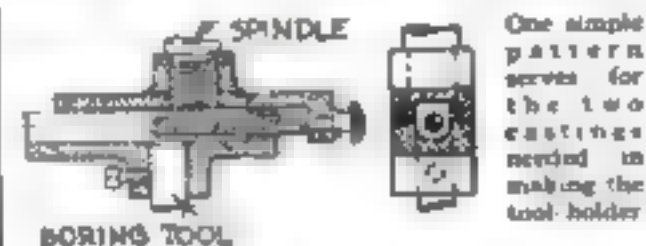
## Better Shop Methods

### Special Tool-Holder Aids in Many Boring Jobs

THERE are times in the small shop when it is difficult to find a machine to do a boring job quickly. In order to make use of a milling machine or a lathe for this class of work, the boring tool-holder illustrated is useful. At the same time it is considerably easier to make than many other devices that operate on the same principle.

The piece to be bored is fastened to the table slide or milling-machine table and the tool-holder is screwed to the lathe or milling-machine spindle.

Two castings and a screw with an adjusting knob are required; a single pat-



tern will answer for both castings. The back casting is bored and tapped to suit the spindle on which it is to be used. It is dovetailed to a neat sliding fit with a front, or tool, casting.

The boom on the front casting should have either a round or square hole for the cutting tool, which is held in place by a setscrew. A 1/4- or 3/8-in. screw is used for adjustments and the end of the front casting is tapped to suit it.

To assist in setting the tool, inch marks may be marked on both the castings. Start at the center line and mark away from the knob end.—P. N. C.

### Bench Vice Used in Milling

ONE of the simplest ways to use a lathe for milling is that illustrated, which is a method used in a small Washington, D. C., repair shop.

A small bench vice is bolted temporarily to the saddle of a lathe carriage in place of the toolpost. The work is clamped in the vice jaws and the tool is fixed in the lathe



The work is held in an ordinary bench vice bolted to the lathe saddle.

headstock spindle. End mill, face mill, and other circular saws with the usual taper shank or saw mandrels may be used by this method.

Practically any shape of milling cut can be made by shifting the position of the work in the vise and using the feeds of the lathe carriage.



One of the best and most complete tool equipments on the market—  
GENUINE \$60 VALUE

**\$35.**

End of the Milling. We pay delivery charges. \$20 used of the Milling. We pay delivery charges.

### For Handy Man and Mechanic

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Can be attached to any lathe or mill. Weight only 10 lbs. This saw will cut through 1/2" plate steel. It is a saw that will save you time and money. It is a saw that will save you time and money. It is a saw that will save you time and money.

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## Better Shop Methods

### Adjustable Angle Plate for Use on Surface Grinder

THE cast-iron angle plate illustrated is for use on a surface grinder in fine tool and gage work. It must be machined and ground accurately.

The plate will swivel to either side through an arc of 45 degrees. It may be



This angle plate will swivel on either side through an arc of 45 degrees.

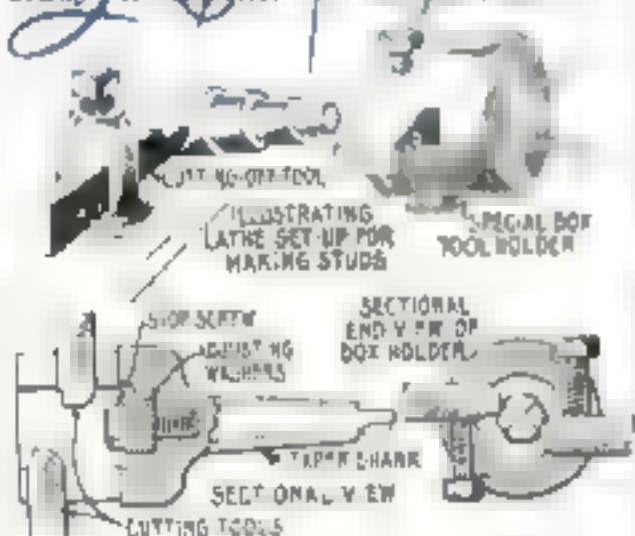
held on the magnetic chuck of the grinder or fastened to the table with a bolt.

Four accurately located holes are drilled in the top surface for pushpins, so that work placed against the pins can be removed and, if necessary, replaced in the same position. The pins are  $\frac{1}{4}$ -in. drill rods and should be a push fit in the holes. The work is clamped on the angle plate.

### Box Tool-Holder for Tailstock

IN QUANTITY production on small studs, screws, dowels, and a large variety of other work made from cold-rolled steel and brass stock in the time lost in making tool changes, taking individual measurements, and in high cost and slow speed of work.

Tool methods for quantity production are not necessarily of the kind that require study or expensive construction. They



How the tool-holder is used and sectional details showing simplicity of construction.

requently some simple and direct means to set up tools jointly is available.

An example of a tool set-up for brass studs is illustrated. The feature is a simple box tool-holder for mounting two tools in the tailstock. One end has a taper shank and the other is cylindrical in shape, with two transverse slots to accommodate two turning tools, these being held by setscrews.

The tools can be removed for grinding, or the position altered as required for turning work within the capacity of the circular opening. At the rear of the tools is a simple stop adjusted by adding washers under the screw head.—A. G.

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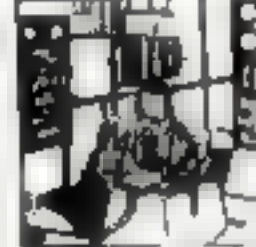
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## Better Shop Methods

### Old Bill's Creed

This is Old Bill, machine-shop foreman, who is the dominating character in the Better Shop Methods Department. He is a mechanic among mechanics, a man among men. His experience, skill, and kindly sayings have been the subject of many stories and will be of many more. His inspiring shop creed appears below.



I BELIEVE in the work done in my shop, in the firm I am working for, and in my ability to obtain the greatest possible production with the tools and facilities provided.

I believe that honest and loyal service is given by honest and capable men; such service I will require from my men and give myself.

I believe that I can get what I want by working for it, and that no success depends upon my ambition, courage, and determination to succeed.

I believe in boosting, not in knocking; in smiling, not in frowning or making alibis; and in initiative, not in waiting to be told what should be done.

I believe that I should study my job and my men and know both thoroughly, that I should give every man a square deal, including my employer.

I will find time to do everything that needs to be done and not grudge a little extra time when occasion demands it.

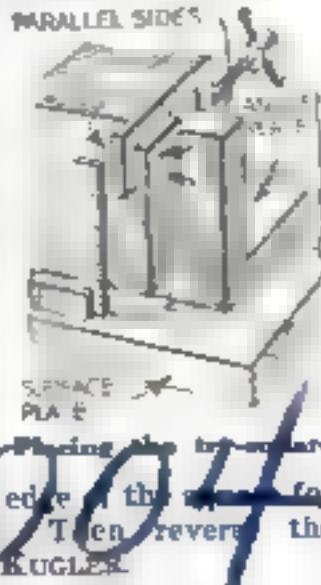
I will meet obstacles with a smile and fight my way through them.

I will have the courage to face all difficulties and embarrassments without whining or weakening and will prepare myself to overcome any that I may meet.

I believe that goodwill is to be found everywhere by the right man, and I am ready to go the whole distance to gain and hold it. I will stick to my job until I win.

## Testing a Machinist's Square

ONE of the simplest and quickest ways of testing the accuracy of a machinist's try-square is by means of an accurate parallel strip clamped to an angle iron as illustrated. Place the angle iron on a surface plate and set the parallel so that it touches the edge of the angle iron for the entire length. Then reverse the square. CHARLES KUGLER



## Old Man Ohm Says: "Here is the Ideal Rheostat for all Tubes"



—and he ought to know. He is the fellow who measures resistance. He finds that the Marshall-Stat varies resistance not only by step, but smoothly, continuously and uniformly from zero to many ohms. He also finds—and you will too—that the Marshall-Stat is compact (see small size cut at left). Requires only one hole in panel. Is variable all the way but requires only one adjustment. Can be used with any tube or combination of tubes. Has only two terminals and cannot be connected incorrectly.

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Old Man Ohm has an interesting folder on the Marshall-Stat. Send for it.

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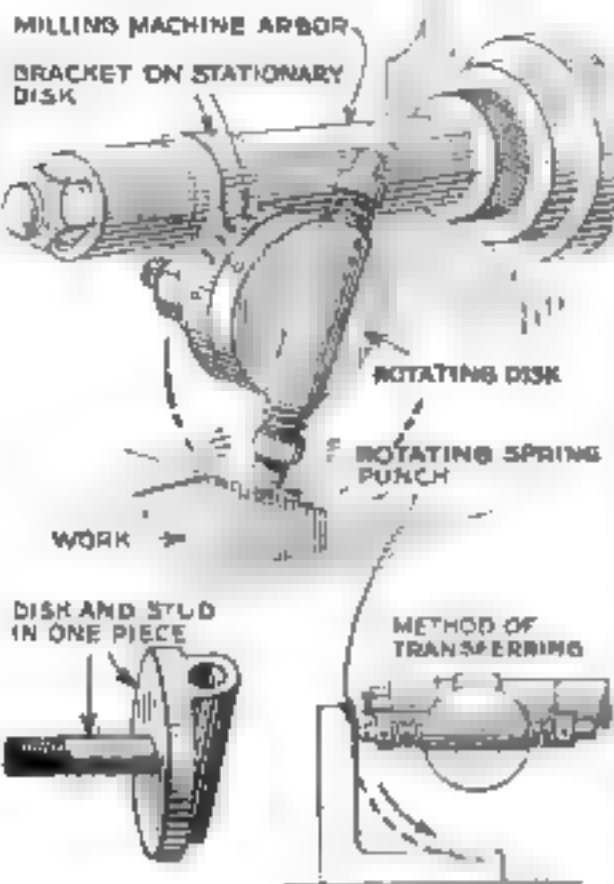
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## Better Shop Methods

### Universal Milling - Machine Punch for Laying Out Work



This punch serves for marking and transferring points in milling-machine layouts.

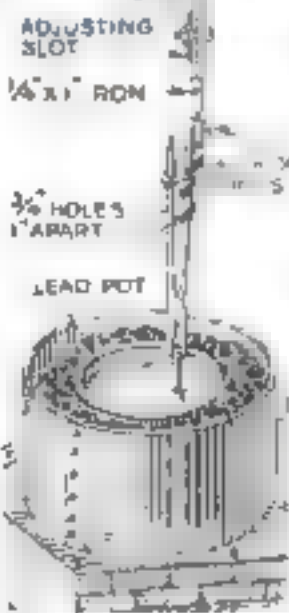
THE punch illustrated, which is attached to the arbor of a milling machine, is a universal tool for laying out work that has been set up for milling operations. It is used for center punching the location of holes, transferring these marks to opposite points, and similar purposes. The punch may be set at any angle quite accurately by means of the scale on the body of the tool.—HENRY S. LARABY, New Haven, Conn.

### Special Hanging Tongs Speed Work of Case-Hardening

WHEN only one end or a part of small pieces are to be case-hardened and there is a large amount of work to be done the method illustrated saves much time.

One or two tongs are made, each with a special hooklike handle and a sliding link. The hook fastens into one of a series of holes drilled in a length of  $\frac{3}{8}$  by 1 in. iron, and this piece is hung from another length of iron. An elongated slot allows the lower piece to be adjusted up and down.

The piece to be hardened is gripped in the tongs by means of the link. If two pairs of tongs are made, one piece may be heated while the other is being dipped or tempered.



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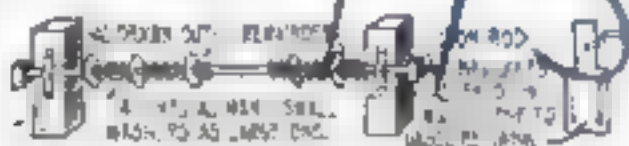
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## Better Shop Methods

### Sliding Washers Serve as Counters for Tally Rack

WHEN drawing gasoline from storage tanks for motor vehicles, an accurate check on the amount used can be kept by utilizing a tally rack similar to that used for billiard scores.

The rack consists of a length of round iron or steel supported by two wooden brackets that are attached to the wall



Designed after a billiard tally rack, this device keeps account of gasoline

near the gasoline pump. A number of iron washers, representing the number of gallons in the tank, are placed on this rod. To simplify the counting, every fifth washer is of larger outside diameter.

One washer is moved on the rod for each gallon of gasoline drawn out. The storekeeper then can tell at a glance when to order the main tank. —S. H. SAMUELS.

### How to Repair the Worn Rack on a Power Hacksaw

THE rack on almost any power hacksaw that has been in use for some time will be found to be worn down so that it is very difficult to get the ratchet on the vise jaw to catch in the rack. The ratchet generally will be worn off until the handle sags enough to allow it to strike on the metal frame with each turn, which also raises the dog until it slips out of the rack.



A repaired rack

Since the rack is an integral part of the vise, it is usually considered impracticable to attempt a repair. However, two saws have been fixed as shown.

The casting of rack and jaw was placed in the shaper and the old rack cut out, leaving a smooth slot. A new rack was turned in a bar of steel and fitted in place, a new bolt hole being required at the jaw end.

The rack was cut longer than the old one, as shown, so that the end bolt in the frame could be used. Because it had been worn blunt, it was necessary to forge the end of the ratchet to a better point. —HAROLD E. BENSON.

### Smoothing a Lathe Center

IN SMALL shops where there is no center grinding attachment, much time can be saved when a lathe center becomes rough through running hot, by placing a little powdered emery on the center before the next job is started. Care must be taken to keep the center up against the work, or the emery will grind all on one side. While this leaves a ring on the center, the method serves well in an emergency, in fact, it will be some time before it becomes necessary to anneal and true up the center. —G. E. S.

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And Mr. Bruce is well qualified to testify on this point. He tells us that he averages better than half a tin a day, and he has been smoking Edgeworth for eight years.

Let's see—that's something like 1481 tins for Mr. Bruce, according to our office calculator. But Mr. Bruce's own letter will be more interesting than our comments. Here it is:

Savannah, Ga.  
March 14, 1924.

Messrs. Larus and Bro. Co.,  
Richmond, Va.

Gentlemen:

I have been using Edgeworth since 1914 and think it is the best pipe tobacco on the market. The flavor and aroma are out of the box, the quality being the very best never changes, and as I have smoked nearly every brand of pipe tobacco made, I have never found its equal.

My pipe is in my mouth nearly every hour of the day and I smoke continually using a can in less than two days but have never felt any bad effects from it, growth.

I have the best smoking combination there is—a can of Edgeworth and a U. S. N. curve stem—and these two friends, having been with me for eight years, are going to be with me as long as I live.

With my you and Edgeworth the best of all as I remain  
Yours very truly,  
F. K. Bruce,  
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To Retail Tobacco Merchants! If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.

## Better Shop Methods

### How to Handle Rush Repairs

(Continued from page 94)

dimensions (Fig. 4). He showed Old Bill that he had his center line exactly in the middle of the two finished faces.

"Now let us transfer a center line to the planed surface, Bob," Old Bill said. He took a long straightedge and two squares, as shown in Fig. 5, and drew a line on one of the planed faces.

"We could take a square and make a line at right angles to this one, but I had rather do it with the dividers, for we are not taking such a chance on something slipping," Old Bill continued.

Then he took the dividers, and drew arcs on the ends of the jaws, using as a center a point C (Fig. 6) on the center line that he had just drawn. Then he drew another arc on each of the jaws, using as center the point D, that he had made in the beginning.

HE MEASURED from the inside of the bored recess in the casting and located the point F (Fig. 7), which is the center line of the pinhole.

"Set up the casting so that you can plane off the ends of the jaws," he said. "Use these two points E, that we have just made to set up by, and plane off the ends so that they are the finished distance G (Fig. 8) from the center of the pinhole. Be absolutely sure that you have the set-up right and that the planer cuts squarely down the face. Check it up again before you take the final cut, and don't plane off the marks E. Make some more, if you have to take off that much, for we want to be able to know that we are right."

Somehow or other a good many of the machinists in the shop seemed to have business around that planer this morning. They wanted a bolt, or a toolholder, or admitted that they just wanted to watch Old Bill lay out the job.

"He gets those lines drawn just where he wanted them the first time," one of the interested onlookers said to Bob.

"I saw Conley laying it out," another observed, "and he did not plane that end off at all."

"He said that he could do it quicker in the lathe," the first answered.

"Maybe he could, but he didn't get that far!" Bob laughed, and went on with his work.

When Old Bill returned, he was leading a couple of men with a truck. They were bringing up a big angle plate that was kept in the toolroom to protect it against damage.

"Now, Bob," he said. "You have come to a very particular part of the job. Set up the angle plate on the table, and line it up with the stroke. Bolt the crosshead to it so that you can plane the surface where the gibs fit on. Put the bolt through one side of the pinhole and leave the other side open so that you can put in a block of wood and find the center again. Get the angle that these faces make with the ends of the jaws, and carefully set up the casting. If you make a little error, there is a chance of correcting it, but we don't want any error at all."

(Continued on page 139)

## U.S. PATENTS



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## Better Shop Methods

### How to Handle Rush Repairs

(Continued from page 118)

Put a jack under the boss end, and brace the other end to the table so that it will not move. Put on some other clamps, if you think it necessary. Get the distance  $H$  (Fig. 9) from the old one, and make this one like it. Be sure and check up the setting before you finish the surface. Then we shall be ready for the lathe."

IT WAS just a little bit after the usual quitting time when Bob trucked the casting to the lathe. But he kept on working, for he knew that Old Bill wanted some overtime put in. He put the planed ends of the jaws up against the faceplate with a thickness of paper between to prevent slipping. He found a long rod and put a clamp through the pinhole so that with his long rod all the way through the spindle he could pull the casting up tight against the faceplate.

When Old Bill came up, Bob was setting the casting from the edge of the faceplate, using his finished surfaces to measure from (Fig. 10).

"This faceplate runs true," Bob said. "I tried it before I put the casting up."

"You had better put some clamps around the edges so that you will not have to depend entirely on friction to drive it," Old Bill said. "I think that if you bore and chase the hole tonight, you will have done enough. There is a mandrel all ready for the crosshead; you can use it to fit the thread to."

So Bob completed his setting, and then carefully cleaned up the edge of the piston hole so that he could put up a bull center.

"Have to go easy on this," he said to his helper. "It will be different when I can support this end, but I don't want to take any chances until then."

He put up his bull center and turned the outside of the boss. He put up a steady rest on the outside of the boss and bored out the hole. Old Bill had given him some good advice on how to get good threads, and he had not forgotten it. So, a little before midnight, he and his helper went home.

IN THE morning Old Bill came around and tried the mandrel in the thread. "It seems to be a good fit, Bob," he said. "Take it out so that I can see the thread."

"I don't think you will find any fault with that thread," Bob said, as he screwed the mandrel out of the hole.

"It does look good," Old Bill commented. "Now get the pinhole bored so that we can get the pin fitted; then put the shoes on, and we shall be able to ship the job today, all right."

Laten quickly took the casting out of the lathe, and took down the steady rest. He cleaned off his faceplate and put the casting back with the long bolt he had used before through the pinhole.

"How are you going to bore that hole with a bolt in it?" his helper asked.

"It's a trick Old Bill taught me long ago," he said. "Whenever there is a piece of work to be set up and clamped, always set it up and clamp it from the largest diameter that you can. I am going to

(Continued on page 140)

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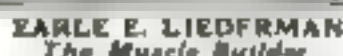
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 -No! Think him over. What are you doing with your  
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Rm 3201, 305 Broadway, New York City

Dear Sir: I enclose herewith 100 copies of which you are entitled under our mutual obligation to receive a copy of your latest work. Meanwhile I enclose (Please write or print plainly)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## (Continued from page 119)

take a little cut off the four corners (K, Fig. 11). Then they will be parallel with the finished face of the casting, and also with the center line. I will turn the casting around so that I can put parallel strips under the corners, and then I shall have the supports as far out as the clamps.

"If I had put the parallel under the beam, I could easily tilt it a little at one side or the other. If I did that, I should not have the hole square with the center line. Then the man who will run this engine would wonder what made his crosshead brames run hot."

Bob had not noticed Old Bill coming up, and was rather surprised when he felt a hand laid on his shoulder and heard Old Bill say, "I wish that all my men would think things out like that, Bob."

When the casting was turned over, trued up, and securely clamped, Latent took a roughing cut through both jaws of the casting. Then, with his protractor, he measured the angle that the tapered hole made with the face of the casting. He set his compound rest to this angle, and bored the hole, both sides of it. He made the diameter about 1/16 in. smaller than the old one.

"I THINK that this one has been bored at least once to fit a new pin," Laten explained, "so it is larger now than when it was new. And it is much easier to make the pin fit the hole than it is to try to make the hole fit the pin."

Presently he had the hole bored to his satisfaction. He had taken a very fine and smooth cut through it. He took it out of the lathe again, and laid off the holes for fastening the shoes and for the studs that adjusted the shoes.

When these holes, and the hole that formed the keyseat to keep the pin from turning, were drilled, he got the shoes and put them on. Old Bill had given him the diameter of the guides on the first little sketch. He set the shoes out so that he had just a fraction to take off.

"Want to keep all the babbitt here that we can," he remarked to his helper.

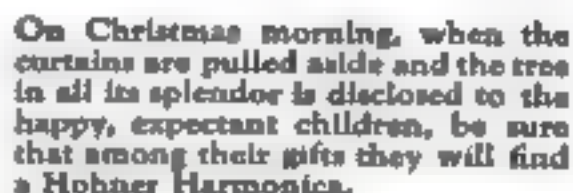
He was about to screw in the mandrel when the machinist who was fitting the pin came over. "Let me try it in once more before you put it in the lathe," he said. "I think I have it just about right."

They put the pin in the hole. The streak of chalk that they had put on the sitting surfaces was all rubbed off, showing that the taper fitted from one end to the other.

"Now, when you get the shoes turned, it will take only a little grinding to make it absolutely perfect," the machinist said. "I am glad that you made a smooth hole."

It did not take long to get the shoes turned off to the proper size. Laten dressed out the oil grooves in the shoes while the other machinist ground in the pin with fine emery and oil.

Presently all of the rough corners on the crosshead were filed off, and Old Bill had looked it over once more to be sure that it suited him. It did.



There's nothing like good music for Christmas; and there's nothing like a Hohner for good music. Get a Hohner Harmonica today—50¢ up—and ask for the Free Instruction Book. If your dealer is out of copies, write M. Hohner, Inc., Dept. 182, New York City.

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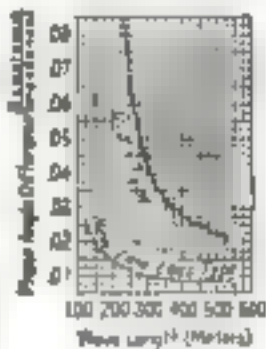
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## Arithmetic of Electricity

**POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY**  
210 Fourth Avenue New York



## George Eastman—Greatest Amateur Photographer

(Continued from page 137)

wishes, and that are equal in quality to those shown in the best theaters. And he can do all this at the cost of a few theater seats.

"Here's a thought, too, that is interesting in this connection. Our first kodak sold for \$25. For several years now we have been able to supply a kodak for one-tenth that amount that gives larger and better pictures than those first amateur cameras. It is not unreasonable to assume that home movies will go through a somewhat similar development; that in a few years you can project motion pictures on the walls of your home for very little more than it costs you now to place a still picture in your album or to have one framed.

"ALSO, motion pictures made directly in natural colors are bound to arrive sooner or later. Indeed, the amateur movie-maker of a few years hence probably will make the work of the professional of today seem crude and ridiculous.

"In our research laboratory 120 trained workers—physicists, chemists, and photographic experts—are laboring constantly to bring things of this sort to pass.

"Find the facts," the scientists who are working there always have been told, "and the practical application will come as a by-product."

"That is why investigations of no immediate practical value are going on there constantly. People often are amazed when we tell them we haven't the slightest idea in the world why we are conducting an investigation of one sort or another. They can't see the use of such work. As a matter of fact, it hasn't any use, which is exactly what Faraday, the great father of electricity, said about his first toy motor. 'But,' he added, 'what use is a new-born baby?'

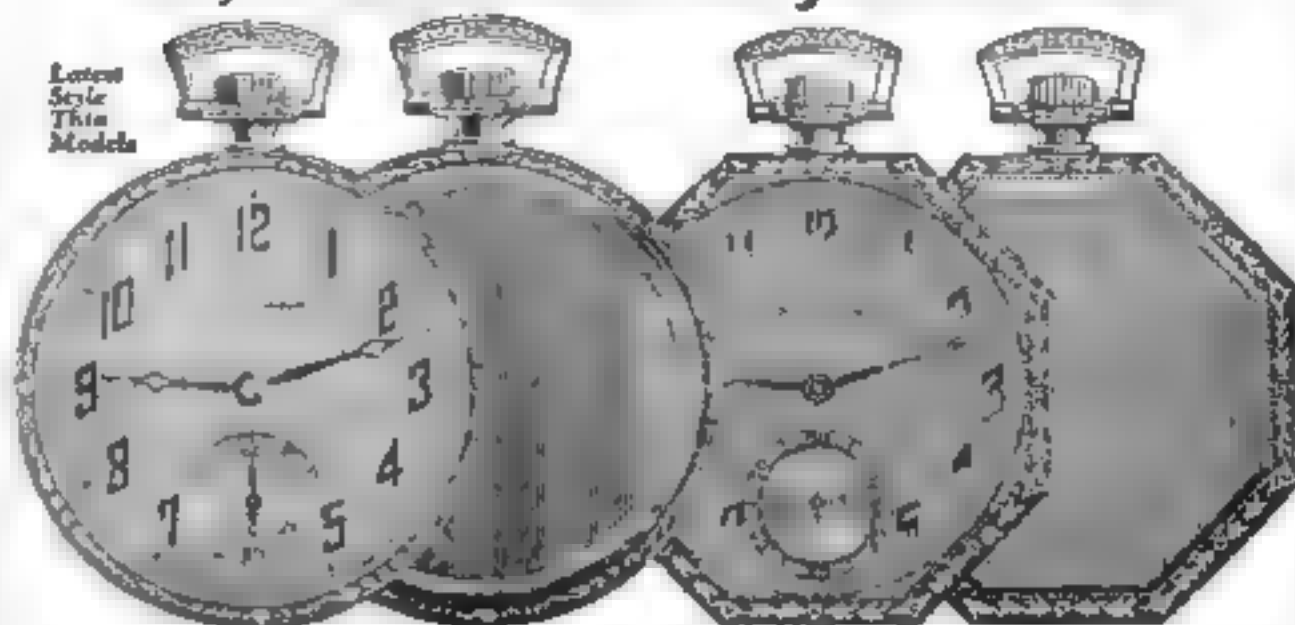
"THROUGH their investigations into the fundamental principles of color and light, our scientists were able to tell the navy authorities what colors to use in camouflaging ships during the war—that a gray-blue decreased visibility in northern waters, for example, and that a blue-gray brought a similar effect in the south.

"Beyond our own needs, too, the research laboratory has yielded rich results even in fields not connected with photography. We issue scientific papers describing our experiments and their results just as the college and government scientists do. We maintain in the laboratory the only plant of its kind in the United States for the manufacture of synthetic organic chemicals that find wide use in industry and scientific research.

"WHEN the government was training aviators during the war, the problem arose of teaching them to shoot while flying. The infantryman, the artilleryman or the naval gunner could get adequate practice from stationary targets. The aviator, though, required a moving target in the air. It was ob-

(Continued on page 142)

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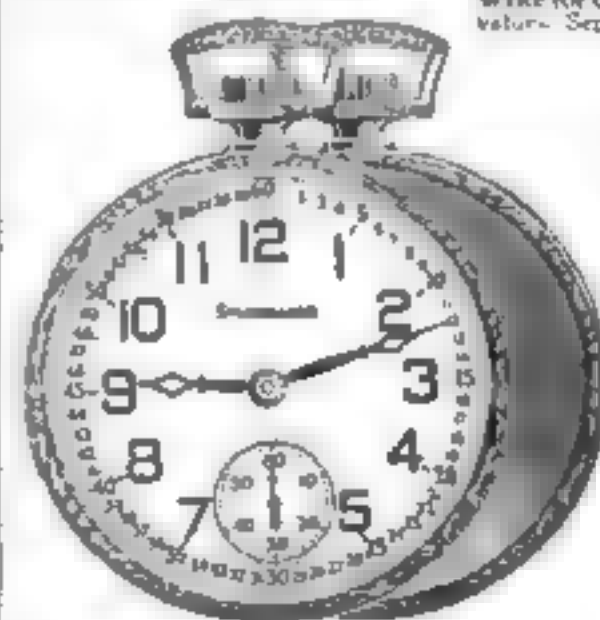
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If you live in Canada send your inquiry to our Canadian office: Windsor, Ontario.

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CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_



 This seal on a radio or tool advertisement signifies the approval of the INSTITUTE OF STANDARDS. See page 31



## George Eastman—Greatest Amateur Photographer

(Continued from page 142)

for the remarkable spirit that pervades his organization—a spirit of pride and loyalty that is to be noted from top to bottom. People stay with the Eastman organization. A half-dozen with whom I talked had been there a quarter-century or more.

Perhaps there is an explanation of that spirit in the cleanly, sanitary, more than attractive surroundings in which even the most laborious work of the organization is done; in the extraordinary care to safeguard the physical health of the workers.

Perhaps there is another explanation in the system of rewards for mechanical workers who suggest improvements in the machinery and processes. Perhaps the amazing scope of the welfare work carried on among the workers of the Eastman organization may have something to do with it. Perhaps it is in a sense the reflection of the spirit of the man who built and endowed the \$9,000,000 Eastman Theater and Eastman School of Music in Rochester; who gave \$50,000,000 to hospitals and educational institutions as "Mr. Smith," shrouding his real identity, until the law compelled the beneficiaries to make known the name of the donor.

"WHAT is your hobby now, Mr. Eastman?" I asked him after he had traced the progress of the Eastman organization from its humble beginning to its present position as one of the best-known concerns in the world.

"I am an amateur photographer," he replied instantly. "For years I made still pictures; now I make movies. This summer I exposed several thousand feet of film on a trip to Alaska."

An amateur photographer! The man who was an expert when there were no amateurs! The man whose genius put into the hands of all photographers—from the children who snap their first tiny kodaks to the men and women whose skill has won them international fame—the tools with which to practice the art!

### Second Prize

(Continued from page 4)

"Three boy scouts had been spending hours trying to photograph birds and animals in the marshes. The article on 'Why Animals Understand Me' was eagerly read and Girard's suggestions opened up a new field of opportunity for them.

"A class of boys raised \$20, and with the specifications given by Grant Hector, built a 'Coast to Coast Radio Set' for a little crippled invalid girl.

"The magazine was then passed on to eight pupils who read assigned articles, and each gave a three-minute oral report to the Better English Club.

"Once during the month the class writes a critical paper on the advertising.

"When the November copy arrives the October number will go to the Nevada Mining Camp.

"Was the current number worth the money? I'll say it was."—T. N. KRUGER, Mexia, Tex.

## MURDOCK NEUTRODYNE



100<sup>00</sup>

# Announcing~



### NOTICE

If your dealer doesn't sell Murdock Products write for beautifully illustrated booklet giving complete description of all Murdock Products.

The new Murdock 5-tube Neutrodyne with "built-in" Loud Speaker and "B" battery compartment—backed by 20 years experience in making fine Radio Products.

WM. J. MURDOCK COMPANY, 430 Washington Ave., Chelsea, Mass.  
Sales Offices: New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Washington, D. C.

## MURDOCK RADIO PRODUCTS

Standard since 1904

**BURN YOUR NAME IN TOOLS**

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Protect your tools from rust. Write your name on tools with Arkograf. It's the only way to keep your tools from rusting. Complete set of 25 pens and 25 pens. Arkograf Pen Co., 1171-A East 10th St., Portland, Ore.

**DeForest Lucas**

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**HONEYCOMB COILS**

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Leather Scabbard to hold this gun. \$1.50

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Saxophone... Cornet... Trombone... Trumpet...  
(Mention any other instrument interested in)

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Town... State...

## When Men Race with Death

(Continued from page 37)

Macready finally straightened it out, and with its tiny 40-horsepower motor spluttering away, got it up about 350 feet and flew it mile after mile, then brought it down to a perfect landing.

The astonishing strides made in aviation since the Wright brothers first coaxed their plane to hop before an incredulous audience, more than a decade ago, was emphasized by what followed Macready's daring flight.

**H**ARDLY had Macready descended when five youths took the air, one after another, in machines of their own manufacture. The first was a spick-and-span little monoplane, painted a bright yellow, with a motorcycle engine as its power plant, piloted by J. M. Johnson, of Dayton. This little ship hopped off with astonishing agility, climbed a thousand feet, and was off in the distance.

Right after the homemade monoplane came the most popular machine of all the 350 at the races—dubbed the "Flying Bathtub," because that's what it looks like. It was piloted by its young builder, E. Dormoy, of Dayton, Ohio, very tense and very proud, as well he might have been, for the machine fluttered unpleasantly, though it did fly with complete abandon. Three others followed in trim little ships.

The five participated in a thrilling 25-mile race, won by Johnson with an average speed of 64.07 miles an hour.

A second light-plane race further demonstrated that there is a great future in air fliers. It was an efficiency race. H. C. Mummert of Garden City, N. Y., won it, flying over a 50-mile course at an average speed of 38.24 miles an hour. He didn't go very fast, true; but he flew economically. His two-cylinder motorcycle engine consumed little more than a gallon of gasoline. His gasoline tank had a capacity of 14 gallons, so he could have flown from New York to Chicago.

Now, American aviation has not yet developed either airplanes or motors satisfactory enough to make these light planes a commercial proposition. French and English builders are a bit ahead of us in this. But the time will come when Americans will have developed a light plane suitable for general flying, and cheap enough to attract the average automobile purchaser.

**T**HE public, if it knew all the facts about airplane racing, would want to see it continued year after year, until the United States has won for itself an undisputed leadership in the world of aeronautics. That is by no means an impossibility, as a few such facts as these will show.

American planes have flown more than 268 miles an hour. They have stayed in the air 30 hours, climbed 10,000 feet in 10 minutes, carried bombs weighing 4000 pounds, reached an altitude of 35,000 feet, crossed the Atlantic, made a non-stop flight of 2700 miles, crossed the continent from daylight to dusk, sunk battleships 70 miles at sea, and have flown around the world.

What nation can match that record?

## How Good The Bristles Feel!

The first thing you notice about a **WHITING-ADAMS** brush is how good the bristles feel. How strong and springy they are! Then you realize what a great improvement it is over the ordinary brush. A **WHITING-ADAMS** brush is a lifetime job.

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Learn how to make popcorn, raw materials and equipment. Small capital, no experience needed. Build Business of Your Own! No limit to sale of Crispettes. Everybody likes this delicious popcorn. We'll give you a business that will make you independent. Start in your own town.

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## A Thrilling Search

(Continued from page 40)

ing area, the expedition here divided into two halves, one working east of the river and the other moving through the regions to the west. In this portion of the journey the fallacy of existing maps was fully demonstrated.

From here on there was no lack of thrills. Ice cakes were found to have a habit of breaking off and making plunges that kept the navigator on constant lookout for trouble.

THE boulder belt was another place of navigation under difficulties. Over an area several miles in width the whole channel of the river was studded by boulders large and small. Through these the canoes had to be lowered by means of tall ropes, handled by the voyagers from uncertain footing on the bank, on the slippery tops of the boulders themselves, or in the midst of the current.

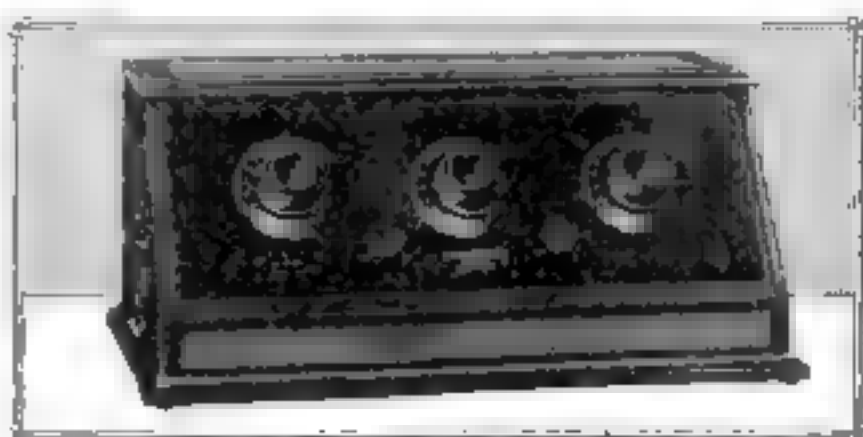
The travelers reached the Colville River after nearly three weeks of such progress down the side streams. The Colville was found to be 300 or 400 yards in width, with swift current. Up and down this Colville and its various tributary streams, the surveyors and geologists worked, making maps, gathering specimens of rocks and making various technical measurements and observations.

Toward the latter part of July both parties began searching for passes through which to advance to other north-flowing drainage entering the Arctic Ocean. Location of a route was followed by one of the greatest portages of the expedition, involving the transport of boats, supplies, and general outfits for a distance of eight or 10 miles across hilly country. This brought the voyagers to canoeing water on the Chipp River. In its lower portion the Chipp River splits into two branches. In following these streams the expedition split into two parties for surveying purposes.

WHEN the expedition was reunited on the south coast of the Arctic Ocean, it remained for the voyagers to make their way to Point Barrow, the northernmost spot on the American continent. This involved a journey of 150 miles westward—a trip undertaken and negotiated in the well-battered but seaworthy canoes. This portion of the trip produced its thrill in the form of enforced isolation on a bleak sandbar for a period of 36 hours.

The experience came during a severe windstorm. The force of the gale was such that the canoeists were unable to reach the mainland and unable to continue their progress. A day and a half of imprisonment on this bleak spot left lasting impressions.

Ice pursued the expedition to the last. After considerable travel in the open sea, the adventurers were forced at last inside a fringe of sand reefs to escape the vast ice-fields along the coast. Even within sight of its goal the party encountered ice troubles of proportions that made it necessary to cut across the narrow sand spit that connects Barrow with the mainland of Alaska. Barrow was reached August 22. From this point vessel transportation to Nome, in southern Alaska, was obtained.



"Experience is the Vital Factor in Excellence"

## THOMPSON RADIO

THE THOMPSON COMPANY is the only organization that has been manufacturing radio apparatus exclusively for fifteen years. During this time its research laboratories have perfected developments which have contributed largely to the advancement of the radio industry.

This wide experience, now available in the Thompson apparatus, means Receiving sets and Speakers that embody the latest and best practice in Radio Engineering.

A critical investigation of each model will disclose outstanding features of genuine effect, in artistic appearance, naturalness of tone, simplicity of operation.

Radio in the home broadens the scope of human happiness. Every day the broadcast program carries something for every member of the family.

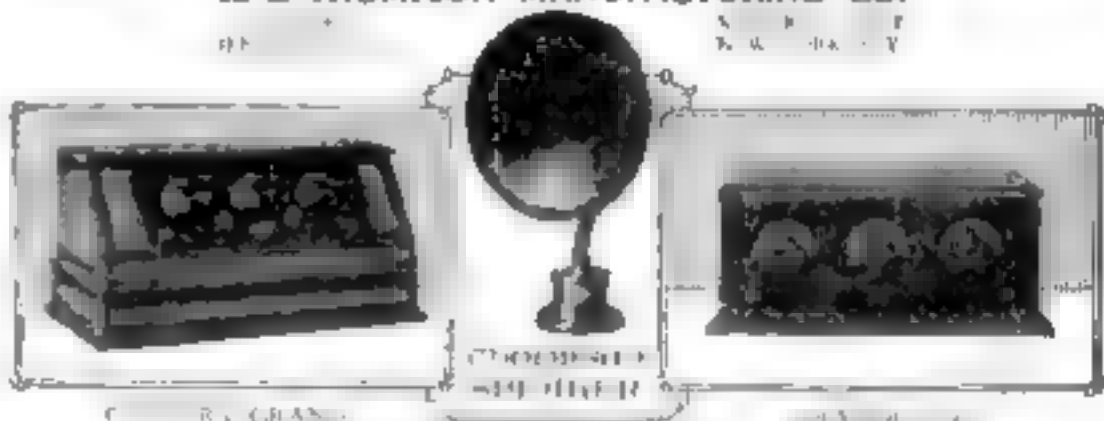
The 5-tube GRANDIETTE is \$125. The 5-tube PARLOR GRAND, (shown above) is \$145. The 6-tube CONCERT GRAND is \$180. Prices are without tubes or batteries. The Thompson Speaker, with optional design and other special features, is now \$35.



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Thirty-four nationally famous makers of quality sets use Thordarson's standard equipment. Thordarson produces more transformers for more leading set builders than all competitors combined. What better evidence is there that Thordarsons are superior?

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New York City, Sept. 25, 1924.

Thordarson Electric Mfg. Co.  
 800 W. Huron St., Chicago.

The transformers which you supplied to equip the Radio on the schooner Bowdoin stood the extreme temperature of the Arctic without the slightest mishap. These transformers are in exactly the same condition today as they were the day they were installed, May, 1921.

Sincerely yours,  
 Signed

Donald H. Mif.  
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Transformer specialists since 1895  
 WORLD'S OLDEST AND LARGEST EXCLUSIVE TRANSFORMER MAKERS  
 Chicago, U.S.A.



## The Show of a Lifetime

(Continued from page 47)

number of solar and lunar eclipses possible in any one year varies. There may be as many as seven eclipses, of which five may be solar and two lunar, or as few as two, both of which must be solar.

It is an interesting fact also that eclipses repeat themselves at nearly the same time and place at intervals of 8585½ days, or a little more than 18 years. This period is called the "Saros." It was known and understood by the ancient Chaldeans, and was used by them to forecast eclipses.

Solar eclipses are of three kinds—total, in which the sun is entirely obscured, annular, or ring, in which all the sun is obscured except a distinct ring around the rim, and partial, in which only part of the sun is obscured. The first two types always are accompanied by the third type.

AND now, in imagination, let us take our position on the morning of January 24, at about nine o'clock, not more than 80 or 40 miles from the center line of totality, on high ground if possible. Through our dark glasses we watch the dazzling face of the sun. At the appointed time one edge of the sun becomes slightly flattened, an appearance that becomes momentarily more pronounced.

During the hour or so that precedes the total disappearance, other effects are observed. The partially exposed disk of the sun may take on a ruddy or reddish hue, the temperature will fall somewhat, accompanied by increasing wind, clouds will collect and lower.

By nine o'clock, totality is approaching fast. Gales of wind arise. Strange color effects appear. Jupiter, Mercury, and Venus, and some of the brighter stars are seen close by the sun. Weird streamers of light reach out from the sun, and the mysterious "shadow bands" may be visible. If the sunlight is falling on a plain white or light colored surface near you, watch it closely just before totality. On it you may see the shadow bands—singular, wavy lines of light and shade, traveling along with a variable, undulatory motion. The exact nature of these phenomena are not yet understood.

At the instant before totality you will see the moon's thunder-bark shadow sweeping across the country from the northwest with appalling speed. If at this moment, you glance at the swiftly disappearing rim of the sun, you may glimpse "Bailey's Beads"—shapeless spots of bright light, fringing the extreme edge of the last rim of the sun. These are caused by the last visible rays of sunlight shining through the canyons and chasms of the mountains of the moon.

AT THE instant of totality the incomparable corona of the sun flashes into view, that glorious halo, pearly, soft, unearthly in color, stretching at times millions of miles into space, and to be seen only during the few seconds of totality. Then the blue-black shadow departs as swiftly and as silently as it came. You may watch in reverse order the great phenomena.

There won't be another chance to see a total solar eclipse in the United States until 1945.

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REDUCE your coal bills at least 30% and keep your home cozy and warm by installing the inexpensive CROWN Fuel Saver to your heating plant. More than 15,000 homes and business places are benefiting by the use of this marvelous heat-producer and coal-saver.

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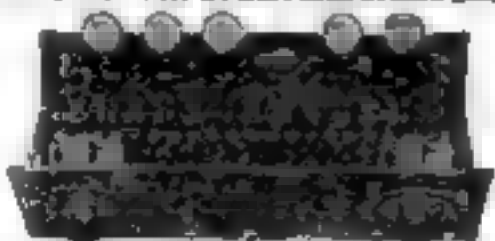
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## 7-Tube Super-Heterodyne for \$97.50

Specify this parts complete to describe your set. Used to run on an 18-200 Lamp. Assemble this 7-tube Heterodyne Super-Heterodyne on a 7-tube set. Parts complete for every detail and improved tuning, selectivity, volume, interference, clear cut, certain, plain, simple, etc. with complete, diagrams and instructions. Price of this set is \$97.50. If your radio dealer cannot supply parts for complete Heterodyne Super set, send check or money order for \$2.50 and name of your dealer.

APEX ELECTRIC MFG. CO., Dept. 144  
 1410 W. 26th Street, CHICAGO



## Crime Mysteries Bared

(Continued from page 52)

to beat a prisoner until he confessed. With the aid of the Locard microscope the same effect now is obtained by heating his clothes.

In Paris recently a man was found dead in a deserted spot. He had been killed by a blow on the head, and all about the place where the body was discovered were evidences of a terrific struggle. A few days after the body was found the police arrested a man who, they ascertained, was an enemy of the dead man. The prisoner stoutly denied his guilt, and the police were unable to shake his story.

THEN Doctor Locard took the suspect's coat, placed it in a sack, and laid it thoroughly. This he did also with the coat of the dead man. The two samples of dust particles collected by this method were found to correspond exactly when photographed by the microscopic camera. These photographs, introduced in court, went a long way toward convicting the prisoner.

An even more dramatic use of the microscopic camera sent to the guillotine a young Lyons bank clerk for the murder of his sweetheart. This young woman was found strangled in her apartment. The bank clerk, arrested, established what seemed to be a complete alibi.

Doctor Locard examined the body of the murdered girl, and discovered several small scratches on her neck, made by the finger nails of the murderer as he choked her. Next he obtained a specimen of dirt from beneath the prisoner's fingernails.

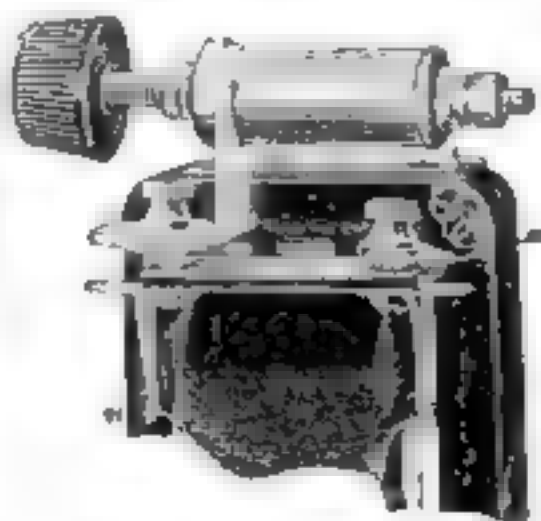
When this dirt speck was photographed under the microscope, exceedingly minute bits of torn flesh were disclosed. Also, there were blood corpuscles. Most important of all, though, there were small crystals, which Doctor Locard established as those of the face powder habitually used by the murdered girl.

In a recent murder case, the microscopic camera in the hands of the police supplied virtually the only evidence against a prisoner—sufficient evidence to convict him. This was a stabbing case, and the police had little to connect the prisoner with it except a possible "motive"—the death of the murdered man was to his advantage. To offset this, the suspect offered a complete alibi.

When all other efforts failed, Doctor Locard suggested that the hands of the prisoner be photographed under the microscope. When the plate was developed, lodged in the pores of the fingers were found traces of blood from the victim's body. The prisoner had washed his hands, but, enlarged 50,000 times, the tips of his fingers yielded the unmistakable evidence that convicted him.

In the police museum at Lyons, Doctor Locard has assembled amazing exhibits of scientific crime detection. Here are remarkable finger-prints, one enlarged 16,000 times, the pores of which appear as large as a fifty-cent piece, another print which recorded itself through a cloth glove, and still another possessing 116 characteristics distinguishing the hand of a murderer who stabbed his victim 32 times for the sum of about two cents!

# They Improve Reception

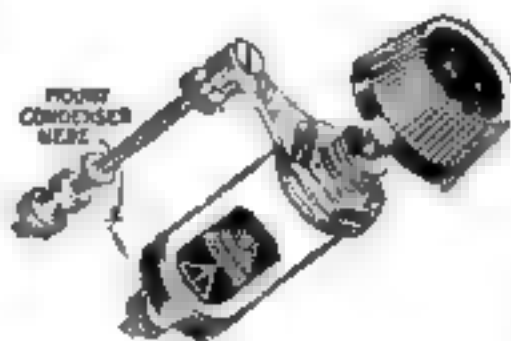


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Also stops audio-amplifier whistles or howls. Assures a more balanced reception of all notes of music and voice. Makes reproduction free of blur and falsetto exaggeration.

You mount the Audiohm across the secondary of your audio transformer. Can be attached in a minute, and without solder. Easy to operate as setting your watch. Fits any transformer—and lasts for years.

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Permits you to get stations you never heard before. Clears up those stations you have heard only indistinctly. Affords that super-fine tuning which every discriminating fan has long been seeking.

The Variohm is a good variable grid leak that works with fine precision. Allows much finer variations of adjustment from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 6 megohms, and coarser adjustment from 2 to 20 megohms.

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A remarkable scientific instrument. It is a combination slide rule, logarithmic scale, and other useful features. It is a must for every scientist, engineer, and student. Price only \$1.50.

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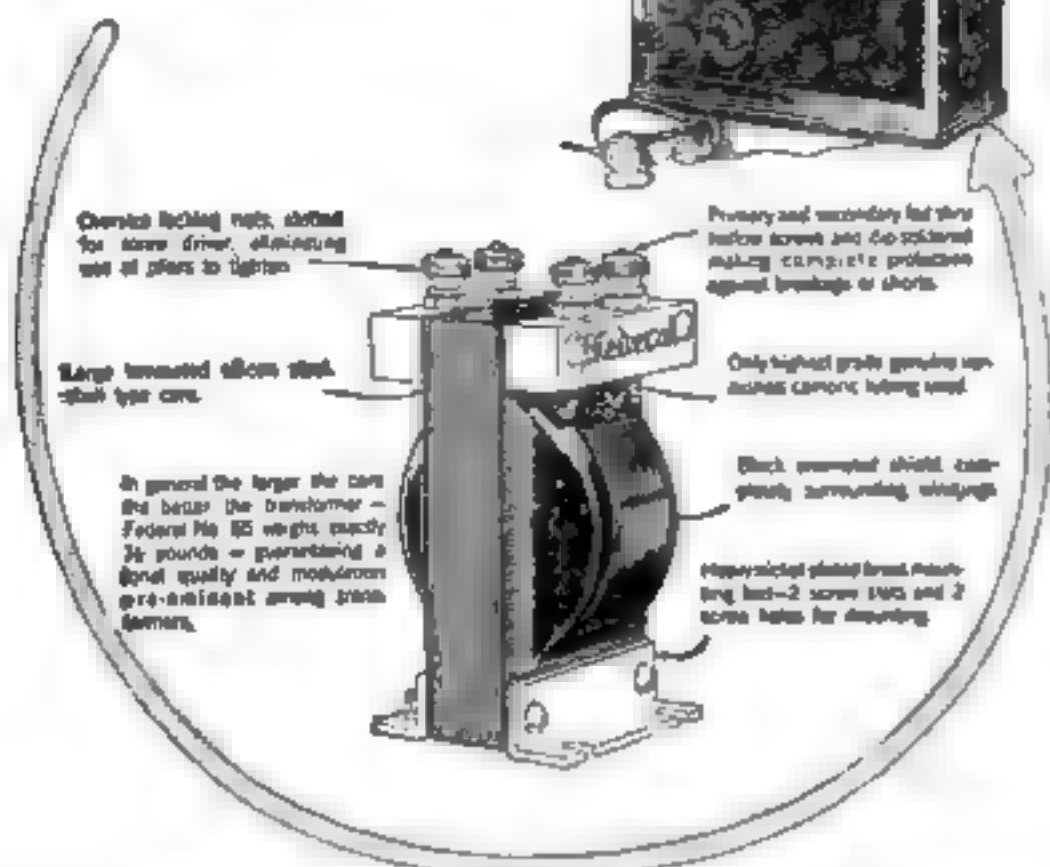
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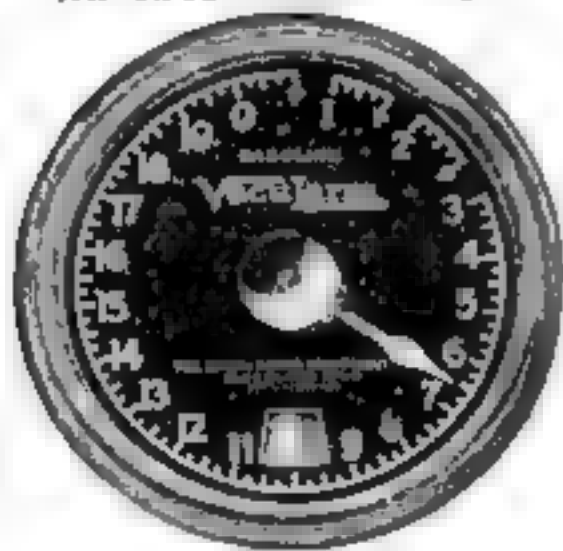
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THE Simon's Screwdriver or Combination Knife and Screwdriver make an ideal gift for the man or boy. Model No. 11 has three screwdriver blades. No. 12 has a fine knife blade and two screwdriver blades—both unusually useful and beautiful tools—blued steel handles—best steel in blades.

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Dealers are requested to write for our new price list on these tools and the Simon's Automatic Torque. Best Simon's tools for Christmas.

**THE SIMON & SKIDMORE MFG. CO.**  
Dept. S-1 Santa Ana, California

## How I Lead the Largest Gym

(Continued from page 75)

Here's an extract from one I received this morning. It comes from a young woman in western Pennsylvania

"My mother and I want to thank you for solving one of our greatest problems—my father. He retired from business two years ago, and, until your morning exercises started to come in over the radio, he had been the most miserable man in the world. He didn't know what to do with his time, and used just to sit around in my mother's way. Now, though, he's up at 6.30 every day, so that he won't miss any part of your program, and he insists that mother and I do the exercises too. What you had to say about the benefit of fresh air and exercise impressed him so much that he now goes out for long walks, works in the garden, or fixes things around the house. I'm sure you've added to his life, and you've certainly kept my mother from going crazy with him."

One letter like that more than repays me for all the trouble it has been to organize and conduct the class—and I've had 50,000 of them.

AN INGENIOUS young man in Vermont wrote me that he had attached his alarm clock to the switch of his radio set, so that the set is turned on every morning in time for him to hear our alarm from the studio.

Hundreds and hundreds of families of from four to 12 members have formed the habit of doing the exercises together. Here's part of a letter in that regard from a young woman in New York City:

"I'm one of those bobbed-haired stenographers that I heard you telling the people to make get up and do the exercises. I used to lie in bed and laugh when I heard the others taking their daily 'physical torture'. One morning, though, I got up to watch them, and ever since I've been helping them loosen the plaster on the ceilings. You'd enjoy watching us. There's pop, mother, my sister, my brother, and myself, and the baby, who is two, sits on the floor and laughs at us. Please, though, don't tell any more jokes while we're doing the 'front leaning rest'. The other morning I laughed so hard that I couldn't hold myself up, and almost broke my nose and spoiled my beauty."

LEST anybody who sees this be frightened from becoming one of my early birds by that young lady's words, let me hasten to assure you that she, too, was telling a little joke. There really isn't any danger of broken noses, spoiled beauty or any similar casualties in the sort of gymnastics that we do. The contrary is true. It will add to your beauty if you're a woman, and to your health, strength and efficiency if you're a man, to take from 15 to 20 minutes' exercise every morning.

Tune in on WOR some morning if you don't live so far West that our seven o'clock will be the middle of the night for you, and I'll tell you more about it. Or, as I suggested above, try the exercises pictured here for a few mornings. You'll find it the most profitable 15 or 20 minutes you ever spent. For that I have the word of 50,000 people.



## Here Are Correct Answers to Questions on Page 73

1. It is made so that the top part of it is much lighter than the bottom part. Usually there are also ballast tanks to make the bottom part of the submarine still heavier.

2. It rests between beats. The actual contraction of the heart muscle takes only about a tenth of a second. Then it can rest until the next contraction begins, usually about eight-tenths of a second later.

3. Because neither of them contains any nerves. Pain is caused only when a nerve is injured.

4. Eighty-seven are now known.

5. Snow is made up of a vast multitude of very tiny crystals. Each shiny face of each of these crystals reflects light, just as the cut facets of a diamond do. All these reflections from the millions of tiny crystal mirrors combine to make the glistening beauty of snow.

6. It is the system of weights and measures devised by the French Government in 1795 as one result of the French Revolution. The fundamental unit of the system is the meter, a length that originally was intended to be one forty-millionth of the circumference of the earth. It happened, however, that the figure used for the size of the earth was wrong. One standard meter equals about three feet three inches; 3.2808 feet, to be exact.

7. Because the wire keeps the stream of electrons together so that few of them get lost. The electricity goes farther in a wire, just as you can pump a stream of water farther inside a pipe than you can if you merely shoot it into the air.

8. The most distant heavenly object now known is a cluster of very faint stars, far too faint to be seen by the naked eye. It is known only by its catalogue number, N. G. C. 7006. Its distance is about 220,000 light-years. In miles this equals the almost inconceivable figure of 1,293,572,676,000,000 miles.

9. It is not the smoothness of the ice that makes it slippery so that you can skate on it, it is something quite different. Pressure melts ice a little. When your skate rests on the ice, the weight of your body melts the ice so that there is a very thin film of water underneath your skate. You really slide along on this water film.

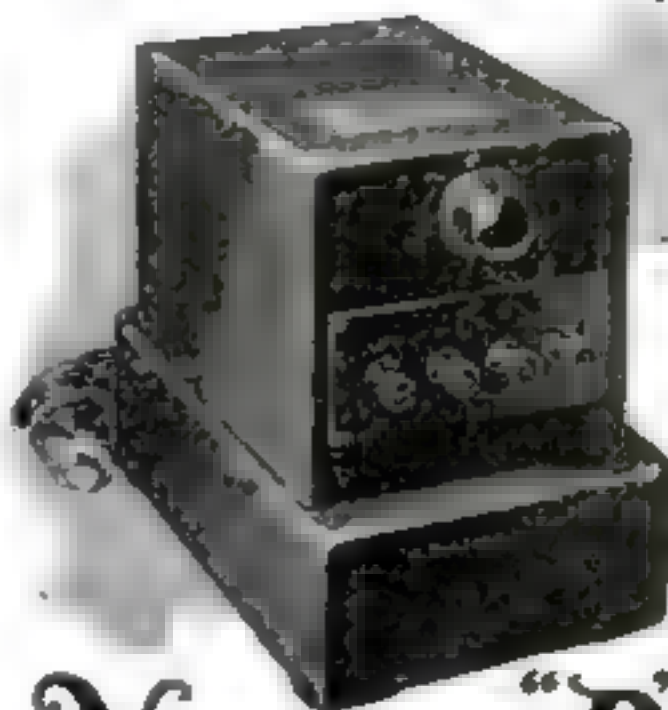
10. Because it is too heavy. The heaviest known rocks weigh less than 200 pounds to the cubic foot. The earth as a whole weighs 345 pounds to the cubic foot. There must be, therefore, a heavy central core of some kind; many geologists think that it is a core of iron.

11. The heat fuses some of the ashes so that the particles of them stick together into solid lumps. Some kinds of coal leave an ash which is more fusible than that of other kinds. So different kinds of coal vary in the amount of trouble they cause with clinkers.

12. When a piece of iron is treated in certain ways it acquires some unusual properties. It attracts other pieces of iron; one end of it tends to point toward the north as the compass needle does; and so on. We say that it is a magnet.

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To eliminate sparking, the rotor blades are stamped with a hexagon hole and held rigidly on hexagon shaft. Found in types 3 (plain) and 4 (all vernier), Caloron End Plates; types 5 (plain) and 6 (all vernier), Metal End Plates.

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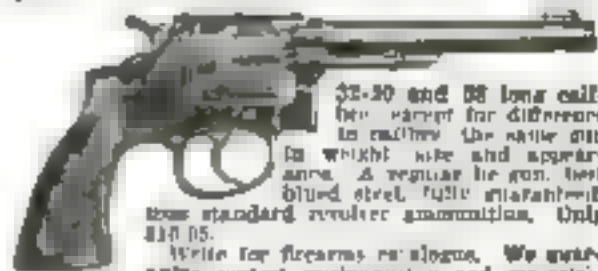
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Three hundred and sixty-five days from now—what?

Will you still be struggling along in the same old job at the same old salary—worried about the future—never quite able to make both ends meet—standing still while other men go ahead?

One year from today will you still be putting off your start toward success—thrilled with ambition one moment and then cold the next—delaying, waiting, fiddling away the precious hours that will never come again?

Don't do it, man—don't do it. There is no greater tragedy in the world than that of a man who stays in the rut all his life, when with just a little effort he could bring large success within his grasp.

Make up your mind today that you're going to train yourself to do some one thing well. Choose the work you like best in the list below, mark an X beside it, mail the coupon to Scranton, and without cost or obligation, at least get the full story of what the I. C. S. can do for you.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> Banking and Banking Law    | <input type="checkbox"/> Business English            |
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Persons residing in Canada should send this coupon to the International Correspondence Schools, Limited, Montreal, Canada.

## A de Luxe Three-Tube Set—1925 Model

(Continued from page 81)

Another way to adjust the condenser, and perhaps the best way, when possible, is to tune in a powerful local station and then turn rheostat *L* out. Now remove the tube in socket *I* and carefully turn on rheostat *L* again. If the signals still can be heard, adjust condenser *H* until they disappear or until they become as weak as possible.

Tuning this receiver is simple. Set the right-hand dial that controls the rotation of coil *D* (Figs. 5 and 7) so as to throw the set into oscillation. Then

slowly rotate the dial on condenser *F* until a whistle is heard. Adjust the dial on condenser *E* until the whistle is as loud as possible and then turn back the right-hand dial slowly toward zero until the detector tube stops oscillating.

The signals then should be heard clearly, and slight readjustments of the two condenser dials will bring them to maximum intensity. Whenever you get a station properly tuned in, make a record of the three dial settings and you will be able to find the station at the same point again.

## The Eight Most Common Dreams and What They Mean

(Continued from page 43)

missing money." The grown man was so curious that he boarded a train and went to the house in which he had lived as a child. The bed was still there, but a bolt had been fitted into the hole. He removed the bolt, and there at the bottom of the hole was the missing note!

Thus was a long and complicated train of thought started by a sensation. In our dreams we sometimes find similar complexity. So many things happen, and they are so interesting, that we often remark upon awaking from a dream, "It was a regular play."

Often in such dreams, the dreamer finds himself taking the part of one of the leading characters. He is brilliant, much more clever than when awake, and takes with great wit. But it is significant that he never can remember this witty conversation after awaking. He simply has a pleasurable sensation of having been important and clever. This is due to illusion. The same effect would be produced by a large quantity of champagne

back in the valley in which he had lived as a child. He ran for hours, terrified and shrieking, yet the Indians gained on him. At last he felt he was lost, and fell to the ground.

His wife was shaking him. "Calvin," she said, "you have been asleep for two minutes, and you have been struggling like a maulman for the last half minute."

Do dreams mean anything? Thousands of dreambooks have been written and no doubt interest in the subject will persist until the end of time, but if I had to answer the question with "yes" or "no," I should choose an emphatic "no."

Some dreams are initiated by physical causes; they often tell of disturbances in the body. Some of these are obvious to the dreamer and some are not. A dream may reveal the presence of an illness of which the dreamer is unaware, since in sleep all of the senses are extremely acute. One of my patients, for example, had a series of dreams that a wildcat was clawing at his throat. I discovered that he was suffering from cancer of the throat.

But only in the disclosure of physical disorders or similar things, do dreams have meaning. I have no faith in what are commonly known as "prophetic dreams," those that tell one where to find lost finger-rings and missing wills.

I WAS talking recently with two sisters about dreams. One of them said, "Oh, sister knows all about dreams. They were making a race book down at her office, and one of the horses was named 'Superbum.' Grace had a dream in which she saw bowls of soup. She went down the next morning and bet her money on Superbum, and, do you know, she won, 15 to one?"

What could I say? Soup and Superbum! Surely an omen! All that I can say now is that that young woman is going to lose hundreds of dollars in her lifetime if she keeps on placing her bets according to her dreams.

For every dream of prophecy that comes true, there are 999 that do not. Scarcely a ship sails out to sea without carrying on board at least one passenger who has dreamed that that particular ship will be wrecked during the voyage. What chance has one to prove dreams false prophets when such is the case?



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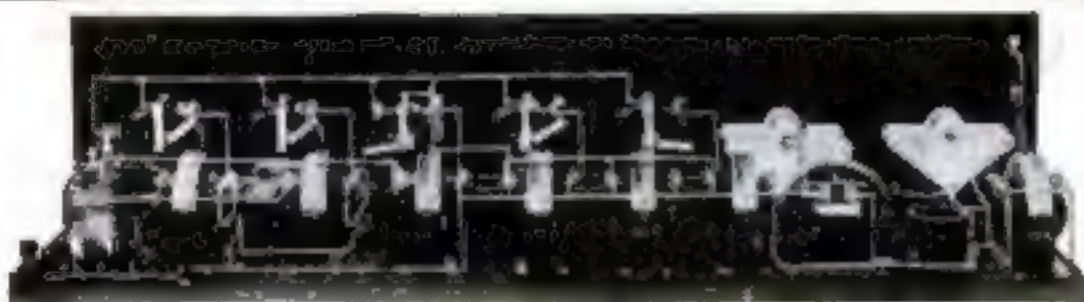
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- 2 32-Plate Bremer-Tully or Duplex Low Loss Couplers.
  - 2 Hamier or Columbia Intermediate Frequency Transformers.
  - 1 Hamier or Columbia Tuned Circuit Transformer
  - 1 Special Oscillator Coupler
  - 1 Midport Condenser
  - 2 Bakelite Sockets
  - 2 Thorndarson or Columbia A.F. Transformers
  - 1 Connecticut Filament Switch
  - 2 Bakelite 5-ohm Rheostats
  - 2 Bakelite 30-ohm Rheostats
  - 1 Bakelite Potentiometer, 400 ohms
  - 1 Carter Double Circuit Jack
  - 1 Dubiller 1 mfd. Condenser
  - 1 .005 Mica Condenser
  - 1 .0005 Mica Condenser and 2 megohm Grid Leak
  - 2 .0025 Mica Condensers
  - 10 Binding Posts
  - 1 .0025 Mica Condenser
  - 1 Bakelite Terminal Strip for Binding Posts
  - 1 Multicord cable for connecting batteries
  - 1 7x2 1/2" Drilled Bakelite Panel
  - 1 Baseboard
  - 25 ft. Hook-up Wire
  - 2 4 in. Bakelite Dials
  - 2 4 1/2 volt C Batteries
- Complete wiring diagrams, base board layout, blue-prints and instructions.
- \$59.75**

## COMPLETE PARTS FOR Two Stage Amplifier

with Thorndarson or Columbia Transformers; with drilled panel & wiring diagram **\$10.90**

## COMPLETE PARTS FOR Ultra Audion

2000 Mils 1-Tube Set... **\$8.95**  
with drilled panel and wiring diagram.

## COMPLETE PARTS FOR Reinartz

1-Tube Reinartz Set... **\$10.45**  
3-Tube Reinartz Set... **17.55**

## Randolph Special Headphones

2200 Ohm... **\$2.45**  
3000 Ohm... **2.95**



## COMPLETE PARTS FOR 3-TUBE Cockaday Receiving Set

- 1 Cockaday Coil
  - 2 32-Plate Hy-Grade Cond.
  - 1 Bakelite Rheostat, 5 ohm.
  - 2 Bakelite Rheostat, 30 ohm.
  - 3 Bakelite Sockets
  - 1 high ratio Columbia or Thorndarson Transformer
  - 1 Single Circuit Jack
  - 1 low ratio Columbia or Thorndarson Transformer
  - 2 Double Circuit Jacks
  - 2 3 in. Bakelite Dials
  - 1 Grid Leak and Mica Cond.
  - 1 Switch Points, 3 steps.
  - 1 Bakelite Binding Post Strip
  - 7 Binding Posts
  - 1 7x2 1/2 in. Drilled Bakelite Panel
  - 1 Baseboard
  - 1 Baseboard
  - 1 switch lever
  - 24 ft. Hook-up Wire
- Complete blue-prints and wiring diagrams.
- \$19.95**
- 1-Tube Set... **\$10.45**

## Easy to Build Your Own Radio Set

All complete parts for sets on this page consist of standard advertised guaranteed parts and include drilled bakelite panels and wiring diagrams for easy set construction.

Everything guaranteed on money-back basis. All transportation charges paid. Don't forget! Only genuine guaranteed parts used. Lack of space does not permit us to itemize individual parts, but you are fully protected by our money-back guarantee. Our Service Division is behind you.

## FREE BIG MONEY SAVING RADIO CATALOG

containing a thousand bargains of everything on radio—parts, supplies, complete parts for sets, complete sets, etc., also a mine of very latest information on all different circuits, complete list of broadcasting stations, and other valuable, up-to-the-minute radio data. Send your name and address on a card or letter. We will send catalog free.

## Free Service Department

Our radio engineers will help you solve all your radio problems, and furnish up-to-date information on set construction, operation and improvement. This service is free to our customers.

## COMPLETE PARTS FOR 5-Tube Improved Cockaday Receiving Set

With Resistance Coupled Amplification

As designed by L. M. Cockaday. Including drilled panel and wiring diagram complete, ready to wire.

**\$39.65**

**RANDOLPH RADIO CORPORATION**  
159 N. Union Ave. Dept. 277 Chicago, Illinois



# Before You Build Your Radio Set



## See the New Allen-Bradley Line



### Distinctive Features

- 1—Extremely compact without loss of control.
- 2—One-hole mounting for panels. Table mounting if desired.
- 3—Noiseless, stepless control, due to graphite discs.
- 4—Guaranteed against defects in material and workmanship.
- 5—Sold in distinctive checkered cartons by leading radio dealers.

Radio amateurs are building better receiving sets, today! They want greater distance, better selectivity and clearer reception.

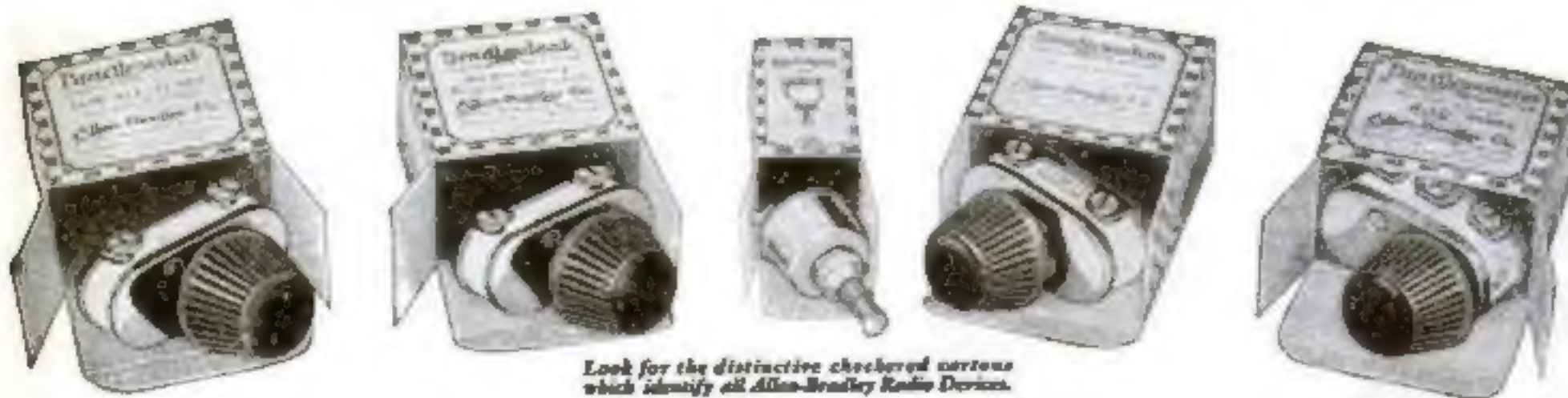
The new Bradleystat, Bradleyleak, Bradleyohm, Bradleyometer and Bradleyswitch have met with instant favor, everywhere. In a super-class, by themselves, they are the exclusive choice of the discriminating amateur who has learned from experience that noiseless, stepless control is essential for perfect radio reception. Your set will work better with Allen-Bradley Radio Devices. For sale by leading dealers.

**Allen-Bradley Co.**  
Electric Controlling Apparatus

General Office and Factory:

293 Greenfield Avenue

Milwaukee, Wisconsin



Look for the distinctive checkered cartons which identify all Allen-Bradley Radio Devices.



# Unsurpassed selectivity, sensitivity, range, volume and tone combined

Looks like—and performs like—a \$200 radio set



**BUILT TO GIVE LOUD SPEAKER ENTERTAINMENT FROM STATIONS THOUSANDS OF MILES DISTANT WHILE LOCAL STATIONS ARE BROADCASTING**

costs only \$**75**

## "Coast to Coast" reception verified by Miraco Users

**NOTE!** Do not judge Miraco sets by their price. Enormous production makes them cost less. They are built by premier set makers of highest grade parts. They embody improvements, refinement and features used in the most costly sets. Every Miraco set is an outstanding performer—these letters are typical of the many we receive.

### Miraco "Shows" Missouri

I bought one of your radios last summer and it is fun. Have picked up stations from coast to coast and from Canada to Cuba. My motto with the Miraco is: "What's the use of paying more when the Miraco will reach as far as you can understand the language?" —George V. Booth, Berkeley, Mo.

### Wisconsin Gets 'Em All Over U. S.

Am well pleased with my Miraco. Have listened to stations from the extreme eastern and western parts of the United States and as far south as Honduras, Yucatan. It has come up to my expectations in every way. —J. H. Halbert, Augusta, Wis.

### New York Hears England And Brazil

Am very glad I bought a Miraco as it works the best of any I have heard. All the people who come to listen say that when they buy a set it will be a Miraco. Have heard London, England and Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, with my Miraco. It sure works fine. It is the best set on the market for the price. —Leo Link, Marry, N. Y.

### Pennsylvania Hears California

The Miraco is a real "Coast to Coast" set. Last night I tuned in on KRLD, Oakland, Cal., WFAA, Dallas, Texas, K-R-K, Hastings, Neb., besides all other stations. Have received it to all. It is a wonderful set for the price. —Earl U. Way, Uniontown, Pa.

### Iowa Hears N. Y. to Cal.

Have heard from New York to California on my Miraco. All who have heard it think it fine. —Chas. H. Bailey, Stockport, Iowa.

### Beats Some \$300 Sets

The Miraco that I bought last Fall is giving better satisfaction than some fine sets others have here. —Ola Morris, Warren, Idaho.

### Indiana Gets Coast To Coast

Have received stations as far away as Oakland, Cal., and New York. I can get any station and am very pleased with my Miraco. —Edna Smith, Melott, Ind.

### Nebraska Hears Cuba

Miraco sure is a go-getter. I get better reception than anyone in this neighborhood. Had what Cincinnati, on loud speaker in July—pretty good for warm weather. I tuned in KGO, Oakland, Cal., and WEE, Springfield, Mass., and have heard WYX, Havana, Cuba, a number of times. —Vernon J. Gustason, Blair, Neb.

### "Hears The Scotch"

I am proud of my Miraco. Have had Cuba, Canada, Glasgow, Scotland—of which any one should be proud—with nearly every station in the U. S.—Parks & Dept, Calif., Ind.

## The Marvelous MIRACO Ultra 5

[FIVE TUBE OUTFIT IN BEAUTIFUL SOLID MAHOGANY CASE]

Completely built, thoroughly tested and factory guaranteed by one of America's oldest and most reliable manufacturers of quality sets! Years of experience and quantity production explain its almost incredible price. Users, who have deluged us with commendations, say that friends who see and hear it are amazed that it sells for less than \$100 or \$120. Radio experts, who know good construction and quality parts, are equally astonished. You, too, will be delighted, thrilled, amazed with your big five-tube Miraco "Ultra 5" in its beautiful hand-rubbed solid mahogany cabinet! You'll be envied by radio friends who paid big prices for their outfits.

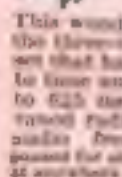
Imagine getting all this for \$75—a beautiful sweet

toned "coast to coast loud speaker" set, composed of finest parts, housed in solid mahogany, equipped with the latest improvements, refinements and features found on costliest sets—and factory guaranteed! An instrument approved by radio's highest authorities! A set anyone can connect and operate. Even beginners learn quickly to cut through the "noise," get distant stations loud and clear, log stations and return to them at will. (Full directions with each set.) It is non-radiating, non-distorting, non-howling. Has cut-out switch—and a first stage phone jack for tuning—on bakelite panel. All wiring concealed under bakelite sub-base. Works on storage battery or dry cells. Literature describes other newest features.

### Other Miraco Long Distance Sets \$14<sup>35</sup> up



Users tell us that Miraco Model R justly deserves its title, "Radio's Best low priced quality receiver." One tube acts as a tuned radio frequency amplifier and detector combined. A great distance getter. Easy to operate and log. Covers all wave lengths 150 to 625 meters. Like all Miraco sets, it operates on a storage battery or dry cells. Never such value before at only \$14.35 repeat—delighted users.



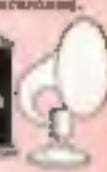
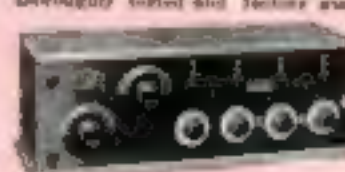
This wonderful new Miraco Model H-3 is the three-tube, long distance, loud speaker set that has created such a sensation. Easy to tune and log. Covers wave lengths 150 to 625 meters. Detector acts also as a tuned radio frequency amplifier. 2 stages power frequency amplification. 1 stage power for amplifying, volume, tone or character of signals and the price.



Miraco H-3 only \$29.50



These Miraco sets are as easy as a phonograph to operate. Built throughout of highest grade parts. Full directions for connecting and operating included with each set. No experience necessary. The three and four tube sets have volume switch and first stage phone jack. Each set completely built, thoroughly tested and factory guaranteed.



## All the Proof you want is waiting for You!

Reports from the many users in every state prove Miraco Tuned Radio Frequency Receivers—as well known names—have efficiency of sets costing up to three times as much. Remember that Miraco sets are the product of a long established, reputable manufacturer—pioneer builders of sets. Send for full literature that Radio offers no other moderately priced receivers. All Miraco sets bear the endorsement of Radio's highest authorities. Send coupon now for latest literature and plenty of additional testimony from users leaving no doubt that "Miraco Radio Sets Win Coast to Coast."

### DEALERS! JOBBERS!

Write for the new Miraco proposition. Nation-wide use and popularity of Miraco sets, their amazing low price and our extensive advertising, makes them wanted everywhere. Send coupon.

### AGENTS!

The wonderful tone, volume and distance-getting ability of Miraco sets makes them easy to sell. Send coupon for proposition, send literature.

Send coupon for free bulletins

in order direct from this ad

### MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION Pioneer Builders of Sets

106 East Eighth Street  
Send free literature, your special offer, and all particulars regarding Miraco Sets. ☐ Jobber ☐ Dealer ☐ Agent ☐ User.  
Name.....  
Address.....

Cincinnati, Ohio





# COLGATE'S

## Shaving Stick

"HANDY GRIP" AND REFILL



### For Comfort, Convenience, and Economy

When we say to you that the Shaving Stick has important advantages over shaving preparations in any other form, we can do so without bias, for we manufacture shaving sticks, powder and cream.

In its attractive nickel box, our

"Handy Grip" Shaving Stick is most convenient for traveling. It will not crush when packed, and it makes a wonderful lather for easy shaving. It is not uncommon for a Colgate Shaving Stick to last more than a year in daily use.

The famous "Handy Grip", with a trial-size shaving stick in nickel box, sent for 10c. When the trial stick is gone, buy Colgate "Refills" for the price of the soap alone, 25c.

COLGATE & CO.      Dept. R.    199 Fulton St.      NEW YORK

**Truth in advertising implies honesty in manufacture**